

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1836

WITH

Companion and Appendix

CONTAINING

h₂ $\frac{13}{90}$

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA; CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION;

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;

ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;

CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS;

REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE

BENGAL ALMANAC.

PART I.—LOCAL OBSERVATIONS FOR EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

PART II.—THE ALMANAC for the twelve Months of the year, exhibiting the Phases of the Moon ; the English and Hindoo days of the Month, distinguishing remarkable days and occurrences ; the time of the Sun's Rising, Meridian and Setting ; the Moon's Age and Meridian ; the Time of High Water, for every day and month in the year, morning and evening.

PART III.—INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.....	<i>Page</i> XXXVII
Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, and Transit of Mercury.	XXXVIII
English, Bengalee, and Mahomedan days of the Week.....	<i>ib</i>
Ecliptic and Equinoctial relations.....	XXXIX
Signs of the Zodiac.....	<i>ib</i>
The Planets and their relations.....	<i>ib</i>
Chronological Cycles.....	<i>ib</i>
Terms in the Supreme Court.....	XL
Ember days.....	<i>ib</i>
Moveable Feasts.....	<i>ib</i>
Hindoo and Mahomedan Holidays.....	<i>ib</i>
A General Table, shewing all the Dominical Letters.. . . .	XLI
Perpetual Diary.....	<i>ib</i>
An Almanac for 21 years, by which may be found, in a few seconds, the day of the Month in any year from A. D. 1820 to 1840 inclusive	XLII
A Perpetual Almanac.....	XLIII
River distances from Calcutta to the floating Light, Saugor, Kedgerce, &c.	<i>ib</i>
Polymetrical Tables—Burmah and Hindoostan.....	XLIV
The Conjurer, a small universal table which answers the great variety of purposes therein specified.....	XLV
Comparative Table for the valuation of Indigo.....	XLVI

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Time Table, showing the number of Days from 1st January to any day in the year.....	Page	XLVIII
Table of High Water at down river Stations.....		XXLI
A Table showing the Increase of compound interest at several rates per cent.....		XLIX
Time of Travelling by Dawk.....		ib
Table of Batta for reducing Company's Rupees into Sicca Rupees....		1
Tables of Exchange between London and Calcutta and Calcutta and London.....		LI
Tables of Expense, Income and Wages.....		LII
Table of Daily Pay or Allowance.....		LIV
Exchange of Weights.....		LVI

PART IV.—SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE—ASIATIC GOVERNORS—RELATIVE RANK—PRECEDENCE TABLES, &c.

Table of the Sovereigns of Europe.....	Page	LIX
Kings and Queens of England from the Conquest.....		IX
Biographical List of Sovereigns of Europe.....		LXI
Native East Indian Governments.....		LXVI
Governors General in India.....		LXVIII
Judges of the Supreme Court.....		LXIX
Sheriffs and their Deputies.....		ib
Commanders in Chief in India.....		LXX
Precedence in India.....		ib
Relative Rank, Civil, Naval, Medical and Military.....		LXXII

PART V.—COIN, TIME, INTEREST AND EXCHANGE TABLES.

Table of Indian Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.....	Page	LXXV
--	-------------	-------------

PART VI.—COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

On the Calendar, and its successive reforms.....	Page	XCVII
Explanatory Notes for the year.....		XCIX
The days of the Calendar.....		C
The Celestial Phenomena of the year.....		CIII
The Tides; their causes, general appearance, &c.....		CVII
Terrestrial Latitudes and Longitudes.....		CX
On Ventilation and Household Cleanliness.....		CXV
Nature and use of Chronology.....		CXVII
Principal Eras.....		CXVIII
Chronological Account of the Connexion between England and India..		CXIX

THE APPENDIX.

PART I.—ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.

Anno Tertio & Quarto Gulielmi IV. Regis. Chap. LXXXV.....	Page 1
Extract from the Act of the 33d of Geo. III. Chap. 52.....	29
New Jury Act—7 Geo. IV. Chap. 37, A. D. 1826.....	<i>ib.</i>
Real Estates as Assets in the Hands of Executors—9 Geo. IV. Chap. 33, A. D. 1828.....	30
Appropriation of unclaimed Prize Money—9th Geo. IV. chap. 50.....	31
Mutiny Act extended to Bombay Marine—9th Geo. IV. chap 72.....	<i>ib.</i>
An Act for the relief of Insolvents—9th Geo. IV. chap 73.....	<i>ib.</i>
An Act to continue the above Act to 1st March, 1836.....	32
An act to amend the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.—9th Wil- liam IV. chap. 79.....	<i>ib.</i>

PART II.—ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

I.—Respecting Orders of the Governor of Madras.....	Page 37
II.—Respecting Functionaries at Assam, Arracan and Tinasserim....	<i>ib.</i>
III.—No new claims admissible under Regs. I of 1821, I of 1823, &c....	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—Powers in criminal cases exercised by one instead of two Justices..	<i>ib.</i>
V.—Abolishing District Moonsiff's Fee at Fort St. George.....	<i>ib.</i>
VI.—Functionaries in charge of the Cossyah Hills and Cachar, &c.....	38
VII.—Granting powers to transfer criminal cases, &c.....	<i>ib.</i>
VIII.—Power to sell Talooks for arrears of rent, &c.....	<i>ib.</i>
IX.—Power granted to appoint uncovenanted Superintendents.....	<i>ib.</i>
X.—Production of a Government Gazette to be deemed official authority	39
XI.—Liberation of the Indian Press.....	<i>ib.</i>
XII.—Respecting Regulation IV. Madras Code.....	41
XIII.—Power to the Sudder Foudarry Adawlut at Bombay, &c.....	<i>ib.</i>
XIV.—Power to appoint Military Officers, Magistrates, &c.....	<i>ib.</i>
XV.—Rescinds Regulation V. Madras Code.....	<i>ib.</i>
XVI.—Contractors to sow Indigo plant evading their engagements, &c. ..	<i>ib.</i>
XVII.—The Company's Rupee	42
XVIII.—Use of Chuprass allowed in the Mufussil.....	43
XIX.—Power to the Governor of Bombay to appoint agent for Sirdars, &c....	<i>ib.</i>
XX.—Power to the Governor of Bombay to invest the Mahalkaries.....	<i>ib.</i>
Standing Order of the Legislative Council.....	44

PART III.—CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

East India College.....	Page 45
Nomination of Students.....	ib.
Terms of admission for Students.....	46
College Terms.....	47
College time allowed to reckon.....	ib.
Purchase or Sale of Appointments forbidden.....	ib.
Vacancies how to be filled.....	ib.
Salaries entitled to hold for period of service.....	48
Applications for Leave of Absence.....	ib.
Deduction from Salaries ...	49
Deputation Allowance to Civil Servants.....	50
Appendix to the rules passed 1st March, 1817.....	52
Salaries and allowances of the Civil Service.....	53
Precluding return to duty after 5 years absence.....	54
Table of Salaries and Allowances of the Civil Service.....	ib.

PART IV.—KING'S REGULATIONS, &c.

Prices of Commission.....	Page 55
Pay to General Officers unattached.....	56
Staff Pay.....	ib.
Scale referred to in the Precedence Regulation.....	57
Half Pay ...	58
Fees payable to the Public on Military Commissions.....	59
Table of Annual Pension, Royal Bounty, and Compassionate Allowances..	60
His Majesty's Army—Regimental Pay.....	61
Students at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College.....	62
Settlers in the Colonies.....	ib.
Memoranda.....	63
Pay of General Officers who are not Colonels of Regiments.....	65
Order against drawing Bayonets.....	ib.

PART V.—BENAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Duty of Officers in Command and Charge of Companies.....	Page 67
General remarks for the European Officers.....	69
The Adjutant.....	70
The Interpreter and Quarter-Master.....	71
The Surgeon.....	72
The Officer of the Day.....	73
The Serjeant Major.....	ib.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

vii

The Quarter Master Serjeant.	Page 74
Native Commissioned Officers.	<i>ib.</i>
Native Officer of the Day.	75
Non-Commissioned Officers.	<i>ib.</i>
Pay Havildars.	76
Orderly Havildars.	<i>ib.</i>
The Hospital Orderly.	77
Drummers and Fifers.	<i>ib.</i>
Promotions.	<i>ib.</i>
Redress of Grievances.	78
Discharges	<i>ib.</i>
Guard Mounting.	80
Conduct of Guards and Sentries.	<i>ib.</i>
Skeleton Drill—Instruction of Non-Commissioned Officers.	81
Clothing	82
Half Mounting.	<i>ib.</i>
Petty Stores, and Forge Establishment.	83
Baggage.	<i>ib.</i>
Regimental Necessaries.	84
Servants and Followers to be kept up in every Company.	<i>ib.</i>
Reliefs and Detachments.	<i>ib.</i>
Treasure Escorts.	86
General Observations.	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official Correspondence, &c.	Page 88
Regulations respecting Leave of Absence.	89
Regulations respecting Appointments.	99
Regulations respecting Dress.	103
Boat Allowance.	115
Compensation for Chargers.	117
House Rent Allowance.	118
Passage Money allowed to Officers	<i>ib.</i>
Conduct of Officers on board ship.	119
Tables of Pay and Allowances to the Invalid and Pension Establishments. ..	119
Table of Regimental Pay and Allowances in Souat Rs. : the same for any month	<i>ib.</i>

PART VI.—MARINE REGULATIONS.

Guidance to Commanders entering the port of Calcutta.	Page 121
Chain Moorings.	122
Charges of Pilotage.	123
Claims for Pilotage Deposits.	<i>ib.</i>
Register of Grapnels, Wrecks, &c.	125
Courts of Inquiry.	<i>ib.</i>
Straits of Singapore.	<i>ib.</i>

Amherst Harbour	Page 126
Comparative Rank	128
Particulars of the Eastern Sea Reef and Saugor Sand, and positions of the	
Lower Floating Light Buoy	128
Regulations of the Harbour of Mauritius	131
Instructions relative to the West Coast of Australia and entrances of Gage's	
Roads and Cockburn's Sound	134
Rules for clearing the River of Wicks and other obstructions	135
Report of the Kyook Phyou Harbour	137
Description of the North-East Coast of Australia	141
Rules for regulating Leave of Absence to Members of Pilot Service	159
Pension Rules for the Members of the Pilot Service, their widows and orphans	161
Position of Pilots	162
Salaries of the Marine Department	163

PART VII.—PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

List of Deputy Post Masters	Page 165
Post Office Regulations	166
Custom House Regulations	201
Passage of Servants	205
Bengal Government Securities	206
Public Agency	212

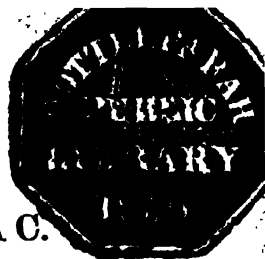
PART VIII.—PRECIS OF CALCUTTA BYE LAWS.

Offences against Property	Page 223
Offences against the Person	224
Regulation for Teeka Palankeens and Bearers	225

PART IX.—REGULATIONS OF SOCIETIES AND PUBLIC FUNDS.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Page 229
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	230
Calcutta Trade Association	233
Bengal Civil Fund	235
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund	246
Bengal Military Fund	252
King's Military Fund	259
Lord Clive's Fund	265
Bengal Military Bank	267
Military Orphan Society	271
Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund	274
New Calcutta Laudable Society	283
New Oriental Life Insurance Company	291
Universal Life Assurance Society	294
Bengal Savings Bank	299

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



BENGAL ALMANAC.



Local Observations.

JANUARY.

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year; its temperature is cool and refreshing; and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The weather at mid day is generally clear and wholesome but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges, in the shade, from 52 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength. When it does and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection; the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, yams, carrots, spinach, greens, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuce, young onions, mol-cole, kutchoo, french beans, sago, brinjalls, red and white beet, &c. &c.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of the most superior kinds.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with beeky, (the salmon of the East) moomie, rowe, cutlah, quoye, sowle, sellish, bhuloh, erls, hauspattah, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Fruit trees, in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoes, peach, pumple-nose (shad lack), rose apples, &c.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and Chana oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, long and round plums, large guavas, pumple-nose, tipparah and a few others.

The following fruits and vegetables are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains, sugar canes, coconuts, guavas, pine apples, papiahs, mustard apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, omul, barbutty, mint, sage, cives, marseley, onions, &c.

FEBRUARY.

This month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails; the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W. veering round occasionally to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain; this continues till about the 20th, when the Southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial, the days, however, sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer, in the shade ranges on a medium, from 58 in the morning to 75 in the evening.

The measles, in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm bathing becomes rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season till the middle of the following month.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah, (the Indian herring.)

Meat and vegetables continue good and abundant.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers: and fruits, custard-apples, mulberries, and small water-melons.

The weather, during the greater portion of this month, is just pleasantly warm, at least to old Indians; towards the latter part of it however, the heat becomes occasionally rather oppressive even to them.

MARCH.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain; this however sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteah, a small and well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month; salad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent: green mangoes and unripe musk-melons are to be had; also omrah, greens, and water-cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water-melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North-westers are frequent; but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 92 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month; and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The North-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents—these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn—it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has, perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so much sought after, by natives as well as Europeans, that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 rupees the score. Before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are sold at one rupee the score; and in June, two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and mahagoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured

Water-melons and musk-melons are in great perfection, but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and combs for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The present is considered a very bad month, the weather being parching hot, with no rain

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 98 in the afternoon if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 110 degrees and sometimes higher

The weather, as we have already said, is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month: the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour; from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice; and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by North-westers, accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North-westers.

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine apples, limes, rose-apples, lichees, jambuleas, wampees, mangoes, jake, together with water-melons, muskmelons, pomegranates, custard apples, and a great variety of inferior fruits, are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the buckley excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers, fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 99, in the shade at noon; but in the second half the rains, which commence about the 15th, keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month is oppressive, in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls; the weather being dry, though it is scarcely bearable, it is generally very close, not without a cooler breeze from the quarter.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market remains the same as during last month.

Mangoes and oranges continue in great abundance, and perfection. The Mitha mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, lichees, &c., disappear towards the end of this month. Custard-apples, pine apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable. The weather frequently showers, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain, whilst at intervals it is fair and cool.

The thermometer rises in the shade from 89 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showers which fall during the present and preceding month is productive of the most beneficial effects to the crops.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rove, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the mungoon, the canary, the turgah, and the cheema, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sables) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried; but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives die of it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with turpentine, forms a good substitute for herrings. It is then known by the appellation of the Lamanid fish.

Mangoes and mango fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; also the cumrunga and corianda.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain;—the weather continues much the same as last—this and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool: the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumpkinose (shaddock) appear this month; pine-apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are sallad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjalls, kidney-beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and some indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinnage, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avigato-pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement; for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beeky, which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market—the bholah, dessy tangrah, konth, bhengirs, gungtorah, kowell, toontee, pyrah chondah, and crawfish.

Vegetables very indifferent; potatoes not eatable,—yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but very acid. Custard-apples, pine-apples, guavas, and pumpkinose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month, generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies.

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case; the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly; after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during the month, veering from south to N. W. thence to north and N. E.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month—after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, it is the propitious season for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve; the beeky becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good; snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard-apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also kutball.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature reasonable. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 76 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climates.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities; wild duck, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beekty, banspatah, gung-torah, mirgal, carp, and mangoe-fish without roes.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinnage, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine-apples, custard-apples, papiah, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, kutbail, &c.

DECEMBER

The weather continues fair, cool, and on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear; and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 58 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small sallad, sweet potatoes, french beans, secm, brinjalls, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (tipparahs) make their appearance this month, together with bail and other fruits.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

Memoranda.

FOR THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday,.....CIRCUMCISION. *Union of Ireland with Gr. Britain, 1801.*
- 2 Saturday,....*Ovid and Livy d. 18.*
- 3 C. B.....*Cicero b. B. C. 107.*
- 4 Monday,
- 5 Tuesday,*Charles of Burgundy killed at Nancy, 1477. .*
- 6 Wednesday,..EPIPHANY. *Pondicherry taken, 1761.*
- 7 Thursday, ..*Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 8 Friday,*Galileo died, 1642.*
- 9 Saturday,
- 10 C. B.*Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806. Arch. Laud beea.*
- 11 Monday, ..*Linnaeus d. 1778.* [1645.
- 12 Tuesday, ..*Lavater died, 1801.*
- 13 Wednesday,..HILARY.
- 14 Thursday, ..*Hulley d. 1742.*
- 15 Friday,*Duke of Gloucester born, 1776.*
- 16 Saturday, ..*Battle of Corunna, 1809.*
- 17 C. B.*Franklin b. 1706.*
- 18 Monday, ..*Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.*
- 19 Tuesday, ..*Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.*
- 20 Wednesday ..*Australia colonised, 1788. .*
- 21 Thursday, ..*Lewis XVI. guill. 1793.* .
- 22 Friday, ..*Lord Byron b. 1788.*
- 23 Saturday, ..*William Pitt died, 1806.*
- 24 C. B.*Frederick the G. born, 1712.*
- 25 Monday,
- 26 Tuesday, ..*Dr. Jenner d. 1823.*
- 27 Wednesday ..*Duke of Sussex born, 1773. Dr. Hutton d. 1823.*
- 28 Thursday, ..*Peter the Great Assassinated, 1725.*
- 29 Friday, ..*George III d. 1820.*
- 30 Saturday, ..*Martyrdom of King Charles the 1st, 1649.*
- 31 C. B.SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon,..... 4 6 57 9 Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 11 10 23 6 Evening.
- New Moon,..... 18 2 21 2 Afternoon.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 25 8 38 4 Evening.

On the 20th ♀ ♂ ☾ —On the 31st ♀ ♂ ☾

Venus, Evening Star. Jupiter Night Star.

At the time of New Moon Night Bores will occur.

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.				HINDOO.	
D ^y	D.	Meridian.		Sets.		Meridian.		Age.		Morning.		Evening.		Day of Month.	Months.
		m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	d.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.		
1	Fri.	41	12	3 29	5	25	10 10	8	11	9 0	48	1	0	18	
2	Sat.	42		3 56		25	11 0		12	9 1	33	1	54	19	
3	C.B.	42		4 23		25	11 51	6	13	9 2	7	2	20	20	
4	Mon.	43		4 52		26	11 51	6	14	9 2	35	2	50	21	
							☽								
							Morning								
5	Tues.	43		5 19		26	0 43	2	15	9 3	6	3	22	22	
6	Wed.	43		5 46		27	1 34	1	16	9 3	40	3	55	23	
7	Thur.	44		6 12		29	2 23	9	17	9 4	25	4	30	24	
8	Fri.	44		6 38		28	3 11	5	18	9 4	50	5	5	25	
9	Sat.	44		7 5		29	3 57	6	19	9 5	25	5	40	26	
10	C.B.	44		7 30		30	4 42	8	20	9 6	5	6	30	27	
11	Mon.	45		7 51		31	5 28	1	21	9 6	55	7	20	28	
12	Tues.	45		8 16		31	6 14	8	22	9 7	45	8	20	29	
13	Wed.	45		8 41		32	7 4	3	23	9 8	55	9	40	1	
14	Thur.	45		9 4		33	7 57	8	24	9 10	30	11	10	2	
15	Fri.	45		9 27		31	8 56	1	25	9	—	0	6	3	
16	Sat.	45		9 48		35	9 58	8	26	9 0	30	1	0	4	
17	C.B.	46		10 8		35	11 4	1	27	9 1	30	1	55	5	
							Evening								
18	Mon.	46		10 28		36	0 8	7	28	9 2	15	2	45	6	
19	T.	45		10 48		37	1 9	7	0	4 3	0	3	25	7	
20	Wed.	45		11 7		37	2 5	6	1	4 3	45	4	05	8	
21	Thur.	45		11 25		38	2 56	8	2	4 4	25	4	40	9	
22	Fri.	44		11 42		39	3 43	6	3	4 5	0	5	15	10	
23	Sat.	44		11 58		40	4 27	6	4	4 5	35	5	50	11	
24	C.B.	44		12 13		41	5 9	8	5	4 6	10	6	25	12	
25	Mon.	43		12 28		42	5 51	9	6	4 6	45	7	10	13	
26	Tues.	43		12 42		42	6 34	7	7	4 7	35	8	5	14	
27	Wed.	43		12 55		43	7 18	9	8	4 8	45	9	25	15	
28	Thur.	43		13 7		44	8 5	3	9	4 10	5	10	50	16	
29	Fri.	42		13 19		44	8 54	1	10	4 11	25	—	—	17	
30	Sat.	42		13 30		45	9 44	8	11	4 0	15	0	50	18	
31	C.B.	42		13 40		45	10 36	6	12	4 1	20	1	45	19	

POUS 1242.

MAUGH 1242.

FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

P. H. M.

- Full Moon, 3 0 42 9 Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 10 7 45 4 Morning.
- New Moon, 17 2 11 0 Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 24 5 39 4 Evening.

On the 19th ♀ ♂ ☽—On the 27th ♀ ♂ ☽

Venus, Evening Star.—Jupiter Night Star.

About New Moon, Night Bores, may be expected.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1 Mon.		6 41	12 13 48	5 47	11 28 4	13 41	2 0	2 20	20	
2 Tues.		41	13 56	47	8	14 4	2 40	2 55	21	
3 Wed.		40	14 3	48	0 19 2	15 4	3 55	3 20	22	
4 Thur.		40	14 10	4	1 8 2	16 4	3 30	3 45	23	
5 Fri.		39	14 16	4	1 55 5	17 3	3 55	4 15	24	
6 Sat.		39	14 21	40	2 41 4	18 4	4 25	4 40	25	
7 C.B.		38	14 24	50	3 26 7	19 4	4 55	5 10	26	
8 Mon.		37	14 28	50	4 12 8	20 4	5 30	5 50	27	
9 Tues.		37	14 31	51	5 0 7	21 4	6 20	6 45	28	
10 Wed.		36	14 32	51	5 51 6	22 4	7 15	7 50	29	
11 Thur.		36	14 33	52	6 46 7	23 4	8 25	9 10	30	
12 Fri.		35	14 33	52	7 45 6	24 4	10 0	10 50	1	
13 Sat.		35	14 32	53	8 47 5	25 4	11 50	—	2	
14 C.B.		34	14 31	54	9 51 1	26 4	0 30	1 0	3	
15 Mon.		34	14 29	54	10 52 6	27 4	1 25	1 55	4	
16 Tues.		33	14 27	55	11 50 3	28 4	2 20	2 40	5	
17 Wed.		32	14 23	56	0 43 6	29 4	2 55	3 10	6	
18 Thur.		32	14 18	56	1 32 6	0 5	3 25	3 45	7	
19 Fri.		31	14 13	57	2 18 5	1 5	4 0	4 15	8	
20 Sat.		31	14 7	58	3 2 2	2 9	4 30	4 45	9	
21 C.B.		30	14 1	58	3 45 2	3 0	5 0	5 15	10	
22 Mon.		29	13 55	59	4 38 2	4 5	5 30	5 45	11	
23 Tues.		29	13 47	59	5 12 3	5 9	6 5	6 20	12	
24 Wed.		28	13 38	59	5 58 2	6 5	6 45	7 10	13	
25 Thur.		27	13 29	6 0	6 46 2	7 9	7 45	8 20	14	
26 Fri.		26	13 20	6 0	7 36 2	8 9	8 5	9 50	15	
27 Sat.		25	13 10	6 1	8 27 6	9 9	9 35	10 10	16	
28 C.B.		25	12 59	6 1	9 19 5	10 9	—	0 0	17	
29 Mon.		24	12 48	6 2	10 10 8	11 9	0 30	1 0	18	

MAUGH 1242.
FALGOON 1242.

FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday,
- 2 Tuesday,
- 3 Wednesday .. *Wilkes expelled House of Commons, 1769.*
- 4 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 5 Friday, .. *Tippoo's Lines carried by Lord Cornwallis, 1792.*
- 6 Saturday, .. *Dr. Priestly d. 1804.*
- 7 C.B.
- 8 Monday, .. *Mary Queen of Scots behd. 1587.*
- 9 Tuesday, .. *Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555.*
- 10 Wednesday,
- 11 Thursday, .. *Descartes died, 1650.*
- 12 Friday, .. *Lady Grey behd. 1555.*
- 13 Saturday,
- 14 C.B. .. *QUINQUAGESIMA—SHEPHEP SUNDAY. Valentine (Victory*
[over Spanish Fleet, 1797.]
- 15 Monday,
- 16 Tuesday,
- 17 Wednesday .. *ASH WEDNESDAY. Mich. Angelo died, 1564.*
- 18 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 19 Friday,
- 20 Saturday, .. *Voltaire born 1694.*
- 21 C.B. .. *QUADRAGESIMA—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.*
- 22 Monday,
- 23 Tuesday, .. *Sir T. Wyatt behd. 1555.*
- 24 Wednesday .. *Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.*
- 25 Thursday, .. *Earl of Essex behd. 1601.*
- 26 Friday, .. *Battle of Othello, 1614, Bonaparte escapes from Elba, 1815.*
- 27 Saturday,
- 28 C.B. .. *2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.*
- 29 Monday,

MARCH XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday, ..Supreme Court, Term Commences.—*St. David*, Tutelar
- 2 Wednesday, [Saint of Wales.
- 3 Thursday,
- 4 Friday,
- 5 Saturday, ..*Battle of Barossa*, 1811.
- 6 C.B. ..3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. *Peace of Seringapatam*, 1792.
- 7 Monday,
- 8 Tuesday,
- 9 Wednesday ..*Rizzio assass.* 1566.
- 10 Thursday,
- 11 Friday,
- 12 Saturday, ..*Dr. Gregory d.* 1808.
- 13 C.B. ..4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. *Georgium Sidus discovered*, 1781.
- 14 Monday, ..*Adm. Byng shot*, 1757.
- 15 Tuesday, ..*Julius Caesar assass.* B. C. 44.
- 16 Wednesday,
- 17 Thursday, ..*St. Patrick*, Tutelar Saint of Ireland.
- 18 Friday, ..*Sterne died*, 1768.
- 19 Saturday,
- 20 C.B. ..5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 21 Monday, ..*Battle of Alexandria*, 1801.
- 22 Tuesday, ..*Goethe d.* 1832.
- 23 Wednesday ..*Kotzebue assass.* 1819.
- 24 Thursday, ..*Capture of Chandernagore*, 1757.
- 25 Friday, ..Anunciation—Lady Day.
- 26 Saturday, ..*Dr. Hutton d.* 1797.
- 27 C.B. ..PALM SUNDAY. *Defeat of Tippoo*, 1799.
- 28 Monday,
- 29 Tuesday, ..Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 30 Wednesday ..*Capitulation of Paris*, 1814.
- 31 Thursday, ..*Allied Sovereigns enter Paris*, 1814.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon,..... 3 3 45 2 Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 10 3 17 7 Evening.
- ☾ New Moon,..... 17 2 57 2 Evening.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 25 2 17 2 Evening.
- ☉ Sun Enters, ♈ Aries Spring commences.. 20 7 32 0 Evening.

On the 20th ♀ ♂ ♀—On the 25th ♀ ♂ ♀

Venus, Evening Star—Jupiter Evening Star.

About New and Full Moon time, Night Bores may be expected.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.		Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
1	Fues.	h. m.	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	d.		h. m.	h. m.		
2	Wed.	5 23	12 12 36	6 2	11 0 7	12 9		1 20	1 40	19	
3	Thur.	23	12 24	2	11 49 1	13 9		2 0	2 20	20	
4	Fri.	22	12 11	3	14 9 2	14 9		2 30	2 40	21	
5	Sat.	21	11 57	3	0 36 3	15 9		2 55	3 10	22	
6	C.B.	20	11 4	4	1 22 7	16 9		3 25	3 40	23	
7	Mon.	19	11 2	4	2 9 5	17 9		4 0	4 15	24	
8	Fues.	18	11 17	4	2 57 6	18 9		4 35	4 50	25	
9	Wed.	17	11 0	5	3 48 2	19 9		5 10	5 35	26	
10	Thur.	17	10 45	5	4 42 1	20 9		6 0	6 30	27	
11	Fri.	15	10 28	5	5 39 8	21 9		7 0	7 30	28	
12	Sat.	14	10 12	6	6 40 4	22 9		8 15	9 0	29	
13	C.B.	13	9 57	6	7 42 1	23 9		9 55	10 40	1	
14	Mon.	12	9 40	7	8 42 7	24 9		11 20	—	2	
15	Fues.	11	9 24	7	9 40 2	25 9		0 10	0 40	3	
16	Wed.	10	9 6	7	10 33 8	26 9		1 5	1 30	4	
17	Thur.	10	8 49	8	11 23 5	27 9		2 30	3 10	5	
18	Fri.	9	8 32	8	12 13 1	28 9		3 10	3 50	6	
19	Sat.	8	8 15	8	1 3 1	29 9		3 50	4 30	7	
20	Sun.	7	7 58	9	1 17 7	30 9		4 30	5 10	8	
21	Mon.	7	7 41	9	2 1 1	31 9		5 10	5 50	9	
22	Fues.	6	7 24	9	2 55 7	32 9		5 50	6 30	10	
23	Wed.	6	7 7	10	3 49 3	33 9		6 30	7 10	11	
24	Thur.	6	6 50	10	4 43 9	34 9		7 10	7 50	12	
25	Fri.	5	6 33	11	5 37 5	35 9		7 50	8 30	13	
26	Sat.	5	6 16	11	6 31 1	36 9		8 30	9 10	14	
27	C.B.	4	5 59	11	7 24 7	37 9		9 10	9 50	15	
28	Mon.	4	5 42	12	8 18 3	38 9		9 50	10 30	16	
29	Fues.	3	5 25	12	9 11 9	39 9		10 30	11 10	17	
30	Wed.	3	5 8	12	10 4 5	40 9		11 10	11 50	18	
31	Thur.	3	4 51	12	11 1 1	41 9		11 50	12 30	19	

FALGON 123.

CHOUT 124.

APRIL XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

○ Full Moon,	2 4 0 2	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,	8 9 54 3	Evening.
● New Moon,	16 4 56 7	Morning.
☾ First Quarter,	24 8 38 6	Morning.

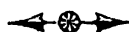
On the 20th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 22d ♀ ♂ ☾

Venus, Evening Star.—Jupiter Evening Star.

About Full Moon time Day Bores may be expected.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINIKO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
1 Fri.		h. m. 5 54	h. m. s. 12 3 58	h. m. 6 14	♂ Morning. h. m. 0 1 1	d. 14 4	h. m. 2 0	h. m. 2 15	21	CLOUTRO 1342.
2 Sat.		53	3 38	14	0 1 1	15 4	2 20	2 25	22	
3 C.B.		53	3 20	14	0 49 8	16 4	2 35	2 50	23	
4 Mon.		52	3 2	15	1 40 7	17 4	3 10	3 30	24	
5 Tues.		51	2 44	6 15	2 35 1	18 4	3 50	4 0	25	
6 Wed.		50	2 27	15	3 32 7	19 4	4 35	5 0	26	
7 Thur.		49	2 10	16	4 34 1	20 4	5 25	5 55	27	
8 Fri.		48	1 52	16	5 36 4	21 4	6 25	7 5	28	
9 Sat.		47	1 36	16	6 37 6	22 4	7 55	8 40	29	
10 C.B.		46	1 19	17	7 35 4	23 4	9 30	10 10	30	
11 Mon.		45	1 3	17	8 29 4	24 4	10 50	11 30	31	
12 Tues.		45	0 47	18	9 19 4	25 4	—	0 20	1	
13 Wed.		44	0 31	18	10 6 0	26 4	0 45	1 10	2	
14 Thur.		43	0 16	18	10 50 0	27 4	1 30	1 50	3	
15 Fri.		42	0 1	18	11 32 9	28 4	1 55	1 55	4	
16 Sat.		42	11 59 46	19	0 15 7	29 4	2 0	2 20	5	BOISHAVKH 1243.
17 C.B.		41	31	19	0 59 3	0 8	2 40	2 55	6	
18 Mon.		40	17	20	1 44 3	1 8	3 5	3 25	7	
19 Tues.		39	4	20	2 31 2	2 8	3 40	3 55	8	
20 Wed.		38	58 51	21	3 19 9	3 8	4 10	4 30	9	
21 Thur.		37	38	21	4 10 2	4 8	4 45	5 0	10	
22 Fri.		36	26	21	5 1 1	5 8	5 25	5 45	11	
23 Sat.		36	14	22	5 51 9	6 8	6 10	6 50	12	
24 C.B.		35	3	22	6 41 6	7 8	7 25	8 0	13	
25 Mon.		34	57 52	22	7 29 9	8 8	8 45	9 25	14	
26 Tues.		34	41	23	8 16 9	9 8	10 0	10 40	15	
27 Wed.		33	30	23	9 3 2	10 8	11 10	11 45	16	
28 Thur.		32	21	24	9 49 7	11 8	—	0 10	17	
29 Fri.		31	12	24	10 37 2	12 8	0 30	0 50	18	
30 Sat.		30	4	24	11 27 4	13 8	1 10	1 25	19	

APRIL XXX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday, . GOOD FRIDAY.
- 2 Saturday, . *Danish fleet defeated off Copenhagen, 1801.*
- 3 C.B. . EASTER SUNDAY. *Bishop Heber died, 1826.*
- 4 Monday, . Easter Monday.
- 5 Tuesday, . Easter Tuesday.
- 6 Wednesday,
- 7 Thursday, . *Fort Badajoz surrendered, 1812.*
- 8 Friday,
- 9 Saturday, . *Lord Bacon died, 1626.*
- 10 C.B. . LOW SUNDAY. *Battle of Toulouse, 1814.* [1782.
- 11 Monday, . *Abdication of Napoleon, 1814. [tory over Count de Grasse.*
- 12 Tuesday, . Supreme Court, Sessions Commence. *Lord Rodney's Vic-*
- 13 Wednesday . *The Roman Catholic Bill signed, 1829.*
- 14 Thursday,
- 15 Friday,
- 16 Saturday,
- 17 C.B. . *Doctor Franklin died, 1790.*
- 18 Monday,
- 19 Tuesday,
- 20 Wedne-day . *Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.*
- 21 Thursday,
- 22 Friday,
- 23 Saturday, . *St. George, Tutelar Saint of England.*
- 24 C.B.
- 25 Monday, . *St. Mark. Duchess of Gloucester born, 1776.*
- 26 Tuesday,
- 27 Wednesday . *Gibbon born, 1737.*
- 28 Thursday,
- 29 Friday,
- 30 Saturday,

MAY XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 C.B. | ..Abolition of Slave Trade, 1807. |
| 2 Monday, | |
| 3 Tuesday, | |
| 4 Wednesday | ..Seringapatam taken, 1799. |
| 5 Thursday | ..Napoleon Bonapart died at St. Helena, 1821. |
| 6 Friday, | |
| 7 Saturday, | |
| 8 C.B. | ..ROGATION SUNDAY. |
| 9 Monday, | |
| 10 Tuesday, | |
| 11 Wednesday, | |
| 12 Thursday. | ..ASCENSION DAY - HOLY THURSDAY. |
| 13 Friday, | |
| 14 Saturday, | Vaccination first applied by Dr. Jenner, 1796. |
| 15 C.B. | ..The Battle of Seringapatam, 1791. |
| 16 Monday, | |
| 17 Tuesday | |
| 18 Wednesday. | ..Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804. |
| 19 Thursday, | ..Baba Botejn seha. 1536. |
| 20 Friday. | ..Jambud. 1505. |
| 21 Saturday. | |
| 22 C.B. | ..WHIT SUNDAY. Princess of Hemburgh born [1770. |
| 23 Monday | |
| 24 Tuesday. | |
| 25 Wednesday | |
| 26 Thursday, | |
| 27 Friday, | ..Crown of 1864. |
| 28 Saturday | ..W. P. 1865. |
| 29 C.B. | ..1866. |
| 30 Monday, | ..1867. |
| 31 Tuesday | |

MAY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

○ Full Moon.....	1 1 51 3	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	8 4 42 6	Morning.
● New Moon.....	15 8 0 4	Evening.
☾ First Quarter.....	23 11 48 8	Evening.
○ Full Moon.....	30 9 43 1	Evening.

On the 19th ♀ and ♂

Venus Evening Star—Jupiter Evening Star.

About Full Moon, Day Bores may be expected and will be rather strong towards the second Full Moon.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.	
1	C. B.	h. m. 5 29	h. m. s. 11 56 56	h. m. 6 24	h. m. 0 21 4	d. 14 8	h. m. 1 35	h. m. 1 50	20	BOISHAUKH 1243.	
2	Mon.	28	56 49	24	Morning.		15 8 2	2 20	21		
3	Tues.	28	56 42	25	1 19 4	16 8 2	40 3 5	22	22		
4	Wed.	27	56 35	25	2 21 4	17 8 3	30 3 55	23	23		
5	Thur.	27	56 29	26	3 25 8	18 8 4	25 4 45	24	24		
6	Fri.	26	56 24	27	4 29 7	19 8 5	15 5 45	25	25		
7	Sat.	26	56 19	27	5 30 5	20 8 6	20 6 55	26	26		
8	C. B.	25	56 16	28	6 26 5	21 8 7	40 8 20	27	27		
9	Mon.	25	56 12	28	7 17 6	22 8 9	20 10 0	28	28		
10	Tues.	24	56 10	29	8 4 7	23 8 10	35 11 5	29	29		
11	Wed.	24	56 7	29	8 49 1	24 8 11	35 —	30	30		
12	Thur.	23	56 5	29	9 31 5	25 8 0	0 0 25	31	31		
13	Fri.	23	56 4	30	10 13 6	26 8 0	40 1 5	1	1		
14	Sat.	23	56 4	30	10 56 3	27 8 1	20 1 35	2	2		
15	C. B.	22	56 4	31	11 40 4	28 8 1	50 2 5	3	3		
16	Mon.	22	56 5	31	Evening.		0 2 2	15 2 30	4	JOIST 1243.	
17	Tues.	21	56 6	32	1 14 5	1 2 2	40 2 50	5	5		
18	Wed.	21	56 6	32	2 4 3	2 2 3	5 3 20	6	6		
19	Thur.	20	56 10	33	3 55 0	3 2 3	40 3 55	7	7		
20	Fri.	19	56 13	33	3 45 6	4 2 4	15 4 25	8	8		
21	Sat.	19	56 16	34	4 35 3	5 2 4	50 5 10	9	9		
22	C. B.	19	56 20	34	5 23 4	6 2 5	35 6 5	10	10		
23	Mon.	18	56 25	34	6 9 9	7 2 6	35 7 15	11	11		
24	Tues.	18	56 30	35	6 55 2	8 2 8	20 8 50	12	12		
25	Wed.	18	56 35	35	7 40 0	9 2 9	25 10 5	13	13		
26	Thur.	18	56 41	35	8 25 7	10 2 10	40 11 15	14	14		
27	Fri.	17	56 47	36	9 13 5	11 2 11	40 —	15	15		
28	Sat.	17	56 54	36	10 4 6	12 2 0	5 0 25	16	16		
29	C. B.	17	57 1	36	11 0 9	13 2 0	40 1 5	17	17		
30	Mon.	17	57 9	36	♂	14 2 1	25 1 40	18	18		
31	Tues.	17	57 17	36	Morning.		0 2 2	0 2 20	19		

—◆◆◆—

D. H. M.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|------------|
| ☾ | Last Quarter,..... | 6 | 0 | 53 | 4 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ | New Moon,..... | 14 | 11 | 30 | 7 | Morning. |
| ☾ | First Quarter,..... | 22 | 11 | 46 | 0 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Full Moon,..... | 29 | 4 | 50 | 1 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Sun, Enters ☊ Summer Commences..... | 21 | 4 | 54 | 0 | Morning. |

On the 16th ♀ ♂ D—On the 18th ♀ ♂ D

Jupiter Evening Star.—Venus, Evening Star.

There will be strong Day Borcs about the time of Full Moon.

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.				HINDOO.			
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.		Meridian.		Sets.		Meridian.		Age.	Morning.		Evening.		Day of Month.	Months.	
		m.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	h.	m.			
1	Wed.	17	11	57	26	6	38	Morning.								20	
2	Thur.	17		57	35		39	1	6	8	16	2	45	3	6	21	
3	Fri.	17		57	45		39	2	13	5	17	2	3	25	3	50	21
4	Sat.	17		57	55		40	3	18	2	18	2	4	20	4	45	22
5	C.R.	17		58	5		40	4	18	3	19	2	5	15	5	40	23
6	Mon.	16		58	14		40	5	12	8	20	2	6	10	6	40	24
7	Tues.	16		58	25		40	6	2	3	21	2	7	10	7	40	25
8	Wed.	16		58	37		41	6	47	9	22	2	8	25	9	5	26
9	Thur.	16		58	48		41	7	31	1	23	2	9	45	10	20	27
10	Fri.	16		59	0		42	8	13	2	24	2	10	55	11	20	28
11	Sat.	16		59	12		42	8	55	4	25	2	11	48	—	29	29
12	B.C.	16		59	24		42	9	38	7	26	2	0	10	0	30	30
13	Mon.	16		59	37		43	10	23	7	27	2	0	45	1	5	31
								11	10	9	28	2	1	25	1	40	1
								Evening.									
14	Tues.	17		59	48		43	0	0	2	29	2	1	50	2	0	2
15	Wed.	17	12	0	2		43	0	50	7	0	5	2	10	2	25	3
16	Thur.	17		0	15		43	1	41	6	1	5	2	40	2	55	4
17	Fri.	17		0	28		44	2	31	5	2	5	3	10	3	30	5
18	Sat.	17		0	41		44	3	19	9	3	5	3	50	4	16	6
19	C.B.	17		0	54		44	4	6	4	4	5	4	35	5	6	7
20	Mon.	17		1	7		44	4	51	2	5	5	5	15	5	45	8
21	Tues.	17		1	20		45	5	35	0	6	5	6	10	6	35	9
22	Wed.	18		1	33		45	6	18	9	7	5	7	0	7	20	10
23	Thur.	18		1	46		45	7	4	0	8	5	8	20	9	10	11
24	Fri.	18		1	59		45	7	51	8	9	5	9	50	10	30	12
25	Sat.	18		2	11		45	8	43	8	10	5	11	5	11	35	13
26	C.B.	19		2	24		45	9	41	1	11	5	11	55	—	—	14
27	Mon.	19		2	36		46	10	43	8	12	5	0	0	0	25	15
28	Tues.	20		2	48		46	11	50	7	13	5	0	55	1	15	16
29	Wed.	20		3	1		46				14	5	1	55	1	55	17
								Morning.									
30	Thur.	20		3	12		46	0	57	7	15	5	2	15	1	45	18

JOSEPH
ASSAR 1243.

JUNE XXX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday .. *Lord Howe's Victory, 1794.*
- 2 Thursday, .. *Riots in London, 1780.*
- 3 Friday, .. *W. Harvey d. 1657.*
- 4 Saturday,
- 5 C.B. .. 1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Duke of Cumberland born,*
- 6 Monday, .. *Bentham d. 1832.* [1771.]
- 7 Tuesday, .. *Reform Bill signed, 1832.*
- 8 Wednesday .. *Edward Black Prince d. 1376.*
- 9 Thursday,
- 10 Friday,
- 11 Saturday,
- 12 C.B. .. 2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 13 Monday, .. *Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.*
- 14 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Marengo, 1800, of Friedland, 1807.*
- 15 Wednesday .. *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 16 Thursday, .. *Duke of Marlborough d. 1722.*
- 17 Friday,
- 18 Saturday, *Battle of Waterloo, 1815.*
- 19 C.B. .. 3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Magna Charta signed 1215*
- 20 Monday, .. *Peace proclaimed with France.*
- 21 Tuesday,
- 22 Wednesday,
- 23 Thursday, .. *Battle of Plassey, 1757.*
- 24 Friday, .. *St. John Baptist — Midsummer Day.*
- 25 Saturday,
- 26 C.B. .. 4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Ascension of King Wm. IV.*
- 27 Monday, .. *Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.*
- 28 Tuesday, .. *Proclamation. Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806.*
- 29 Wednesday,
- 30 Thursday,

JULY XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday, *Crichton assass.* 1582.
- 2 Saturday,
- 3 C.B. 5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Rousseau died,* 1778
- 4 Monday, *United States' declaration of Independence,* 1776.
- 5 Tuesday, *Sir T. Moore behd.* 1535.
- 6 Wednesday, .. *Sir T. Munro d.* 1827.
- 7 Thursday, .. *Huss burnt,* 1415.
- 8 Friday, *A. Smith d.* 1790.
- 9 Saturday,
- 10 C.B. 6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Calvin b.* 1509.
- 11 Monday,
- 12 Tuesday, *Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 13 Wednesday, .. *Dr. Bradley d.* 1752.
- 14 Thursday, .. *Destn. of the Bastille & Comt. of the French Revn.* 1789.
- 15 Friday,
- 16 Saturday,
- 17 C.B. 7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Adam Smith d.* 1790.
- 18 Monday,
- 19 Tuesday, *Petrarch died,* 1374.
- 20 Wednesday, .. *Petrarch born,* 1304.
- 21 Thursday,
- 22 Friday, *Battle of Salamanca, 1812. Union of England & Scotland.*
- 23 Saturday,
- 24 C.B. 8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Gibraltar taken,* 1704.
- 25 Monday, *Battle of the Pyrenees commenced,* 1813.
- 26 Tuesday,
- 27 Wednesday, .. *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 28 Thursday, .. *Battle of Talavera,* 1809.
- 29 Friday, *French Revolution of* 1830.
- 30 Saturday,
- 31 C.B. 9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

JULY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 5 11 28 3 Evening.
- New Moon, 14 2 42 0 Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 21 8 58 4 Evening.
- ☾ Full Moon, 28 11 40 0 Morning.

On the 14th ♃ ☿ ☽—On the 15th ♀ ☿ ☽—On the 20th ♃ ☿ ☾

Jupiter Invisible.—Venus, Evening Star.

Strong Day Bores about the time of Full Moon.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.			
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.		Sets.	Meridian.		Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>			
1	Fri.	5 21	12	3	24	6	46	2 1 9	16 5 3	10 3	19		
2	Sat.	21		3	35	46	3 1 0	17 5 4	5 4	30	20		
3	C.B.	21		3	45	46	3 54 4	18 5 4	50 5	10 21			
4	Mon.	22		3	57	46	4 42 9	19 5 5	30 5	55 22			
5	Tues.	22		4	8	46	5 28 1	20 5 6	15 6	40 23			
6	Wed.	22		4	19	46	6 11 3	21 5 7	5 7	35 24			
7	Thur.	23		4	29	46	6 54 0	22 5 8	5 8	55 25			
8	Fri.	23		4	38	46	7 37 1	23 5 9	30 10	10 26			
9	Sat.	24		4	47	46	8 21 6	24 5 10	40 11	15 27			
10	C.B.	24		4	56	46	9 8 1	25 5 11	45 —	— 28			
11	Mon.	24		5	4	46	9 56 6	26 5 0	8 0	30 29			
12	Tues.	25		5	12	46	10 46 8	27 5 0	55 1	15 30			
13	Wed.	25		5	20	46	11 37 8	28 5 1	30 1	50 31			
							Evening.						
14	Thur	26		5	27	45	0 28 3	29 5 2	0 2	10 32			
15	Fri.	26		5	34	45	1 17 4	0 9 2	20 2	40 1			
16	Sat.	27		5	40	45	2 4 6	1 9 2	55 3	10 2			
17	C.B.	27		5	46	45	2 49 8	2 9 3	30 3	45 3			
18	Mon.	27		5	50	45	3 33 6	3 9 4	10 4	30 4			
19	Tues.	28		5	55	45	4 16 7	4 9 4	55 5	10 5			
20	Wed.	28		5	59	44	5 0 3	5 9 5	30 5	55 6			
21	Thur.	28		6	2	44	5 45 6	6 9 6	15 6	45 7			
22	Fri.	29		6	5	44	6 34 1	7 9 7	30 8	0 8			
23	Sat.	29		6	7	43	7 27 2	8 9 8	40 9	25 9			
24	C.B.	30		6	9	43	8 25 5	9 9 10	5 10	50 10			
25	Mon.	30		6	9	43	9 28 8	10 9 11	20 11	55 11			
26	Tues.	30		6	10	42	10 35 2	11 9 11	45 —	— 12			
27	Wed.	31		6	9	42	11 40 9	12 9 0	50 1	15 13			
28	Thur.	31		6	8	41	☿		13 9 1	35 2	0 14		
							Morning.						
29	Fri.	32		6	7	41	0 43 2	14 9 2	20 2	40 15			
30	Sat.	32		6	5	41	1 40 3	15 9 3	0 3	20 16			
31	C.B.	32		6	1	40	2 32 3	16 9 3	35 3	50 17			

ASSAR 1243.

SHABÓN 1843.

ASSAR 1243.

SHABON 1843.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- (Last Quarter..... 4 1 4 7 Afternoon.
- New Moon,..... 12 5 5 6 Afternoon.
-) First Quarter,..... 20 4 9 0 Morning.
- Full Moon,..... 26 7 33 3 Evening.

On the 10th ♀ ♂ ♀—On the 11th ♀ ♂ ♀

Venus, Morning Star,—Jupiter, Morning Star.

About Full Moon time there will be Day Bores.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>			
1 Mon.		5 33	12 6 0	6 39	3 20	3	17 9 4	5 4 20	18	SRABON 1243.	
2 Tues.		33	5 56	39	4 5 5	18	9 4 35	4 55	19		
3 Wed.		34	5 51	38	4 49 4	19	9 5 10	5 30	20		
4 Thur.		34	5 46	38	5 33 2	20	9 5 40	6 5	21		
5 Fri.		34	5 40	38	6 17 8	21	9 6 40	7 10	22		
6 Sat.		35	5 34	37	7 4 1	22	9 7 55	8 35	23		
7 C.B.		35	5 28	37	7 52 1	23	9 9 20	10 0	24		
8 Mon.		36	5 21	36	8 41 9	24	9 10 40	11 15	25		
9 Tues.		36	5 13	36	9 32 8	25	9 11 55	—	26		
10 Wed.		36	5 4	35	10 23 7	26	9 0 20	0 40	27		
11 Thur.		37	4 55	34	11 13 4	27	9 1 0	1 15	28		
					<i>Morning.</i>						
12 Fri.		37	4 46	34	0 1 7	28	9 1 25	1 45	29	BHADUR 1243.	
13 Sat.		37	4 36	33	0 47 9	0	3 2 0	2 15	30		
14 C.B.		38	4 26	32	1 32 5	1	3 2 25	2 40	31		
15 Mon.		38	4 14	32	2 16 0	2	3 2 55	3 10	1		
16 Tues.		38	4 2	31	2 59 4	3	3 3 25	3 40	2		
17 Wed.		39	3 50	30	3 43 9	4	3 4 0	4 20	3		
18 Thur.		39	3 37	29	4 30 6	5	3 4 40	5 0	4		
19 Fri.		39	3 21	28	5 20 9	6	3 5 25	5 50	5		
20 Sat.		40	3 10	27	6 15 8	7	3 6 20	6 50	6		
21 C.B.		40	2 56	25	7 15 4	8	3 7 25	8 20	7		
22 Mon.		40	2 41	24	8 18 6	9	3 9 10	10 0	8		
23 Tues.		41	2 26	23	9 22 9	10	3 10 40	11 20	9		
24 Wed.		41	2 10	22	10 25 5	11	3 11 50	—	10		
25 Thur.		41	1 54	21	11 24 3	12	3 0 25	0 50	11		
26 Fri.		42	1 37	20	♂	13	3 1 10	1 30	12		
					<i>Morning.</i>						
27 Sat.		42	1 20	19	0 18 6	14	3 1 40	2 0	13		
28 C.B.		42	1 3	19	1 8 7	15	3 2 20	2 40	14		
29 Mon.		43	0 45	18	1 55 8	16	3 2 55	3 10	15		
30 Tues.		43	0 27	18	2 41 1	17	3 3 30	3 40	16		
31 Wed.		43	0 9	17	3 25 9	18	3 4 0	4 15	17		

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, *Battle of the Nile, 1798.*
- 2 Tuesday, *Battle of the Pyrennees terminated, 1813.*
- 3 Wednesday,
- 4 Thursday, .. *Calais taken by Edward III. 1347.*
- 5 Friday,
- 6 Saturday,
- 7 C.B. 10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 8 Monday, ... *Batalia surrendered, 1811. Canning d. 1827.*
- 9 Tuesday, *J. Dryden b. 1631.*
- 10 Wednesday, .. *Obsevg. at Greenwich founded, 1675.*
- 11 Thursday,
- 12 Friday,
- 13 Saturday, ... *Birth of Queen Adelaide, 1792.*
- 14 C.B. 11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 15 Monday, *Sir W. Scott b. 1771. Bonaparte b. 1769.*
- 16 Tuesday,
- 17 Wednesday, .. *Battle of Roleia, 1808.*
- 18 Thursday, .. *Fiery Meteor passed over Europe, 1782.*
- 19 Friday,
- 20 Saturday, *Dr. Witts murd. 1672.*
- 21 C.B. 12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Birth of K. W. IV. Kept*
- 22 Monday, *W. Hastings d. 1822.* [May 28th]
- 23 Tuesday, *Sir W. Herschel d. 1822. W. Wallace behd. 1305.*
- 24 Wednesday, .. *St. Bartholomew. Rome taken by Alaris, 410.*
- 25 Thursday, .. *Battle of Cressy, 1346.*
- 26 Friday, *Capture of Fort Cornelius, 1811.*
- 27 Saturday,
- 28 C.B. 13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 29 Monday, ... *Locke b. 1632.*
- 30 Tuesday,
- 31 Wednesday, .. *Capture of Sebastian, 1813.*

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, ..*Louis XIV. d. 1715.*
- 2 Friday,*London burnt, 1666.*
- 3 Saturday,*Cromwell d. 1658.*
- 4 *C.B.**14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.*
- 5 Monday*Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.*
- 6 Tuesday,
- 7 Wednesday,
- 8 Thursday, ..*Coronation of K. W. IV.*
- 9 Friday,*William the Conqueror d. 1087.*
- 10 Saturday,
- 11 *C.B.**15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Battle of Delhi.*
- 12 Monday,
- 13 Tuesday,*General Wolfe at Q. 1759.*
- 14 Wednesday, ..*Moscow burnt, 1812.*
- 15 Thursday,
- 16 Friday,
- 17 Saturday,
- 18 *C.B.**16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.*
- 19 Monday,
- 20 Tuesday,
- 21 Wednesday,
- 22 Thursday, ..*Charles V. d. 1558.*
- 23 Friday,*Battle of Assye, 1803.*
- 24 Saturday,
- 25 *C.B.**17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.*
- 26 Monday,
- 27 Tuesday,*Battle of Busaco, 1810.*
- 28 Wednesday,
- 29 Thursday, ..*St. Michael—Michaelmas Day. Nelson born, 1758.*
- 30 Friday,

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 3 5 41 6 Morning.
- New Moon,..... 11 6 36 4 Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 18 10 12 8 Morning.
- Full Moon,..... 25 5 41 8 Morning.
- ☉ Sun Enters, ♌ Autumn Commences,.... 23 6 30 0 Morning.

On the 7th ♀ & ♃ ♂ ♄

Venus, Morning Star—Jupiter, Morning Star.

About Full Moon Day and Night Bores may be expected.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m.</i> <i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>			
1 Thur.		5 44 11	59 51	6 10	4 11 1	19 3	4 20	4 40	18		
2 Fri.		44	59 22	16	4 57 5	20 3	5 0	5 35	19		
3 Sat.		45	59 13	15	5 45 5	21 3	5 50	6 10	20		
4 C.B.		45	58 54	14	6 35 1	22 3	6 40	7 25	21		
5 Mon.		45	58 31	13	7 25 9	23 3	8 10	9 5	22		
6 Tues.		46	58 14	12	8 17 0	24 3	9 40	10 15	23		
7 Wed.		46	57 51	11	9 7 3	25 3	10 50	11 15	24		
8 Thur.		46	57 34	10	9 56 3	26 3	—	0 5	25		
9 Fri.		46	57 13	9	10 43 4	27 3	0 30	0 45	26		
10 Sat.		47	56 53	8	11 23 9	28 3	1 5	1 20	27		
					<i>Evening.</i>						
11 C.B.		47	56 32	7	0 13 0	29 3	1 35	1 50	28		
12 Mon.		47	56 11	5	0 57 1	0 7	2 10	2 10	29		
13 Tues.		48	55 51	4	1 41 8	1 7	2 20	2 40	30		
14 Wed.		48	55 30	3	2 28 4	2 7	2 55	3 15	31		
15 Thur.		48	55 9	2	3 17 9	3 7	3 30	3 50	1		
16 Fri.		48	54 47	1	4 11 3	4 7	4 10	4 30	2		
17 Sat.		49	54 26	0	5 8 9	5 7	5 0	5 25	3		
18 C.B.		49	53 55	5	6 10 0	6 7	6 0	6 35	4		
19 Mon.		49	53 44	58	7 12 6	7 7	7 15	8 50	5		
20 Tues.		50	53 23	57	8 14 2	8 7	8 40	9 30	6		
21 Wed.		50	53 2	56	9 12 9	9 7	10 10	10 40	7		
22 Thur.		50	52 41	55	10 7 4	10 7	11 40	—	8		
23 Fri.		51	52 20	54	10 58 1	11 7	0 5	0 30	9		
24 Sat.		51	52 0	53	11 46 0	12 7	0 50	1 10	10		
25 C.B.		51	51 39	52	13 7 1	13 7	1 15	1 35	11		
					<i>Morning.</i>						
26 Mon.		52	51 19	51	0 31 6	14 7	1 55	2 10	12		
27 Tues.		52	50 59	50	1 16 8	15 7	2 25	2 40	13		
28 Wed.		52	50 39	50	2 2 3	16 7	2 55	3 10	14		
29 Thur.		52	50 19	49	2 48 9	17 7	3 30	3 45	15		
30 Fri.		53	50 0	48	3 36 9	18 7	4 0	4 20	16		

BHADU R 1243.

ASSIN 1243.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3 0 35 4 Morning.
- New Moon, 10 7 22 0 Evening.
- ☾ First Quarter, 17 4 18 2 Evening.
- Full Moon, 24 6 57 1 Evening.

On the 5th ♃ ♂ ☾—On the 6th ♀ ♂ ☾

Jupiter, Morning Star.—Venus, Morning Star.

About New Moon Night Bores may be expected.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1 Sat.		5 53	11 49 40	5 47	4 26 5	19 7	4 40 5	5 5	17	
2 C.B.		53	49 22	47	5 17 3	20 7	5 25 5	5 55	18	
3 Mon.		53	48 57	46	6 8 8	21 7	6 20 6	6 53	19	
4 Tues.		53	48 44	46	6 59 2	22 7	7 40 8	8 20	20	
5 Wed.		54	48 26	45	7 48 7	23 7	9 5 9	9 45	21	
6 Thur.		54	48 9	44	8 36 0	24 7	10 15 10	10 40	22	
7 Fri.		54	47 52	44	9 21 8	25 7	11 10 —	—	23	
8 Sat.		55	47 35	43	10 6 6	26 7	0 5 0	0 25	24	
9 C.B.		55	47 19	42	10 50 9	27 7	0 40 1	0 25	25	
10 Mon.		55	47 4	41	11 35 8	28 7	1 20 1	1 35	26	
					<i>Evening.</i>					
11 Tues.		56	46 48	40	0 22 5	0 2	1 40 1	1 55	27	
12 Wed.		56	46 34	39	1 12 0	1 2	2 15 2	2 35	28	
13 Thur.		57	46 19	38	2 5 3	2 2	2 55 3	3 15	29	
14 Fri.		57	46 5	38	3 2 9	3 2	3 30 3	3 50	30	
15 Sat.		57	45 52	37	4 4 0	4 2	4 5 4	4 25	31	
16 C.B.		58	45 39	36	5 6 7	5 2	4 50 5	5 25	1	
17 Mon.		58	45 27	35	6 8 5	6 2	5 55 6	6 35	2	
18 Tues.		59	45 16	33	7 7 2	7 2	7 5 7	7 55	3	
19 Wed.		59	45 5	32	8 1 8	8 2	8 40 9	9 25	4	
20 Thur.	6	0	44 54	31	8 52 4	9 2	10 0 10	10 30	5	
21 Fri.		0	44 44	29	9 39 8	10 2	11 0 11	11 40	6	
22 Sat.		1	44 35	28	10 25 2	11 2	—	0 5	7	
23 C.B.		1	44 27	27	11 9 8	12 2	0 25 0	0 40	8	
24 Mon.		2	44 19	27	11 54 6	13 2	0 1 0	1 20	9	
25 Tues.		2	44 11	26	♂	14 2	1 40 1	1 55	10	
					<i>Morning.</i>					
26 Wed.		3	44 5	25	0 40 5	15 2	2 10 2	2 25	11	
27 Thur.		3	44 0	24	1 28 1	16 2	2 40 3	3 0	12	
28 Fri.		4	43 55	24	2 17 5	17 2	3 15 3	3 25	13	
29 Sat.		4	43 51	23	3 8 3	18 2	3 50 4	4 10	14	
30 C.B.		4	43 47	23	3 59 7	19 2	4 35 5	5 0	15	
31 Mon.		5	43 45	23	4 50 7	20 2	5 25 5	5 45	16	

ASSIN 1243.

KARTICK 1243.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, *London University Opened, 1628.*
- 2 C.B. 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 3 Monday,
- 4 Tuesday,
- 5 Wednesday,
- 6 Thursday, *Peace with America Proclaimed, 1783.*
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday,
- 9 C.B. 19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 10 Monday,
- 11 Tuesday, *America discovered, 1492.*
- 12 Wednesday,
- 13 Thursday, .. *Translation of King Edward the Confessor.*
- 14 Friday, *Battle of Hastings, 1066. Battle of Jenu, 1806.*
- 15 Saturday, *Assassination of Murat, 1815.*
- 16 C.B. 20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Death of Sir Sidney at*
- 17 Monday, *[Cutphen, 1586.*
- 18 Tuesday,
- 19 Wednesday, .. *Agra taken, 1803.*
- 20 Thursday, .. *Battle of Navarino, 1827.*
- 21 Friday, *Victory and death of Lord Nelson off Trafalgar, 1805.*
- 22 Saturday, *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 23 C.B. 21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Battle of Buzar, 1764.*
- 24 Monday. *Battle with the Rohillas at Cutterah, 1794.*
- 25 Tuesday, *Battle of Agincourt, 1415.*
- 26 Wednesday,
- 27 Thursday, .. *Servetus burnt, 1553.*
- 28 Friday, *Erasmus b. 1467.*
- 29 Saturday,
- 30 C.B. 22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 31 Monday,

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday, All Saints, *Battle of Laswarie*, 1803. *Earthquake at Lisbon*, 1755.
- 2 Wednesday, .. All Souls.
- 3 Thursday, *Birth of Princess Sophia*, 1777.
- 4 Friday, *King William landed*, 1688.
- 5 Saturday, *Gun Powder Plot*.
- 6 C.B. 23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 7 Monday,
- 8 Tuesday, *Birth of Princess Sophia*, 1768.
- 9 Wednesday,
- 10 Thursday, .. *Luther born*, 1483. *Catherine of Russia d.* 1796.
- 11 Friday,
- 12 Saturday,
- 13 C.B. 24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Battle of Deeg*, 1804.
- 14 Monday, *Leibnitz d.* 1716.
- 15 Tuesday, *Battle of Morgarten*, 1315. *Lavater b.* 1741.
- 16 Wednesday, .. *Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lutzen*, 1632.
- 17 Thursday,
- 18 Friday,
- 19 Saturday, Supreme Court, *Sittings Commence*.
- 20 C.B. 25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 21 Monday, *Lord Hawke's Victory*, 1759.
- 22 Tuesday, *Lord Clive d.* 1774.
- 23 Wednesday,
- 24 Thursday, .. *L. Sterne b.* 1713.
- 25 Friday,
- 26 Saturday, *The Great Storm in England*, 1703.
- 27 C.B. 1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
- 28 Monday, *Card. Wolsey d.* 1530.
- 29 Tuesday, *Battle of Argaum*, 1803.
- 30 Wednesday, .. *St. Andrew, Tutelar Saint of Scotland*.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- (Last Quarter,..... 1 8 32 4 Evening.
- New Moon,..... 9 7 27 8 Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 15 11 44 1 Night.
- Full Moon,..... 23 11 24 1 Morning.

On the 2d ♃ ♂ ☾—On the 5th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 29th ♃ ♂ ☾

Venus, Morning Star,—Jupiter Morning Star.

About New Moon there will be Night Bores.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.		Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	Tues.	6 6	11 43 43	5 21	5 40 3	21	2	6 15	6 55	17	
2	Wed.	7	43 43	21	6 28 0	22	2	7 30	8 5	18	
3	Thur.	7	43 43	20	7 13 8	23	2	8 45	9 20	19	
4	Fri.	8	43 44	20	7 58 3	24	2	9 55	10 30	20	
5	Sat.	9	43 46	19	8 42 0	25	2	10 55	11 30	21	
6	C.B.	10	43 48	19	9 26 2	26	2	—	0 10	22	
7	Mon.	10	43 51	18	10 12 0	27	2	0 40	0 55	23	
8	Tues.	11	43 56	18	11 0 5	28	2	1 15	1 35	24	
9	Wed.	12	44 1	17	11 53 1	29	2	1 50	1 55	25	
					<i>Evening.</i>						
10	Thur.	13	44 7	16	0 50 5	0	7	2 15	2 30	26	
11	Fri.	14	44 13	15	1 52 4	1	7	2 50	3 15	27	
12	Sat.	15	44 21	14	2 56 9	2	7	3 35	4 5	28	
13	C.B.	16	44 29	14	4 1 2	3	7	4 20	4 40	29	
14	Mon.	16	44 39	13	5 2 1	4	7	5 10	5 35	30	
15	Tues.	17	44 49	13	5 58 5	5	7	6 5	6 40	1	
16	Wed.	17	44 59	13	6 50 2	6	7	7 25	8 0	2	
17	Thur.	17	45 11	13	7 37 8	7	7	8 35	9 15	3	
18	Fri.	18	45 24	13	8 23 0	8	7	9 50	10 25	4	
19	Sat.	18	45 37	13	9 6 9	9	7	10 55	11 25	5	
20	C.B.	18	45 51	13	10 50 6	10	7	11 55	—	6	
21	Mon.	19	46 6	13	10 35 3	11	7	0 30	0 50	7	
22	Tues.	19	46 21	13	11 21 8	12	7	1 10	1 30	8	
23	Wed.	20	46 38	13	♂	13	7	1 50	2 5	9	
					<i>Morning.</i>						
24	Thur.	21	46 55	12	0 10 2	14	7	2 25	2 40	10	
25	Fri.	22	47 13	12	1 0 5	15	7	2 55	3 10	11	
26	Sat.	22	47 32	12	1 52 0	16	7	3 30	3 45	12	
27	C.B.	23	47 52	12	2 43 4	17	7	4 0	4 15	13	
28	Mon.	24	48 12	12	3 33 4	18	7	4 30	4 45	14	
29	Tues.	25	48 33	12	4 21 6	19	7	5 0	5 25	15	
30	Wed.	26	48 55	12	5 7 6	20	7	5 55	6 25	16	

KARTICK 1242.

UGGRON 1242.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ Last Quarter,....	1	4	5	4	Evening.
● New Moon,....	8	6	53	2	Evening.
☾ First Quarter,....	15	9	45	2	Morning.
○ Full Moon,.....	23	6	8	8	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	31	9	46	5	Morning.
☉ Sun Enters, ♍ Winter Commences.....	21	11	55	0	

On the 5th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 27th ♀ ♂ ☾

Venus, Morning Star.—Jupiter, Night Star.

About New Moon there will be strong Night Bores.

ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Evening.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>			
1	Thur.	6 26	11 49 17	5 13	5 51 6	21	7 6 55	7 25	17		
2	Fri.	26	49 40	13	6 34 4	22	7 7 55	8 35	18		
3	Sat.	27	50 4	13	7 17 1	23	7 9 5	9 45	19		
4	C.B.	28	50 28	13	8 0 8	24	7 10 20	10 55	20		
5	Mon.	28	50 53	13	8 46 8	25	7 11 30	—	21		
6	Tues.	29	51 19	14	9 36 7	26	7 0 5	0 30	22		
7	Wed.	29	51 45	14	10 31 6	27	7 0 55	1 20	23		
8	Thur.	30	52 11	14	11 32 3	28	7 1 45	2 10	24		
					<i>Evening.</i> <i>h. m.</i>						
9	Fri.	31	52 38	14	0 37 5	0	3 2 20	2 45	25		
10	Sat.	32	53 5	14	1 44 6	1	3 3 0	3 30	26		
11	C.B.	32	53 33	15	2 49 7	2	3 3 55	4 25	27		
12	Mon.	33	54 3	15	3 50 3	3	3 4 40	5 5	28		
13	Tues.	33	54 30	15	4 45 3	4	3 5 15	5 46	29		
14	Wed.	34	54 58	16	5 35 4	5	3 6 5	6 30	30		
15	Thur.	34	55 28	16	6 21 8	6	3 7 0	7 30	1		
16	Fri.	35	55 57	17	7 6 0	7	3 8 15	8 50	2		
17	Sat.	36	56 26	17	7 49 5	8	3 9 55	9 10	3		
18	C.B.	36	56 56	18	8 33 4	9	3 10 45	11 20	4		
19	Mon.	37	57 26	18	9 18 7	10	3 11 55	—	5		
20	Tues.	37	57 56	18	10 6 0	11	3 0 20	0 40	6		
21	Wed.	38	58 25	19	10 55 3	12	3 1 5	1 25	7		
22	Thur.	38	58 55	19	11 46 3	13	3 1 50	2 5	8		
23	Fri.	39	59 25	20	♂ —	14	3 2 20	2 35	9		
					<i>Morning.</i> <i>h. m.</i>						
24	Sat.	39	59 55	21	0 37 7	15	3 2 50	3 5	10		
25	C.B.	40	0 25	21	1 28 6	16	3 3 20	3 35	11		
26	Mon.	40	0 55	22	2 17 3	17	3 3 50	4 5	12		
27	Tues.	41	1 25	22	3 3 9	18	3 4 25	4 40	13		
28	Wed.	41	1 54	23	3 48 1	19	3 4 55	5 10	14		
29	Thur.	42	2 23	24	4 30 7	20	3 5 30	5 50	15		
30	Fri.	42	2 52	24	5 12 3	21	3 6 15	6 40	16		
31	Sat.	42	3 21	25	5 54 1	22	3 7 5	7 35	17		

UGGRON 1243.

POLS 1243.

UGGRON 1243.

FOLS 1243.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, .. *Pope Leo X. d. 1521.* [Allies, 1813.
- 2 Friday, *Napoleon Bonaparte crowned, 1804. France invaded by the*
- 3 Saturday,.... *Sup. Court, Sessions Commence. Mauritius surrend. '10.*
- 4 C.B.. *Abolition of the Sutte, 1829. 1st Transit of Venus over*
- 5 Monday, [the Sun, 1639.
- 6 Tuesday,
- 7 Wednesday, .. *Battle of Rangoon, 1824. Ney shot, 1815.*
- 8 Thursday,
- 9 Friday, *Milton born, 1608.*
- 10 Saturday,
- 11 C.B..... . *Charles XII. died, 1718.*
- 12 Monday,
- 13 Tuesday, *Dr. Johnson d. 1784.*
- 14 Wednesday,
- 15 Thursday, .. *2d Battle of Rangoon, 1824. .*
- 16 Friday, *Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.*
- 17 Saturday,
- 18 C.B.
- 19 Monday, *Tycho Brahe. b. 1546.*
- 20 Tuesday,
- 21 Wednesday, .St. Thomas.
- 22 Thursday,
- 23 Friday,
- 24 Saturday, .. . *Peace between England and United States, 1814.*
- 25 C.B..... . *CHRISTMAS DAY. Newton born, 1642.*
- 26 Monday,
- 27 Tuesday, .. . *ST. JOHN.—INNOCENTS DAY.*
- 28 Wednesday,
- 29 Thursday, . *Thomas A. Becket murdered, 1171. Lord Stafford behd. 1680.*
- 30 Friday,
- 31 Saturday, .. . *Silvester.*

Memoranda

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

The calculations of this Almanac are adapted to the civil, or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight, without any exception; the Moon's Meridian Passage and Age, having been calculated for the same time. Three columns are added, one giving the Sun's Meridian Passage to the nearest second of time, for every day in the year; thus on any day a watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, in the column, when the Sun dial marks twelve. There will be no need now to refer to a Table of Equation of time; yet should this Equation be required, it may be found as readily; it is equal to the time beyond 12, or the time wanting to 12h. given in this column for any day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sun dial; for let the shadow of the gnomon fall on 12, a watch ought to show at the same moment the time in the other new column of "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made. Should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 1, 2 or 3, &c. add to the time of Moon on Meridian, 62 Minutes for every hour after 12; on the other hand should the dial show 9h., 10h., or 11h. deduct as many minutes (62) for every hour before 12. For example, on the 24th of February, the time of the Moon on Meridian is 5h. 58m. the shadow falls on 8h. 34m.; at the rate of 62m. per hour, will be 2h. 45m. which added to 5h. 58m. gives 8h. 43m. which is—the time the watch ought to show.

When the symbol (\oslash) denoting opposition occurs, as on the 1st of May, we are to understand, that the Moon does not pass the Meridian on that (civil) day at Calcutta. This is the case once in every lunation, and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is 54 minutes or the Lunar day is equal to 24h. 54m. The Moon passes the Meridian on the 30th April at 11h. 27m. 4.10, or 32m 6.10, previously to Midnight, and does not return to the same Meridian until 21m. 4.10 after Midnight, of the morning of the 2nd of May.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but is wanting to do so, once at least in a civil month, and as one Moon's Meridian Passage produces but two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two. High Water tides wanting; therefore on two days every month, falling some times on the morning sometimes on the evening, no time for High Water is given. The march of the tide-wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by wind, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy; this is the opinion of Mr. J. Kyd, who from a very long series of observations and a great deal of attention to these matters, is certainly the Gentleman most capable of giving an opinion about it. It will always, however, be found that for any period there will be but twice the Number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian. The calculations for this year, and the preceding for the times of High Water, have been made on a new method, much more laborious, and from a comparison with the times of High Water actually observed and recorded in Books kept for that purpose by Mr. Kyd, it appears that the times in this column were much nearer the truth than was done hitherto, differing generally in a few minutes only, whilst in former years the difference amounted frequently to 2 and even 3 hours.

True or apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the Sun on the Meridian, and this time being a variable quantity, requires the addition or subtraction of the equation of time to change it into mean solar time, as shewn by a well regulated Clock, which is an uniform measure of time, the length of any portion of it is equal to the average of all the apparent similar portions in one year.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the Western, about two minutes later than he would rise or set were the earth not surrounded by an Atmosphere. Refraction has the same influence on all heavenly bodies.

At the head of each month, it will be seen whether Jupiter and Venus make their appearance in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction (\oslash) with the Moon, also on which days and whether at night or in the day, Boreas may be expected. In general, they may be expected, sometimes for several days successively, after every Full and New Moon, but when the Moon's Parallax is high, viz: when the Moon is about her Perigee, or nearest distance from the Earth, the Boreas are of certain occurrence.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the Year 1836, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, the only Eclipse visible at Calcutta, will be that of the Moon of October the 24th.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, on May the 1st, 1836.

	<i>h. m.</i>	
Middle of the Eclipse.....	1 59 8	Mean time at Calcutta.

II. An annual Eclipse of the Sun, May the 15th, 1836.

	<i>h. m.</i>	
Begins on the Earth generally.....	4 59 9	Mean time at Calcutta.
Central and Annular Eclipse at Noon....	8 14 8	ditto
Ends on the Earth generally at....	10 49 8	ditto

This Eclipse will be visible in the whole of North America, part of South America, the whole Europe, on the Atlantic Ocean and North Africa.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October the 24th, 1836.

	<i>h. m.</i>	
First Contact of Penumbra.....	4 45 8	Mean time at Calcutta.
The centre of the Moon rises at Calcutta....	5 26 8	ditto
First Contact with Dark shadow.....	6 31 6	ditto
Opposition..(\odot).....	6 57 4	ditto
Middle of the Eclipse.....	7 7 8	ditto
Last Contact with Dark shadow.....	7 43 8	ditto
Last Contact with Penumbra.....	9 29 6	ditto

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's Diameter = 1) 0.696, on the Northern Circle.

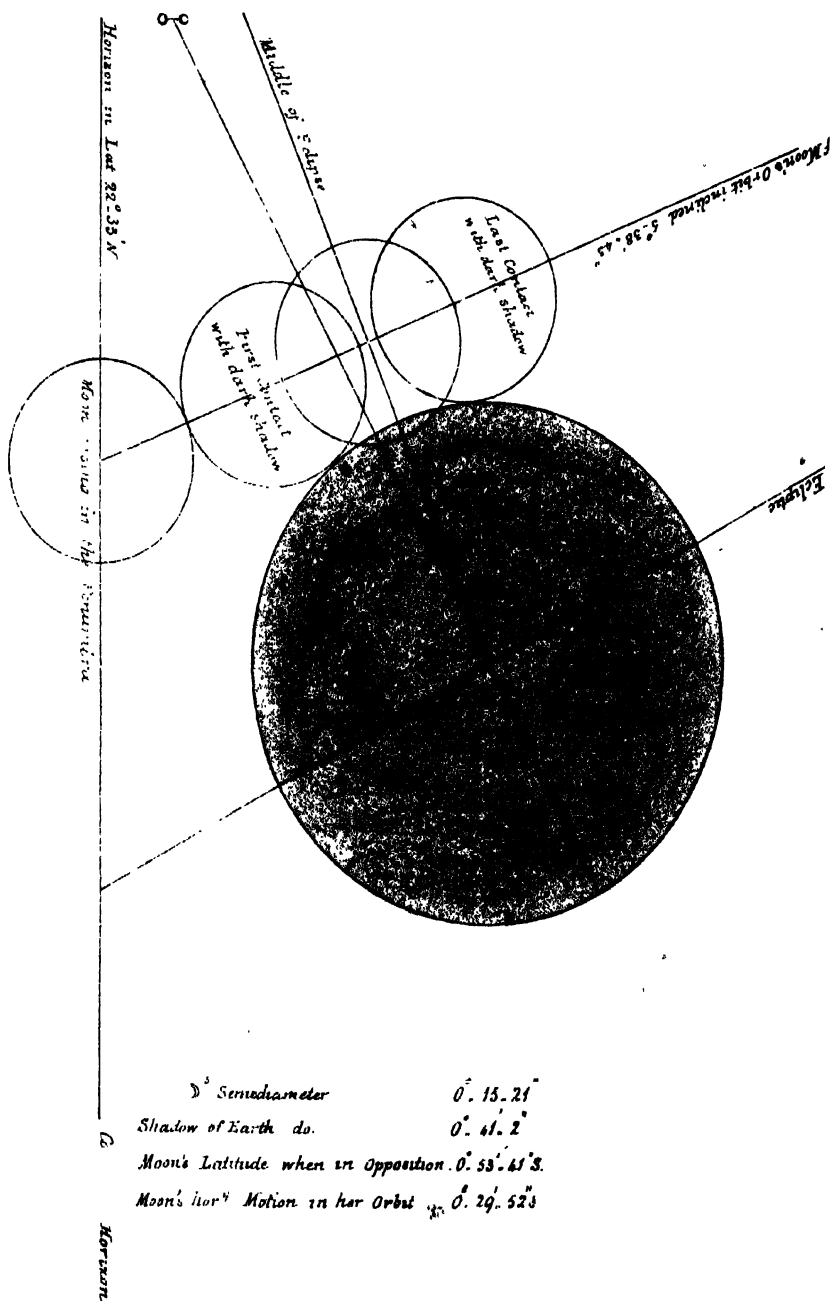
IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, November the 9th, 1836.

	<i>h. m.</i>	
Begins on the Earth generally . . .	4 47 9	Morning mean time at Calcutta.
Central and total Eclipse at noon . .	7 45 3	ditto ditto
Ends on the Earth generally	9 56 5	ditto ditto

This Eclipse will be visible in the Bay of Bengal, the Birman Empire, in the Eastern Archipelago, whole Australia, and the South Sea.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALIC.	MARONEDAN
Sunday.....	Rubbichar	Edwar
Monday	Sambhar	Peer
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhar	Rhood
Thursday	Brechuspettechar	Jumabraut
Friday	Shookrobar	Jumla
Saturday	Sunncebar	Sunnychur



ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Equation of Equinoxes.

23.	27.	42.	84	.....	January.....1st	In Longitude.....	14,	00
		41.	41	.....	March.....21st	.....	13,	81
		45.	32	.....	Sept.....24th	.....	11,	78
		41.	65	.....	Dec.....22d	.....	10,	35

Mean obliquity January 1st, 835. = 23°. 27'. 33", 35.

Daily motion of the Moon's ascending Node. = - 3", 18.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Northern Signs.				Southern Signs.				
		s.	D.	D.M.		s.	D.	D.
1st	♈	ARIES.....	(0+)	0	7th	♏	SAGRA.....	(6+).180
2nd	♉	TAURUS.....	1	30	8th	♐	SCORPIO.....	7 210
3rd	♊	GEMINI.....	2	60	9th	♑	SAGITTARIUS.....	8 240
4th	♋	CANCER.....	3	90	10th	♒	CAPRICORNUS.....	9 270
5th	♌	LEO.....	4	120	11th	♓	AQUARIUS.....	10 300
6th	♍	VIRGO.....	5	150	12th	♈	PISCES.....	11 330

THE PLANETS, AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉	THE SUN.	♂	MARS.	♄	CERES.
☾	THE MOON.	♂	JUPITER.	♅	PALLAS.
☿	MERCURY.	♄	SATURN.	♆	JUNO.
♁	VENUS.	♁	THE GEORGIAN. OR	♇	VESTA.
♁	THE EARTH.	♁	URANUS.		
♁	The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.				
♁	The Descending Node.				
♁	Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude				
♁	Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other.				
♁	Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.				

° DEGREES.	'' SECONDS OF ARC.	m. MINUTES OF TIME.
' MINUTES OF ARC.	h HOURS.	s. SECONDS OF TIME.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	E	Solar Cycle.....	23
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	11	Roman Indiction.....	7
Epact.....	20	Julian Period.....	6547

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ) is a revolution of 19 years: in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth of Christ, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the times of taxing their provinces.—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19 and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TERMS &c. IN THE SUPREME COURT, COMMENCE.

TERMS.	SITTINGS.	SESSIONS.
January 7th	February 4th	February 18th
March 1st	March 29th	April 12th
June 15th	July 12th	July 27th
October 22d	November 19th	December 3d

N. B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Term, or Sessions, commences on the following day.

EMBER DAYS.

February, 19th, 21st, and 23d.	September, 17th, 19th, and 20th
May, 21st, 23d, and 24th.	December, 17th, 19th, and 20th

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 31	Rogation Sunday, May 8
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 17	Ascension Day, May 12
Palm Sunday, Mar. 27	Whit Sunday, May 22
Good Friday, April 1	Trinity Sunday, May 29
Easter Sunday, April 3	Advent-Sunday, Nov. 27
Low Sunday, April 10	Christmas, Dec. 25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS, 1836.

ENGLISH MONTHS.	DAYS OF WEEK.	NAME.	TIME.	HINDOO MONTHS.
January.. 23 & 24	Satur. & Sunday..	Sree Panchoomce.	2 days	Maugh... 11 & 12
February.. 15 & 16	Monday & Tuesday	Scebo Rattrec.	2 days	Falgun... 4 & 5
March... 3 to 5	Thursday to Satur..	Dole Jattrra.....	3 days	Ditto... 21 & 23
	15 Tuesday	Baroonce	1 day	Choitro... 4
	26 Saturday	Sree Ramnohomce	1 day	Ditto... 15
April.... 10 & 11	Sunday & Monday ..	Churruck Poojah ..	2 days	Ditto... 30 & 31
May..... 26	Thursday	Dushoharah.....	1 day	Joisty... 14
	30 Monday	Chaun Jattrra.....	1 day	Ditto... 18
July..... 15	Friday	Ruth Jattrra	1 day	Srabone... 1
	23 Saturday	Oolta Ruth.....	1 day	Ditto... 9
August... 26	Friday	Rakhce Poornamah	1 day	Bhaddore... 12
September.. 2 & ..	Friday & Saturday	Jummoo Ostoomec..	2 days	Ditto... 19 & 20
October.... 10	Monday	Mohalyah.....	1 day	Aussin
	15 to 22 Saturday to Satur..	Doorgah Poojuh...	8 days	Do. 31 to Kartick 7
November.. 4 & 9	Tuesday & Wednes	Kalleeka Poojah...	2 days	Kartick... 24 & 25
	10 Thursday	Bhratesdefcah.....	1 day	Ditto... 26
	14 & 15 Monday & Tuesday.	Kartick Poojah...	2 days	Ditto... 30 Ug 1
	17 & 18 Thursday & Friday.	JuggodhatreePooja	2 days	Uggrohayan.. 3 & 4

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS, 1836.

January..... 19	Tuesday	Shawall.....	Maug..... 18
February.. 4..... 18	Thursday	Zel-kada	Falgun
March..... 18	Friday	Zel-harjja	Choitro..... 18
April..... 17	Sunday	Moharum	Bysack..... 17
May..... 17	Tuesday	Suffer	Joisty..... 16
June..... 15	Wednesday	Rubbee-ul-wul. ..	Assar..... 14
July..... 15	Friday	Rubbee-as saunce.	Shraboue..... 13
August.... 14	Saturday	Jummadee-ul wul.	Bhaddore..... 10
September.. 12	Monday	Jummade-saunce .	Aussin
October.... 12	Wednesday	Rujub	Kartick..... 7
November... 10	Thursday	Shabaun.	Uggrohayan ..
December .. 10	Saturday	Ramadan.....	Pous..... 5

The year 5597 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 12, 1836.

The year 1252 of the Mahomedan Era commences on April 18, 1836.

The Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks,) commences on December 10, 1836.

A General Table

SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the ides of October, 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F. E. D.	A. G. F.	C. B. A.	R. D. C.	U. F. E.	B. A. G.	D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was C, for 1602 F, and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A, G, and F; and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G; and from thence every fourth year will be leap year.

Perpetual Diary.

MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
February.....	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
March.....	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
April.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O
May.....	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday
June.....	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday
July.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O
August.....	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday
September.....	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday
October.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
November.....	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
December.....	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week that being the Month.

An Almanac

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND

THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR,

From A. D. 1820 to 1840, both inclusive.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III.							
Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.	Sunday.							
1820	B A	16	15	9	8	MONTHS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	G	17	26	10	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	F	18	7	11	10		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3	E	19	18	12	11		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	D C	1	0	13	12		29	30	31				
5	B	2	11	14	13	January	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6	A	3	22	15	14	October	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
7	G	4	3	16	15	May	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	F E	5	14	17	0	August	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
9	D	6	25	18	2	February	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
1830	C	7	6	19	3	March	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	8	17	20	4	November	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	A G	9	28	21	5	June							
3	F	10	9	22	6	September							
4	E	11	20	23	7	December							
5	D	12	1	24	8	April							
6	C B	13	12	25	9	July							
7	A	14	23	26	10								
8	G	15	4	27	11								
9	F	16	15	28	12								
1840	E D	17	26	29	13								

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III. and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday in that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.



YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G.	F.	E.	D.	C.	B.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}.....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May.....		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August.....		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	February, March	}....							
71		72	73	74	75		November		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
76	77	78	79		80	81	June.....		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
82	83		84	85	86	87	September	}.....							
	88	89	90	91		92	December		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
93	94	95		96	97	98	April	}.....							
99	1900	01	02	03			July		G	A	B	C	D	E	F

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Myers' farm.....	13
Budge Budge	23
Fulta	43
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Kedgeree	90
Saugor Point.....	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship.....	146

N. B.—The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

A TABLE

Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	SAILING													
	Madras.	Trincomalee.	Point de Galle & Columbo.	Bombay.	Muscat.	Busheer.	Mocha.	Suez.	auritus	Cape of Good Hope.	Pegue.	Prince of Wales Islapd.	Manila.	China.
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
January,	6	10	15	30	35	49	40	60	35	56	18	18	45	90
February,	10	15	18	38	50	64	56	80	10	63	0	20	40	90
March,	15	22	22	49	66	72	70	120	49	70	16	20	35	80
April,	20	30	34	55	70	84	80		56	80	10	20	30	63
May,	25	35	50	70	70	90	70		60	90	10	20	30	40
June,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35
July,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35
August,	30	42	50	70	60	85	56		60	80	10	20	30	40
September,	20	30	34	61	60	85	56	120	56	70	12	25	35	60
October,	12	20	28	49	56	66	56	100	49	56	15	28	40	60
November,	8	12	17	35	45	50	19	80	35	56	12	20	45	90
December,		9	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	45	90

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 12.

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8.

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.

													Agra
From Agra to Trichinopoly, 1406 miles													380
From Calcutta to Seringapatam, .. 1220 ditto													
													Benares
													Bidjeeghur
													56
													436
													Bombay
													950
													984
													850
													Calcutta
													1300
													621
													665
													900
													Delhi
													1060
													965
													556
													500
													115
													Hydrabad
													900
													1020
													480
													664
													745
													830
													Madras
													365
													1350
													030
													770
													1029
													1110
													1190
													Oude or Fyzabad
													1170
													810
													360
													695
													1085
													186
													130
													280
													Patna
													235
													1267
													900
													660
													400
													1140
													196
													155
													545
													Poonah
													1067
													950
													670
													387
													915
													1200
													98
													898
													930
													796
													Seringapatam
													535
													1215
													1230
													290
													315
													1330
													1220
													620
													1213
													1170
													1215
													Surat
													702
													245
													1020
													880
													930
													565
													756
													1310
													177
													837
													905
													680
													Trichinopoly
													927
													225
													750
													1481
													1275
													208
													640
													1473
													1240
													845
													1230
													1286
													1406

The Conjuror;

OR A SMALL UNIVERSAL TABLE.

To answer a great variety of purposes, and particularly the following—

- 1 It shows the simple interest of any sum of money for any rate and time.
- 2 It reduces Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees.
- 3 It reduces Sicca Rupees into Current Rupees.
- 4 It reduces Factory Weight into Bazar Weight.
- 5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Factory Weight.
- 6 It reduces Bazar Weight into Tons, &c.
- 7 It reduces Tons into Bazar Weight.
- 8 It reduces Factory Weight into Tons, &c.
- 9 It reduces Tons into Factory Weight.

The Table, and Multipliers to be used with the Table.

9 0007500000	1 For interest multiply by the rate and time.		
8 0006666666	2 For Current Rupees to Sicca, better done by the pen.		
7 0005833333	3 For Sicca Rupees to Current ditto.		
6 0005000000	4 For Factory wt. into Bazar wt. mt.	by	1000 1-11
5 1004166666	5 For Bazar Weight into factory wt.	by	1320
4 0003333333	6 For bazar weight into tons.	by	44
3 0002500000	7 For tons into bazar weight.	by	30000 3 11
2 0001666666	8 For factory weight into tons.	by	40
1 0000333333	9 For tons into factory weight ...	by	36000

EXAMPLES.

1st. What is the Interest of 50000 Rupees for 6 months and 3 days at 6 per cent. per annum.
 $50000 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ months 3 days} = 1830000$

Multiply the Principal 50,000 by 6 the rate per cent. Or divide 1830000 by 12, the quotient gives 300,000, and 300,000 by 6 months and 3 days, the answer is 152500 and cutting off the two you get 1830000 for which collect from the Table. right hand figures, the Answer is Rs. 1525, as before.

Opposite 1 is.....	0000833,833
Ditto 8 is.....	000666,666
Ditto 3 is.....	00025,000

Answer Rupees..... 1525.

2d. To reduce Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees, is best done by the Pen, as the multiplier would be too great to be of any use with the Table.

By the Pen, suppose 10000 Current Rupees to be reduced to Sicca Rupees, Multiply by 25 and divide by 29,—thus 10000×25

the answer required 29 = Sa. Rs. 8620 11 0

3d. To reduce Sicca Rupees to Current Rupees—Multiply by 116 and cut off the two right hand figures, the product will be the Answer.

Thus $1000 \times 116 = 116000$, or 1160 Current Rupees the Answer.

4th. To reduce Factory Weight to Bazar Weight—Multiply by 1000, 111 and collect from the Table.—Thus, suppose 1000 Factory Maunds were required to be reduced to Bazar Maunds, &c.

$1000 \times 1000, 111 = 1090909$.

Opposite 1 is.....	0000833,833
Ditto 9 is.....	00075,000
Ditto 9 is.....	000,750
Ditto 9 is.....	0,007

Or thus, by the Pen.

Divide 10909,09 by 12, the Quotient 909,09 is the answer as before. Note; two figures must be always cut off to the right, when dividing by 12

Answer, Bazar Weight..... 909,090

Or Bazar maunds..... 909 3ar 10 chattraks

5th. To reduce Bazar Maunds to Factory Weight—multiply by 1320 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were required to be reduced to Factory Maunds, &c.

$1000 \text{ Bazar Maunds} \times 1320 = 1320000$

Opposite 1 is.....	0000833,333
Ditto 3 is.....	000250,000
Ditto 2 is.....	00016,666

Or thus by the Pen. 132000, Divided by 12, Gives 11000; cut off the two right hand figures, the answer is 1100 Factory Maunds, as before.

Answer, Factory Maunds..... 1100

6th. To reduce Bazar Maunds into Tons, multiply by 44 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 400 Bazar Maunds were to be reduced to Tons, &c.

$$1000 \times 44 = 44000$$

Opposite 4 is..... 0003,333

Ditto 4 is..... 0003,333

Answer Tons..... 36,666

Or 36 tons 13 cwt..... 37½ lb.

7th. To reduce tons to Bazar Maunds, multiply by 30000, 311 and collect from the Table—suppose 100 tons

$$100 \times 30000, 311 = 3272727, 27, \&c.$$

Opposite 3 is..... 0002500,000

Ditto 2 is..... 000166,666

Ditto 7 is..... 00058,333

Ditto 2 is..... 0001 66

Ditto 7 is..... 000,583

Ditto 2 is..... 00,016

Ditto 7 is..... 0,005

Answer, Bazar Maunds..... 2727,272

Or 2727 10 scer 15 chaffacks

8th. To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons, multiply by 40 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 3000 Factory Maunds,

$$3000 \times 40 = 120000$$

Opposite 1 is..... 000083,333

Ditto 2 is..... 0016,666

Answer Tons..... 100

9th. To reduce Tons into Factory Maunds, &c. multiply by 36000 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 100 Tons

$$100 \times 36000 = 3600000$$

Opposite 3 is..... 0002500

Ditto 6 is..... 000500

Answer, Factory Maunds, 36000

Or thus by the Pen, 44000 divided by 12, gives 3666,666 cut off the two right hand figures and you get 36 666, or 36 Tons 13 cwt. 37½ lb. the answer as before.

Or without the Table, to save the addition.

Divide 32727 272 by 12, gives 2727, 72, or 2727 Bazar Maunds 10 sr. 15 ch.

Or divide 1200,00 by 12, the answer is 100 tons, as before.

Or without the Table.—Divide by 12 and you have

$$\frac{36000,00}{12} = 3000 \text{ Factory Maunds.}$$

The Answer as before.

It may be observed, that, in most instances, the operation by the Pen will be found much shorter than by any set of Tables whatever. But the object of Tables is not altogether the saving of time; they are intended rather as Checks on calculations by the Pen, into which errors may sometimes creep. One Table only has been used here for all the above different operations, in order to save the trouble of references to different Tables, which would take up more time, and the Tables more space. This has been effected by means of easy multipliers adopted for each subject. The Cyphers on the left hand of the figures in the Table are merely intended as guides to preserve at all times, the due number of places of figures to be taken out, which must be always equal, including the Cyphers, to the number of places in the given product, with three places more to the right, to answer for fractional parts, which is fully explained by the examples

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals Net* per cwt	1 Shilling per lb. equals Net* per cwt Factory Maund.
20 d.	3 12 d.	58 4 Sa. Rs.
21	3 28	36 57
22	3 13	34 91
23	3 9	33 39
24	3 75	32
25	3 90	30 72
26	4 06	29 53

* That is, deducting more than 11 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs 62 100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund, and Bills on London at 2s per lb.—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—

Rs. 10 : 3 75 :: 200 : 6 3 the answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 2s. 6d.—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. 7 : 33 39 :: 7 : 23 3 Answer.

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

Time Table.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, 304 Days.
From 5th to 12th of November, 7

311
If it be Leap Year, add 1

Answer, 312

No. 2 —shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January ..	365	334	.06	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February ..	3	365	37	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	99	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	274	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	243	212	182
August ...	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	341	304	273	243
September ..	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	310	304	274
October ...	273	242	214	184	153	122	92	61	30	365	311	304
November ..	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December ..	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.083	9	.296	17	.555	25	.821
2	.166	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.250	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.333	12	.394	20	.657	28	.920
5	.417	13	.427	21	.690	29	.953
6	.500	14	.460	22	.723	30	.986
7	.583	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.667	16	.525	24	.788		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule*: Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 27th July.

From 365, the days in a year,
take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 208

Remainder 157 days required.

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month.—Suppose from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule*: Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332
5th April... 59

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules I and 2)

From 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1823

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 279 days required.

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent.

Rates per cent.	A SUM BECOMES											
	Twice as much in about		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5	11	71	28	148	42	222	56	296	71	5	85	79
6	11	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	185
7	10	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	48	27	62	36	9	45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	453 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	604 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	83	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	288
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	80	200	86	240

Examples. What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 years, at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5,24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIGH WATER

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Days of the Moon.	Calcutta.	Moya-pore.	Fulta.	Diamond Harbour.	Culpee.	Mud Point.	Kedgeriee	Saugor.	Saugor Point.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 48	2 18	1 33	1 18	12 48	12 3	11 18	10 33	10 13
2	4 36	3 6	2 21	2 6	1 36	12 51	12 6	11 21	11 1
3	5 24	3 54	3 9	2 51	2 24	1 39	12 54	12 9	11 49
4	6 12	4 42	3 57	3 42	3 12	2 27	1 42	12 57	12 37
5	7 00	5 30	4 45	4 30	4 00	3 15	2 30	1 43	1 25
6	7 48	6 18	5 33	5 18	4 48	4 3	3 18	2 33	2 13
7	8 36	7 6	6 21	6 6	5 36	4 51	4 6	3 21	3 1
8	9 4	7 54	7 9	6 54	6 24	5 39	4 54	4 9	3 49
9	10 12	8 42	7 57	7 42	7 12	6 27	5 42	4 57	4 37
10	11 00	9 30	8 45	8 30	8 00	7 15	6 30	5 45	5 25
11	11 48	10 18	9 33	9 8	8 48	8 3	7 18	6 33	6 13
12	12 36	11 6	10 21	10 6	9 36	8 51	8 6	7 21	7 1
13	1 21	12 42	11 9	10 54	10 24	9 39	8 54	8 9	7 49
14	2 12	12 42	11 57	11 42	11 12	10 27	9 42	8 57	8 37
15	3 00	1 3	12 45	12 30	12 00	11 15	10 30	9 45	9 45

TIME OF TRAVELLING BY DAWK.

From Calcutta to Loodiana during the dry Season.

	A. M.		A. M.
From Calcutta to Bancoorah.....	28 30	Cawnpore to Fattyghur.....	22 30
Bancoorah to Ruggeonauthpore,	10 80	Fattyghur to Sirpoora.....	14 45
Ruggeonauthpore to Chass.....	10 0	Sirpoora to Khassgunge.....	5 15
Chass to Hazarybaugh.....	21 0	Khassgunge to Allyghur.....	10 0
Hazarybaugh to Kutrumsandy.....	4 0	Allyghur to Boolundshir.....	9 45
Kutrumsandy to Shergotty.....	13 0	Boolundshir to Meerutt.....	12 15
Shergotty to the Sonne River.....	14 0	Meerutt to Sirdannah.....	4 0
From the Sonne to Benares.....	22 0	Sirdannah to Kurnaul.....	16 30
Benares to Sydabad Bungalow.....	14 30	Kurnaul to Ambala.....	14 45
Sydabad to Allahabad.....	4 0	Ambala to Sirhind.....	8 0
Allahabad to Fattyghur.....	21 0	Sirhind to Loodiana.....	12 15
Fattyghur to Cawnpore.....	12 30		

TABLE of Batta for reducing Company's Rupees in to Sicca Rupees and the contrary as established by Government in Regulation XVII. of 1835.

Company's	Sicca	Company's	Sicca	Sicca	Company's	Sicca	Company's
Pics.	Annas. P D	Rupees.	Rupees. A P	Pics.	Annas. P D	Rupees.	Rupees. A P
1	0 0 94	52	48 12 0	1	0 1 7	52	53 7 6
2	0 1 87	53	49 11 0	2	0 2 13	53	56 8 6
3	0 2 81	54	50 10 0	3	0 3 29	54	57 9 7
4	0 3 75	55	51 9 0	4	0 4 26	55	58 10 9
5	0 4 69	56	52 8 0	5	0 5 34	56	59 11 9
6	0 5 62	57	53 7 0	6	0 6 10	57	60 12 10
7	0 6 56	58	54 6 0	7	0 7 17	58	61 13 10
8	0 7 50	59	55 5 0	8	0 8 32	59	62 14 11
9	0 8 43	60	56 4 0	9	0 9 61	60	64 0 0
10	0 9 38	61	57 3 0	10	0 10 60	61	65 1 1
11	0 10 32	62	58 2 0	11	0 11 71	62	66 2 2
Annas.		63	59 1 0	Annas.		63	67 3 2
1	0 11 25	64	60 0 0	1	1 0 40	64	68 4 3
2	1 10 50	65	60 15 0	2	1 1 66	65	69 5 4
3	2 9 75	66	61 14 0	3	2 2 10	66	70 6 5
4	3 9 0	67	62 13 0	4	3 2 20	67	71 7 6
5	4 8 25	68	63 12 0	5	4 3 26	68	72 8 6
6	5 7 50	69	64 11 0	6	5 4 0	69	73 9 7
7	6 6 75	70	65 10 0	7	6 4 80	70	74 10 8
8	7 6 0	71	66 9 0	8	7 5 60	71	75 11 9
9	8 5 25	72	67 8 0	9	8 6 10	72	76 12 10
10	9 4 50	73	68 7 0	10	9 7 20	73	77 13 10
11	10 3 75	74	69 6 0	11	10 8 0	74	78 14 11
12	11 3 0	75	70 5 0	12	11 8 50	75	80 0 0
13	12 2 25	76	71 4 0	13	12 0 60	76	81 1 1
14	13 1 50	77	72 3 0	14	13 10 20	77	82 2 2
15	14 0 75	78	73 2 0	15	14 11 20	78	83 3 2
Rupees.		79	74 1 0	Rupees.		79	84 4 3
1	0 15 0	80	75 0 0	1	1 1 1	80	85 5 4
2	1 11 0	81	76 15 0	2	2 2 2	81	86 6 5
3	2 13 0	82	77 14 0	3	3 3 2	82	87 7 6
4	3 12 0	83	78 13 0	4	4 4 3	83	88 8 6
5	4 11 0	84	79 12 0	5	5 5 5	84	89 9 7
6	5 10 0	85	80 11 0	6	6 6 5	85	90 10 8
7	6 9 0	86	81 10 0	7	7 7 6	86	91 11 9
8	7 8 0	87	82 9 0	8	8 8 6	87	92 12 10
9	8 7 0	88	83 8 0	9	9 9 7	88	93 13 10
10	9 6 0	89	84 7 0	10	10 10 8	89	94 14 11
11	10 5 0	90	85 6 0	11	11 11 9	90	96 0 0
12	11 4 0	91	86 5 0	12	12 12 10	91	97 1 1
13	12 3 0	92	87 4 0	13	13 13 10	92	98 2 2
14	13 2 0	93	88 3 0	14	14 14 11	93	99 3 2
15	14 1 0	94	89 2 0	15	15 15 11	94	100 4 3
16	15 0 0	95	90 1 0	16	16 16 0	95	101 5 4
17	15 15 0	96	91 0 0	17	17 1 1	96	102 6 5
18	16 11 0	97	92 15 0	18	18 2 2	97	103 7 6
19	17 13 0	98	93 14 0	19	19 3 2	98	104 8 6
20	18 12 0	99	94 13 0	20	20 4 3	99	105 9 7
21	19 11 0	100	95 12 0	21	21 5 4	100	106 10 8
22	20 10 0	200	187 8 0	22	22 6 5	200	213 5 4
23	21 9 0	300	281 4 0	23	23 7 6	300	320 0 0
24	22 8 0	400	375 0 0	24	24 8 6	400	426 10 8
25	23 7 0	500	468 12 0	25	25 9 7	500	533 5 4
26	24 6 0	600	562 8 0	26	26 10 8	600	640 0 0
27	25 5 0	700	656 4 0	27	27 11 9	700	746 10 8
28	26 4 0	800	750 0 0	28	28 12 10	800	853 5 4
29	27 3 0	900	843 12 0	29	29 13 11	900	960 0 0
30	28 2 0	1000	937 8 0	30	30 14 11	1000	1066 10 8
31	29 1 0	2000	1875 0 0	31	31 1 1	2000	2113 5 4
32	30 0 0	3000	2812 0 0	32	32 0 0	3000	3200 0 0
33	31 14 0	4000	3750 0 0	33	33 1 1	4000	4266 10 8
34	32 13 0	5000	4687 8 0	34	34 2 2	5000	5333 5 4
35	33 12 0	6000	5625 0 0	35	35 3 2	6000	6400 0 0
36	34 11 0	7000	6562 8 0	36	36 4 3	7000	7466 10 8
37	35 10 0	8000	7500 0 0	37	37 5 4	8000	8533 5 4
38	36 9 0	9000	8437 8 0	38	38 6 5	9000	9600 0 0
39	37 8 0	10,000	9375 0 0	39	39 7 6	10,000	10,666 10 8
40	38 7 0	20,000	18,750 0 0	40	40 8 6	20,000	21,333 5 4
41	39 6 0	30,000	28,125 0 0	41	41 9 7	30,000	32,000 0 0
42	40 5 0	40,000	37,500 0 0	42	42 10 8	40,000	42,666 10 8
43	41 4 0	50,000	46,875 0 0	43	43 11 9	50,000	53,333 5 4
44	42 3 0	60,000	56,250 0 0	44	44 12 10	60,000	64,000 0 0
45	43 2 0	70,000	65,625 0 0	45	45 13 11	70,000	74,666 10 8
46	44 1 0	80,000	75,000 0 0	46	46 14 11	80,000	85,333 5 4
47	45 0 0	90,000	84,375 0 0	47	47 15 11	90,000	96,000 0 0
48	46 0 0	100,000	93,750 0 0	48	48 16 11	100,000	106,666 10 8
49	47 0 0	200,000	187,500 0 0	49	49 17 11	200,000	213,333 5 4
50	48 0 0	300,000	281,250 0 0	50	50 18 11	300,000	320,000 0 0
51	49 0 0	400,000	375,000 0 0	51	51 19 11	400,000	426,666 10 8
52	50 0 0	500,000	468,750 0 0	52	52 20 11	500,000	533,333 5 4
53	51 0 0			53	53 21 11		
54	52 0 0			54	54 22 11		
55	53 0 0			55	55 23 11		
56	54 0 0			56	56 24 11		
57	55 0 0			57	57 25 11		
58	56 0 0			58	58 26 11		
59	57 0 0			59	59 27 11		
60	58 0 0			60	60 28 11		
61	59 0 0			61	61 29 11		
62	60 0 0			62	62 30 11		
63	61 0 0			63	63 31 11		
64	62 0 0			64	64 32 11		
65	63 0 0			65	65 33 11		
66	64 0 0			66	66 34 11		
67	65 0 0			67	67 35 11		
68	66 0 0			68	68 36 11		
69	67 0 0			69	69 37 11		
70	68 0 0			70	70 38 11		
71	69 0 0			71	71 39 11		
72	70 0 0			72	72 40 11		
73	71 0 0			73	73 41 11		
74	72 0 0			74	74 42 11		
75	73 0 0			75	75 43 11		
76	74 0 0			76	76 44 11		
77	75 0 0			77	77 45 11		
78	76 0 0			78	78 46 11		
79	77 0 0			79	79 47 11		
80	78 0 0			80	80 48 11		
81	79 0 0			81	81 49 11		
82	80 0 0			82	82 50 11		
83	81 0 0			83	83 51 11		
84	82 0 0			84	84 52 11		
85	83 0 0			85	85 53 11		
86	84 0 0			86	86 54 11		
87	85 0 0			87	87 55 11		
88	86 0 0			88	88 56 11		
89	87 0 0			89	89 57 11		
90	88 0 0			90	90 58 11		
91	89 0 0			91	91 59 11		
92	90 0 0			92	92 60 11		
93	91 0 0			93	93 61 11		
94	92 0 0			94	94 62 11		
95	93 0 0			95	95 63 11		
96	94 0 0			96	96 64 11		
97	95 0 0			97	97 65 11		
98	96 0 0			98	98 66 11		
99	97 0 0			99	99 67 11		
100	98 0 0			100	100 68 11		

Table of Exchange.

LI

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1. Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				PART 2. Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sicca Rupee		Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange		Rates of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent per Single Sicca Rupee.	
s.	d.	per cent.	d. p.	per cent.	s.	d.	d. r
2	6	0	000	1	2	5	70
2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	840	2	2	5	11
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	691	3	2	5	12
2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	564	4	2	4	84
2	5	3	448	5	2	4	57
2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	317	6	2	4	30
2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	263	7	2	4	03
2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	194	8	2	3	77
2	4	7	142	9	2	3	52
2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	109	10	2	3	27
2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	090	11	2	3	07
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	917	12	2	2	76
2	3	11	111	13	2	2	54
2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	149	14	2	2	31
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	207	15	2	2	08
2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	285	16	2	1	86
2	2	15	384	17	2	1	64
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	504	18	2	1	42
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	647	19	2	1	21
2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	811	20	2	1	—
2	1	20	—	21	2	0	79
2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	212	22	2	0	59
2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	448	23	2	0	39
2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	711	24	2	0	19
2	0	25	—	25	2	0	—
1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	315	26	1	11	80
1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	659	27	1	11	61
1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	032	28	1	11	43
1	11	30	434	29	1	11	25
1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	868	30	1	11	07
1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	333	31	1	10	90
1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	831	32	1	10	72
1	10	36	363	33	1	10	55
1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	931	34	1	10	38
1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	538	35	1	10	32
1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	323	36	1	10	05
1	9	42	832	37	1	9	89
1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	578	38	1	9	73
1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	381	39	1	9	58
1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	148	40	1	9	42
1	8	50	—	41	1	9	27
				42	1	9	12
				43	1	8	97
				44	1	8	83
				45	1	8	68
				46	1	8	54
				47	1	8	04
				48	1	8	27
				49	1	8	13
				50	1	8	—

TABLE No. II.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 10 Sicca Rupees per Month for a Month of 31 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	6	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0
4	0	2	6	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0
5	0	2	6	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0
6	0	3	1	0	0	0	15	5	1	2	6
7	0	3	7	0	0	1	2	6	1	5	8
8	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	8	1	8	9
9	0	4	7	0	0	1	8	9	1	11	10
10	0	5	1	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	6
11	0	5	8	0	0	1	14	11	2	5	9
12	0	6	2	0	0	1	17	2	2	9	9
13	0	6	8	0	0	1	19	9	1	2	9
14	0	7	2	0	0	1	22	0	2	4	1
15	0	7	8	0	0	1	25	8	2	1	1
16	0	8	3	0	0	1	28	3	2	5	8
17	0	8	9	0	0	1	31	1	3	6	1
18	0	9	3	0	0	2	34	11	4	3	1
19	0	9	9	0	0	2	37	8	4	1	0
20	0	10	3	0	0	3	40	10	4	7	4
21	0	10	9	0	0	3	43	13	5	8	3
22	0	11	4	0	0	4	46	16	6	1	6
23	0	11	10	0	0	4	49	19	7	2	7
24	0	12	4	0	0	4	52	22	8	3	8
25	0	12	10	0	0	5	55	25	9	4	9
26	0	13	4	0	0	5	58	28	10	5	10
27	0	13	11	0	0	5	61	31	11	6	11
28	0	14	5	0	0	6	64	34	12	7	12
29	0	14	11	0	0	6	67	37	13	8	13
30	0	15	5	0	0	6	70	40	14	9	14
31	1	0	0	0	0	6	73	43	15	10	15

Rupees pr. month.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	6	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	6	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	2
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	8
41	1	7	6	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	2
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	8
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	2
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
51	1	13	2	1	12	2	1	11	2	1	10	4
52	1	13	9	1	12	8	1	11	9	1	10	10
53	1	14	3	1	13	3	1	12	3	1	11	4
54	1	14	10	1	13	10	1	12	10	1	11	10
55	1	15	5	1	14	4	1	13	4	1	12	5
56	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	10	1	12	11
57	2	0	7	1	15	5	1	14	6	1	13	5
58	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	11
59	2	1	9	2	0	7	1	15	6	1	14	5
60	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	15	0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Lv

Rupees pr. Month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 3 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 0
63	2 4 0	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 4 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 5 2	2 3 10	2 2 8	2 1 7
66	2 5 9	2 4 6	2 3 2	2 2 1
67	2 6 3	2 5 0	2 3 9	2 2 7
68	2 6 10	2 5 6	2 4 3	2 3 1
69	2 7 5	2 6 1	2 4 10	2 3 7
70	2 8 0	2 6 7	2 5 4	2 4 2
71	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	2 4 8
72	2 9 2	2 7 9	2 6 6	2 5 2
73	2 9 9	2 8 3	2 6 11	2 5 8
74	2 10 3	2 8 10	2 7 6	2 6 2
75	2 10 9	2 9 5	2 8 0	2 6 9
76	2 11 5	2 9 11	2 8 6	2 7 3
77	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 9 1	2 7 9
78	2 12 7	2 11 0	2 9 7	2 8 3
79	2 13 2	2 11 7	2 10 2	2 8 9
80	2 13 9	2 12 2	2 10 8	2 9 3
81	2 14 3	2 12 8	2 11 2	2 9 10
82	2 14 10	2 13 3	2 11 9	2 10 4
83	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 3	2 10 10
84	3 0 0	2 14 4	2 12 10	2 11 4
85	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 4	2 11 10
86	3 1 2	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 6
87	3 1 9	3 0 0	2 14 5	2 12 11
88	3 2 3	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 5
89	3 2 10	3 1 1	2 15 6	2 13 11
90	3 3 5	3 1 8	3 0 0	2 14 5
91	3 4 0	3 2 2	3 0 6	2 15 0
92	3 4 7	3 2 9	3 1 1	2 15 6
93	3 5 2	3 3 4	3 1 7	3 0 0
94	3 5 9	3 3 10	3 2 2	3 0 6
95	3 6 3	3 4 5	3 2 8	3 1 0
96	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 3 2	3 1 7
97	3 7 5	3 5 6	3 3 9	3 2 1
98	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 4 3	3 2 7
99	3 8 7	3 6 7	3 4 10	3 3 1
100	3 9 2	3 7 2	3 5 4	3 3 7
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 10 8	6 7 3
300	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 0 0	9 10 10
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	13 5 4	12 14 5
500	17 13 9	17 3 10	16 10 8	16 2 1
600	21 6 10	20 11 0	20 0 0	19 5 8
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	23 5 4	22 9 3
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	26 10 8	25 12 11
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	30 0 0	29 0 6
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	33 5 4	32 4 2
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	66 10 8	64 8 3
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	100 0 0	96 12 6
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	133 5 4	129 0 6
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	161 4 8
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	193 8 9
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	225 12 11
8000	285 11 5	275 13 10	266 10 8	258 1 0
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	290 5 2
10,000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	322 9 3

EXCHANGE OF WEIGHTS.

The Following Table consists of Factors, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt. or lb. English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.

Exch.	per Cwt.	per Cwt.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per Cwt.	per lb.
per	at S. R.	at S. R.	at S. R.	at S. R.	at S. R.	at S. R.	at C. R.	at C. R.
S. R.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.S.	per F.S.	per F.M.	per F. S.
<i>s. d.</i>								
1 10	.125	.1375	.001116	.001227	.04464	.0491	.1185	.04233
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.001255	.04565	.05022	.1212	.04329
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001166	.001283	.04667	.05134	.1239	.04425
1 11½	.1335	.1468	.001192	.001311	.04768	.05245	.1266	.04522
2 —	.1363	.15	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.1293	.04618
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.001367	.04971	.05468	.132	.04714
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1347	.0481
2 1½	.1449	.1593	.001293	.001423	.05174	.05692	.1374	.049
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.14	.05
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.05915	.1427	.051
2 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1454	.0519

EXAMPLES.

Required the value per lb. of Indigo at Sa. Rs. 145 per Factory Maund Exchange at 2s. 2d. per Sicca Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2s. 2d. and under per lb. at Sa. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001451 which when multiplied by Sa. Rs. 145 will give .21095 decimals of a £ Stg. or 4s. 2½d.

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar at Sa. Rs. 7. 8 per Bazar Maund Exchange at 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee?

Opposite to 2s. 1d. and under per Cwt. at Sa. Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142 which when multiplied by Sa. Rs. 7½ will give the value in Stg. expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1. 3½.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver at Current Rs. 3 per Factory Seer Exchange at 2s. 2d. per Sicca Rupee.

In a line with 2s. 2d. and under per lb. at C. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number, .05 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 3 will give .15 decimals of a £ Stg. or 3s.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDEES-IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,
&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain, &c....	William IV....	Aug 21, 1765	June 26, 1830
France, &c.....	Louis Philippe .	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 8, 1830
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808
Portugal.....	Maria de Gloria.	April 14, 1815	May 2, 1826
Russia.....	Nicholas.....	July 6, 1796	
Austria.....	Francis II.....	Feb. 12, 1768	July 7, 1792
Prussia.....	Frederic Wm. III	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway.	Charles XIV....	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark.....	Frederick VI....	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands.....	William.....	Aug. 24, 1772	May 15, 1815
Belgium.....	Leopold I.....	Dec. 16, 1797	July 20, 1831
Turkey.....	Mahmoud II....	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1801
Greece.....	Otho.....	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
Ionian Islands....	Antonio Comuto	.....	1804
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	(Emp. of Austria)		
Sardinia.....	Charles Amadeus	April 6, 1765	Mar. 13, 1821
Naples and Sicily...	Ferdinand II....	April 19, 1777	Feb. 4, 1825
Rome.....	Gregory XVI....	Sept. 18, 1765	
Tuscany.....	Leopold II.....	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma.....	Maria Louisa...	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena.....	Francis IV.....	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca.....	Charles Louis...	Dec. 23, 1799	
GERMANY.			
Hanover.....	(King of Gt. Br.		
Bohemia.....	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh.....	King of Prussia		
Saxony.....	Anthony.....	Dec 27, 1755	
Bavaria.....	Louis Charles...	Aug. 25, 1786	
Wirttenburgh.....	William.....	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden.....	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel....	William II.....	July 23, 1777	
Hesse Darmstadt....	Louis II.....	Dec 26, 1777	
Holstein.....	King of Denmk.		
Luxembegh.....	King of Nethds.		
Brunswick.....	William.....	April 25, 1806	
Mecklenburgh....	George V.....	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau.....	William George	June 14, 1792	
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born A.D.</i>	<i>When Began to reign</i>	<i>Reigned Y M.</i>	<i>Reign ended</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William I	1027	1066, Oct. 14	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1087, Sept. 9	12 11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154	Feversham

The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34 8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9 9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 6	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct. 19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50 5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June 21	22 3	Sept. 20, 1399	Westminster

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6	March 4, 1461	Windsor

The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0 2	June 22, 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1485	Leicester

The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23 8	April 22, 1609	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary	1516	1553, July 6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1588	Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov. 17	44 4	March 24, 1603	Westminster

The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0	March 27, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5 10		Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 1	March 8, 1702	Westminster

The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12 5	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1761	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1820, Jan. 29	10 5	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1830, June 26			

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

WILLIAM IV. (Henry) King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover, born Aug. 21, 1765. Succeeded his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830. Proclaimed June 28, Crowned 8th Sept. 1831. Married, July 11, 1818, to Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born Aug. 13, 1792. *Issue:*

1. Charlotte-Augusta, born March 27, 1819; died same day.
2. Elizabeth Georgianna, born Dec. 10 1820; died March 4, 1821.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

1. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768
2. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg, born July 30, 1769, who died April 2, 1829
3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue:* George Frederick, May 27, 1819.
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.
5. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, *Issue:* George William, March 26, 1819 and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1823.
6. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.
7. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

NIECE OF THE KING.

Alexandrina Victoria (daughter of the late Edward Duke of Kent, by Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg,) born May 24, 1819.

NEPHEW-IN-LAW OF THE KING.

Leopold George Frederick, King of the Belgians.

COUSINS OF THE KING, (ISSUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.)

Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Austria.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice, and President of the German Confederation, born Feb. 12, 1768, succeeded his father Leopold II July 7, 1792; married 1, Jan. 6, 1788, Princess ELIZABETH of Wirttemberg, who died 1790.

II August 14, 1791. MARIA TERESA, daughter of Ferdinand IV. king of Sicily, who died April 18, 1807; *Issue:*—

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma.
2. Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Prince Royal of the Hereditary States of Austria, April 19, 1793.

3. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno.) March 1, 1793.

4. Carolina Ferdinanda, April 8, 1801; married Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick, Prince Regent of Saxony.

5. Francis Charles Joseph, Dec. 7, 1802.

6. Mary Ann Frances, June 8, 1804

III. Jan. 9, 1808, MARIA LOUISA BEATRIX, daughter of his uncle Francis, Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816.

- IV. Nov. 10, 1816, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia.

Joseph, born March 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary.

Antony, born Aug. 31, 1779. Grand Master of the Teutonic order.

John, born January 10, 1782.

Renier, born Sept. 30, 1783. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.

Louis, born December 18, 1784.

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

BOHEMIA, 4*.

FRANCIS II. King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria.)

BRANDENBURGH, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. Margrave of Brandenburg (King of Prussia.)

SAXONY, 4.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony, born 27th December 1755, succeeded his brother Frederick, May 12, 1827.

Joint Regent. Prince Frederick, nephew of the King, born May 18, 1797, married to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe Altenburg *Issue* :—

1. Maximilian, November 28, 1811.
2. Matilda, August 30, 1813.
3. Otho, June 1, 1815.
4. Leopold, March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline, March 19, 1823.
6. Hildegard, June 10, 1825.
7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

* * *The number denotes the votes each state has in the Diet.*

HANOVER, 4.

WILLIAM IV. King of Hanover, (King of Great Britain)

Viceroy, His Royal Highness, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, Duke of Suabia and Teck, born Sept. 27, 1781; married 1, January 24, 1816, Catherine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke, of Oldenburg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue* :—

1. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816.
2. Sophia, June 17, 1818.
11. April 15, 1820, Paulina, daughter of his uncle Duke Alexander, born September 11, 1800, *Issue* :—
3. Catherine, August 24, 1821.
4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 20, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830, married July 25, 1810, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex king of Sweden; *Issue* :—

1. Alexandrina, born Dec. 6, 1820.
2. Louis, August 15, 1824.
3. Frederick, Sept. 9, 1826.
4. William, Dec. 18, 1829.
5. Charles, March 9, 1832.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II Grand Duke of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married Feb. 23, 1797, Augusta, daughter of William II. King of Prussia; *Issue* :—

1. Caroline, born July 20, 1799.
2. Frederick, August 20, 1802.
3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Weiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father Louis X. April, 1830, married June 19, 1804, WILHELMINA LOUISA, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden; *Issue* :—

1. Louis, born June 19, 1806.
2. Charles, April 23, 1809.
3. Alexander, July 15, 1813.
4. Maria, August 8, 1814.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

FREDERICK VI. Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, born April 25, 1806. Appointed on the emigration of his brother Duke, Charles, September, 1830.

MECKLENBURGH, 3.

GEORGE V, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born August 12, 1779, married August 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; *Issue* :—

1. Louisa, May 21, 1818.
2. George, October 17, 1819.
3. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821.
4. Ernest, Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Duke of Nassau, born June 14, 1792, married June 21, 1813, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, (who died March, 1825); *Issue* :—

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Adolphus, *Hereditary Prince*, July 24, 1817.
3. Maurice, November 21, 1820.
4. Mary, January 29, 1825.
11. April 23, 1829, PAULINE, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born 25th February 1810; *Issue* :—
5. Henrietta, August, 13, 1831.
6. Nicholas, September 20, 1832.

SAXE WEIMAR, 2.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Head of the House of Saxe, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 3, 1804, to Maria, sister of the emperor of Russia; *Issue* :—
 Maria, February 3, 1808.
 Augusta, September 30, 1811.
 Charles, June 24, 1818.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, formerly CHARLOTTE, daughter of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1793; *Issue* :—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818.
2. Mary, August 8, 1819.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.
6. Nicholas, August 8, 1831.
7. Michael, October 25, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, February 16, 1786.
 Ann, Princess of Orange, January 18, 1795.
 Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, &c. born August 3, 1770, married December 14, 1793, LOUISA AUGUSTA, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who died July 13, 1818; *Issue* :—

1. Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, October 15, 1795, married November, 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797.
3. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
4. Charles, June 29, 1801.
5. Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
6. Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange.
7. Albert, October 4, 1809.

France.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, born October 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X. August 7, 1830, married November 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue* :—

1. Ferdinand Duc d'Orleans, September 8, 1810.
2. Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 8, 1812.
3. Mary, April 12, 1813.

4. Louis Charles, October 25, 1814.

5. Clementina, June 3, 1817.

6. Francis, August 14, 1818.

7. Henry, June 16, 1822.

8. Antonio, July 31, 1824.

The ex King, Charles X. was born October 9, 1757, married November 6, 1773, MARIA TERESA, sister to the King of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, in Hungary, June 2, 1805. *Issue* : Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême, born August 6, 1775, married June 10, 1799, to Maria Teresa, daughter of Louis XVI, born December 19, 1778.

Spain.

ISABELLA II, Queen of Spain and the Indies, born October 10, 1830. Succeeded to the throne, on the death of her father Ferdinand VII, September 29, 1833

1. Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born January 30, 1832

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor, *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1784, married September 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, *Infanta of Portugal*. *Issue* :—Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1822, Ferdinand, October 13, 1824

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Naples. (*Issue* : Isabella, May 18, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 26, 1827; Ferdinand, April 11, 1832; Christiana, June 5, 1833.)

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 14, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1825.

Sweden.

CHARLES XIV. (formerly Marshal Bernadotte,) King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764; elected Crown Prince of Sweden, August 2, 1810, succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII. February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDINE DE CLARY, born November 8, 1781; *Issue* :

Joseph Francis Oscar, *Crown Prince*, born July 4, 1799, married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue* :—Charles Duke of Scania, May 3, 1866; Gustavus, Duke of Uppland, June 18, 1827; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogotha, January 21, 1829. Charlotte, April 24, 1830. Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1841.

Denmark.

FREDERICK VI, King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania, K. G. born January 28, 1769, married July 31, 1790, SOPHIA FREDERICA, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born October 28, 1767, *Issue* :

1. Caroline, October 28, 1793.

2. Wilhelmina, January 17, 1808.

Crown Prince, Prince Christian Frederick, his cousin, born September 18, 1788, married 1, February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh (*Issue* :—Frederick, October 6, 1808.) 11, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 23, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G., born August 24, 1772, married, October 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, born November 14, 1774, *Issue* :—

1. William, *Prince Royal* (a Gen. in the British service,) December 6, 1792, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emp. of Russia. *Issue* :—William, February 19, 1817; Alexander, August 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; and Sophia, April 8, 1824.

2. Frederick, February 23, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, third daughter of the King of Prussia.

3. Marianne, May 19, 1809.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD I. King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Elected in 1831. Inaugurated, July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married 1 May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV, of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. 11, August 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 8, 1812.

Switzerland.

(*Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.*)

LANDAMAN M. MELCHIOR HUZEL, Burgomaster of Zurich.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FRANCIS II. King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES AMADEUS, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born August 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May, 1831, married September 30, 1817, THERESA, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: *Issue.*

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 18, 1820.

2. Ferdinand, November 15, 1822.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810. Succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830.

ROME.

GREGORY XVI. (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 25, 1825, elected Pope February 2, 1831.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (nephew of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1777, married I, November 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born November 15, 1799; died 221 March, 1832 (*Issue.* Caroline, November 19, 1822; Augusta, April 1, 1825; and Mary, January 9, 1827.)—II, June 7, 1833, Antonette, sister of the King of Naples, born December 19, 1814.

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, (daughter of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; *Issue.*—

1. Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811. Died July 22, 1842.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV. Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria,) born October 7, 1779, married June 20, 1812, MARIA BEATRICE, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia: *Issue.*—

1. Theresa, July 11, 1817.

2. Francis, June 1, 1819.

3. Ferdinand, July 21, 1821.

4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824.

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, married June 16, 1819, MARIA THERESA, Princess of Sardinia; *Issue.*—

1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

Turkey.

MAHMOUD II. Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim III, July 28, 1808; *Issue.*—

1. Abdul Medschid, April 20, 1823.

2. Abdul Aziz, February 8, 1830, and several daughters.

Ionian Isles.

PRINCE ANTONIO COMUTO, President of the Ionian Republic, succeeded in 1804, on the death of Prince Theodor.

Lord Commissioner, Lord Nugent.

Greece.

OTHO, Prince Royal of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 1833.

America.

UNITED STATES.

President, ANDREW JACKSON
Vice-President, MARTIN VAN BUREN.
Secretary of State, John Forsyth.
Attorney General, Benj. F. Butler.

Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury
Secretary at War, Louis Cass
Secretary of the Navy, Mahlon Dickerson.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, Samuel E. Smith.
New Hampshire, Samuel Dinsmore.
Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln.
Rhode Island, Samuel H. Arnold.
Connecticut, John S. Peters.
Vermont, William A. Palmer.
New York, Enos T. Throop.
New Jersey, Peter D. Vroom.
Pennsylvania, George Wolf.
Delaware, David Harrard.
Maryland, George Hayward.
Virginia, John Floyd.

North Carolina, Montfort Stokes.
South Carolina, Robert Y. Hayne.
Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin.
Kentucky, John Breathitt.
Tennessee, William Carroll.
Ohio, Duncan McArthur.
Louisiana, A. B. Roman.
Mississippi, Abraham M. Scott.
Indiana, Noah Noble.
Illinois, John Reynolds.
Alabama, John Gayle.
Missouri, John Miller.

TERRITORIES.

Florida, William P. Duval.
Michigan, George B. Porter.

Arkansas, John Pope.

Native East Indian Governments.

KING OF THE SIKHS.

His Highness, **Maha Raja RANJIT SINGH**, King of the Sikhs.

His dominions comprise Lahore, Cabul, the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawour, Moultan, part of Sindh, &c; he is the son of **MAHA SINGH** and about fifty-two years of age; has three sons, viz. **KHERRA SINGH**, **SUALA SINGH**, and **TARA SINGH**; but the two latter are not recognised by him as such.

The Government of the Sikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khalsâ* or commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by **GURU GOVIND**, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of **RANJIT SINGH** had been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of his son, who has now subdued almost all the petty Sikh chiefs.

KING OF OUDE.

His Majesty, **ABU NASSER KITUBUDDIN SOLIMAN JAH SULTANE ADAL NOWSHIRRAWAN ZEMAN PADSHAH**, King of Oude. Succeeded his father on the 3d October, 1827, and is about twenty-five years of age; has two sons, **Mirzas KAIWAN JAH** and **PARIDON BRKUT**; is the son of **GAZIUBDIN HYDER PAUSHAN**, the son of **Nawab SAADET ALLY**, the brother of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA**, the son of **ALIA-UD-DOWLA**, the son of **MONSIEUR ALLY KHAN**, otherwise called **Vizier SEFDAR JUNG**, the nephew and son-in-law of **SAADUT KHAN**.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from **MEER MAHAMMED AMEEN**, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of **BIHADOUR SHAH**, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of **SAADUT KHAN**. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of **AFHAMLD SHAH** to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA** without any male issue, his spurious son **VIZIER ALLY**, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was, after a reign of four months deposed, and **SAADUT ALLY**, the brother of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA**, ascended the *musnad* on the 21st of January, 1798. In 1819, **GAZIADDIN** relinquished the title of Nawab, and assumed that of King.

KING OF NEPAUL.

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; is now twenty-two years old; has two infant sons; is the son of **GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH**, the son of **PRITHWI PAL SAH**, the successor of **RUN BAHADUR** the son of **SING PERTAP**, the son of **PURTHI NARRAIN**, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepal, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. **GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH** having caused a pagoda, like that of Jaggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musnud*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness **Nawab ASOPH JAH MOOZUFFIER-EL-MOONALIK MEER FURKONDEH ALI KHAN BAHADUR FURTH JUNG**, Nizam of Hyderabad, ascended the Musnud on the 24th of May, 1829; is the son and successor of **SECUNDLI JAH** the eldest of the eight sons of **NIZAM ALI KHAN**, the younger brother of **SALABT JUNG**, the uncle and successor of **MOOZUFFIER JUNG**, the nephew and successor of **NAZLA JUNG**, the second son of **NIZAM-EL MOOLK**, who obtained the Subadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of **Ruffee ul Dirjet**.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When **Asoph Jah Nizam ul moolk** returned from Delhi, in 1740, he fought in 1741, his son **NAZIR JUNG** who had rebelled against him. **Nizam-ul-moolk** died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively assassinated. **Muzaffer Jung** was grandson to **Nizam ul moolk** by his younger daughter's side. **Nizam-ali** removed his capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, **Maharajah JANKO RAO Scindia**, Rajah of Gwalior, Succeeded to the Scindia Government on the 18th June, 1827, is now eighteen years of age; was elected by **Baiza Bai**, the widow of **DOWLET RAO Scindia**; the nephew of **MADHAJEE Scindia**, the son of **RANOJEE Scindia**.

The family of Scindia are Sudias, of the tribe of Kumbher, or cultivators. **Ranojee** was employed by **Peishwa Bajerow**, as the bearer of his shippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when **Bajerow** having succeeded his father, **Biswanath Row**, in the office of **Peishwa**, in May, 1720, came into Malwa in 1731; **Ranojee** was a **Markata** chieftain of high rank. So that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years. **Baiza Bai** was expelled in 1833 by the present Rajah.

RAJAH OF BHUTPORE.

His Highness, **Maharajah BALWANT SINGH**, Rajah of Bhutpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his cousins, **DERJUN SAI**, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age; the son of **BULDER SINGH**, the second brother of **RANADHAR SINGH**, the eldest of the four sons of **RUNJEET SINGH**, the son of **KARTI SINGH**, the brother of **ROHTUN SINGH**, the brother of **JOWAHUR SINGH**, the son of **SOURAJ MULL**, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhutpore is,) in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1760, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During **Aurangzeb's** last march towards the Deccan, **CHURAMUN**, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhutpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended being the son of a female slave of the name of **sahib Romar**. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the **Paut Rancee**.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, **Maharaja BISSEN SINGH**, Rajah of Kotah. The son of **KISHOUR RAO**, the son of **Maha Rao OMID SINGH**.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, **Maharaja HURRY RAO Holkar** the cousin and successor of **MOLLHAR RAO** the third the adopted son and successor of **JISWANT RAO Holkar**, the brother of **CASI RAO**, the eldest of the four sons of **TUKAJEE Holkar**, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by **AMILLA Bai**, on the death of her son **MALLEE Row**.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Hulkur, is from Hull a village, and Kur, an inhabitant. MOULHAR RAO, I was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728; the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1738. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son Mullee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of MOULHAR Row. The original family being thus extinct, AHILYA BAI elected TEKAJEE HOLKAR to the principality. He had four sons, Cusi Row and MOULHAR Row by his wife, and Jeswant Row and Etojee by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYPEEPOOR.

His Highness, the infant son of Maharaja SEWAI SINGH, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the son of JAQAT SINGH, the son of PRATAP SINGH, the son of MADHO SINGH, the son of RAM SINGH, the son of SEWAI JYSINGH, who lived in the time of MEHAMED SHAH. The young prince is about three years of age and RAWUL BAIIRI SAUL is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPPOOR OR MARWAR.

His Highness, Maharaja MAUN SINGH, Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar is a distant relation of BHIM SINGH.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswant Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. AJIT SINGH, the grandson of Jeswant Singh, having rebelled. The Rajah of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Rhatore Rajpoots.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja BISWANATH SINGH, Rajah of Boghelkund. The principality of Boghelkund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah RAM SINGH, Rajah of Bhoondee. The Bhoondee Rajah is of the HARA tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1801, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173.*

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raj Rana JAWAN SINGH, the son of Rana BHIM SINGH, Rajah of Oudeypore. The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe or Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the Rajpoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohammedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Nephryan who was King of Persia at the battle of Chaer, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hosein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj RATEN SINGH, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of SURAT SINGH. The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhatore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jauts.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Pytche,.....	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June, 1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1760
Henry Vansittut,.....	27 July, 1760
John Shennecr,.....	8 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Verelst,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,.....	13 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1785
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1793
Sir Alured Clarke,.....	6 April, 1798
Marquis Wellesley,.....	17 May, 1799
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	30 July, 1805
Sir George Hilare Barlow,.....	10 Oct. 1805
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings,.....	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam,.....	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July, 1828
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart,.....	1835

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,.....	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,.....	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart,.....	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.....	1800
Sir Ed. Hyde East, Knight,.....	1813
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight,.....	1823
Sir Christopher Puller, Knight,.....	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,.....	1825
Sir William Oldhall Russel, Knight,.....	1832
Sir Edward Ryan Knight,.....	1833

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,.....	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maistre,.....	1774
Mr. Hyde,.....	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,.....	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,.....	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,.....	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight,.....	1796
Sir William Batrouchs, Bart,.....	1806
Sir John Roysds, Knight,.....	
Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,.....	1815
Sir Antony Boller, Knight,.....	1816
Sir John Franks, Knight,.....	1825
Sir John Peter Grant, Knight,.....	1833
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin,.....	1835

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	
James MacRabey,.....	Samuel Tolney,.....	1775
Samuel Montague,.....	Harry Stark,.....	1776
William Wodsworth,.....	Stephen Barshaw,.....	1777
John Richardson,.....	Harry Stark,.....	1778
Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart,.....	Harry Stark,.....	1779
Alexander Vaurmestel,.....	Thomas Boileau,.....	1710
Hervet Harris,.....	Edward Brampton,.....	1781
John Hare,.....	Edward Brampton,.....	1782
Jeremiah Church,.....	William Hickey,.....	1783
Robert Morse,.....	William Smoult,.....	1784
Phillip Young,.....	William Smoult,.....	1785
Stephen Cassan,.....	William Smoult,.....	1786
Edmund Morris,.....	William Smoult,.....	1787
William Lawson,.....	William Smoult,.....	1788
John Wilton,.....	William Smoult,.....	1789
William Orby Hunter,.....	William Smoult,.....	1790
Charles Fuller Mattyn,.....	William Smoult,.....	1791
Anthony Lambert,.....	William Smoult,.....	1792
William Smoult,.....	William Smoult,.....	1793
James Duncan,.....	John Stapleton,.....	1794
Levi Ball,.....	William Hickey,.....	1795
Ralph Uvedale,.....	James Taylor,.....	1796
Francis Macnaghten,.....	James Taylor,.....	1797
James Vanzant,.....	Donald Macnabb,.....	1798
Walter Ewer,.....	Edward Lloyd,.....	1799
James Brice,.....	Edward Lloyd,.....	1800
Edward Thornton,.....	William Hickey,.....	1801
Henry Stone,.....	Edward Lloyd,.....	1802
Edward Benjamin Lewin,.....	William Hickey,.....	1803
Richard Fleming,.....	James Taylor,.....	1804
Stephen Laprimaudaye,.....	William Hickey,.....	1805
Henry Churchill,.....	William Hickey,.....	1806
James Archibald Simpson,.....	James Taylor,.....	1807
William Fairlie,.....	William Hickey,.....	1808
James Archibald Simpson,.....	Charles Whalley,.....	1809
Patrick Noir,.....	Charles Whalley,.....	1810
Robert Cutler Fergusson,.....	James Taylor,.....	1811
James Dupre Alexander,.....	Robert M. Thomas,.....	1812
John B. Birch,.....	William Scott,.....	1813
George Saunders,.....	James Taylor,.....	1814
J. H. Fergusson,.....		

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriffs.</i>	<i>Deputies.</i>	
Charles D'Oyly.....	Robert M. Thomas.....	1815
J. W. Fulton.....	Benjamin Comberbach.....	1816
E. C. Macnaghten.....	B. Turner.....	1817
G. Templer.....	C. G. Strettell.....	1818
P. Maitland.....	W. A. Brewer.....	1819
H. Compton.....	William Smoult.....	1820
G. Warde.....	C. G. Strettell.....	1821
James Calder.....	W. H. Abbott.....	1822
W. H. Macnaghten.....	W. H. Smoult.....	1823
R. McClintock.....	C. G. Strettell.....	1824
W. H. Macnaghten.....	W. H. Smoult.....	1825
W. Prinsep.....	B. Waddington.....	1826
Trevor Plowden.....	C. G. Strettell.....	1827
Browne Roberts.....	Charles Hogg.....	1828
James Alder.....	Geo. Collier.....	1829
Thomas Bracken.....	R. Vaughan.....	1830
Nathaniel Alexander.....	P. Homfray.....	1831
William Melville.....	R. Bird.....	1832
George Money.....	J. H. Swinhoe.....	1833
J. Higginson.....	T. Sands.....	1834
William Hickey.....	E. Bird.....	1835
Richard H. Cockerell.....		1836

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Carnac, resigned.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces.....	1767
Brigadier-General Sir Rt. Baker.....	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman.....	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion.....	1774
Lieutenant General John Clavering.....	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert.....	1777
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.....	1779
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time.).....	1780
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.....	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.....	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie.....	(tempy) 1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty.....	(tempy) 1793
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.....	1797
Major-General Charles Morgan.....	(tempy) 1797
Major-General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.....	1800
Major-General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd.....	1801
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake.).....	1805
The Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time.).....	1807
Major-General W. Dowdswell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief.....	1807
Major-General Sir Ewen Baillic, Kt. Provincial outto.....	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewett.....	1810
Major-General William St. Leger.....	(tempy) 1812
Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.....	1813
General the Marquess Hastings.....	13th January, 1818
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget.....	7th October, 1825
General Lord Viscount Combermere.....	1st January, 1830
General the Earl of Dalhousie.....	10th January, 1832
General Sir Edward Barnes.....	16th October, 1833
General Lord W. C. Bentinck.....	1835
General Sir Henry Fane.....	

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

GEORGE, P. R.—IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY

George the III. by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting:—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies—in order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named; viz:—

The Governor General.

The Vice-President, or Governor General for the time being.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

LXXI

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of the respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major General

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the Rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty. (signed) SIDMOUTH.

[ORDER OF PRECEDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT.]

The Governor General of India.

The Vice-President, or Deputy Governor.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta

The Members of Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative Rank in their respective services.

General and Flag Officers, according to ranks and dates of Commission.

Lieutenant-Generals and Vice-Admirals.

Major-Generals and Rear-Admirals.

Captain of the Fleet, as Junior Rear Admirals.

Brigadier-Generals, Commodores with Broad Pendants, and 1st-Captain to the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Colonels, Post-Captains of 3 years, and Commodores H. C. Marine.

Advocates-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Senior Merchants, The Archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonels, Post Captains under 3 years, Members of the Medical Board, and Senior Captains H. C. Marine.

Junior Merchants, Majors, Chaplains, Masters and Commanders, Commanders of Regular Indiamen, and Junior Captains H. C. Marine, Commanders H. C. Marine.

Factors, Captains in the Army, Lieutenants in the Navy, Surgeons, Lieuts. H. C. Marine, and Commanders of extra Indiamen and Packets.

Writers, Lieutenants in the Army, 2d-Lieutenants H. C. Marine, Assistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons

Second-Lieutenants in the Army.

Cornets and Ensigns.

Midshipmen of the Navy, Cadets, and Volunteers H. C. Marine.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA.

According to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, explanatory of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1815.

Lady of the Governor-General of India.

Lady of the Vice-President in Council.

Ladies of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Agra.

Lady of the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Ladies of the Chief Justices of Madras and Bombay.

Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Ladies of Members of the Supreme Council.

Ladies of Members of Council at Madras, and Bombay,

LXXXII TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA.

Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest Sons of Barons, inclusive*.

Ladies of Puisne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lady of Recorder of Prince of Wales's Islands.

Lady of the Commander-in-Chief.

Ladies of Viscount's younger Sons.

Ladies of Baron's younger Sons.

Ladies of Baronets.

Ladies of Knights of the Bath.

Ladies of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Ladies of the eldest sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Baronets.

All other Ladies according to the general usage.

* For relative rank of the Daughters of Earls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, vide *Peerage*.

RELATIVE RANK.

G. O. G Fort William, 8th Oct. 1830—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3.) from a Letter (No. 29 of 1830,) from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, be published in General Orders:—

"Para 2. We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us, in behalf of our Military Servants, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant Colonels shall rank with Senior Merchants, Majors with Junior Merchants, Captains with Factors, and Subalterns with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions.

"Para 3. Brevet Commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil servants."

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Members of Council.....	take rank of all.....	Military Officers
Senior Merchants.....	with.....	Lieutenant Colonels.
Junior Merchants.....	"	Majors.
Factors.....	"	Captains.
Writers.....	"	Subalterns.

NATIVE AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Admirals.....	with.....	Generals.
Vice-Admirals.....	"	Lieutenant-Generals.
Rear-Admirals.....	"	Major-Generals
Commodore and 1st-Captain to Commander in Chief,.....	"	Brigadier-Generals.
Captains of 3 years' post.....	"	Colonels.
Other Post-Captains.....	"	Lieutenant-Colonels
Commanders.....	"	Majors.
Lieutenants.....	"	Captains.

MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board.....	with.....	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Superintending-Surgeons.....	"	Majors.
Surgeons.....	"	Captains.
Assistant-Surgeons.....	"	Lieutenants.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

TABLES OF

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee and 16 Rupees 1 Gold Mohur. To this currency must all these specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into merchant's books. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent. against the Current.*

The Coins current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisonal halves and quarters; Sicca Rupees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice, (equal to 3 pie) and half Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.66 grains, was of the fineness of 20 Carats, and passed for 14 Silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169.45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 190.773 grains, and in this coinage gold was valued to silver nearly as 14 8 to 1; and, by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190.894 grains, and contain $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, Here gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.85 to 1.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver. The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa weight.

These Rupees were formerly called Sicca Rupees only during the year after their coinage, when the batta they bore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent.; the second this was reduced to 13, and the third and following years the batta was 11 per cent.; they were then called Sonaut or Sunat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Company, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation xxxv. Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees should be received as the legal coin of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he

* This modified by the Proclamation dated 2d September 1835.—
vide page LXXVII.

then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

4 Cowries	} equal to	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns...		1 Anna
4 Annas...		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for hem and the quantity in the market.

MEASURES.

CLOTH MEASURE.

3 jerbes.....	} make...	1 angulla
3 angullas.....		1 gheriah
8 gheriahs....		1 haut or cubit—18 inches
2 hauts.....		1 guz—1 yard

LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4 broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16 chittacks..	} make...	1 cottah
20 cottahs..		1 biggah
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ biggahs...		1 English acre
40 biggahs..		1 Mad. cawney.

LIQUID MEASURE.

5 sicca weight	} make...	1 chittack
4 shittacks...		1 pouah. or pice
4 pouahs....		1 seer
40 ceers..		1 maund
5 seers.....		1 pussaree, or measure
8 measures...		1 bazar maund

GRAIN MEASURE.

5 chittacks ..	} make	1 koonkee
4 koonkees ..		1 raik
4 raiks		1 patly—9-1-12 lbs. avoir.
20 pallies		1 soallee
16 soallees.....		1 khahoon—40 maunds.

LONG MEASURE.

3 grains	} make ..	1 finger
4 fingers		1 hand
3 hands		1 span
2 spans		1 arm or cubit—8 inches
4 arms		1 fathom
120 fathoms.....		1 coss or mile, which is one Eng- lish mile, 1 furlong 3 poles, and 3½ yards.

FOR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

5 particulars	} make... {	1 gunda
1 gundas, or 20 particulars		1 koorjee, or 1 corge

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 2D SEPT. 1835.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM III., KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or up-right milling.

For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the Rupee, is hereunto annexed.

The RUPEE shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one-tenth of a foot*. The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the Half Rupee, or *Eight Anna piece*, shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quar-

ter Rupee, or *Four Anna piece* shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or one tola.

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, one-twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furruckabad, and Sonat Rupee: and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or other-wise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired, they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

TABLE of the Intrinsic or Essay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furruckabad and Calcutta Rupees, to be used at the Mints of Calcutta and Saugor. from the 1st of May, 1833.

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	102.273
"	19½ " Br.	99.792	108.864	102.060
"	19 " Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846
"	18½ " Br.	99.375	108.409	101.633
"	18 " Br.	99.167	108.182	101.421
"	17½ " Br.	98.958	107.955	101.121
"	17 " Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994
"	16½ " Br.	98.542	107.500	100.781
"	16 " Br.	98.333	107.273	100.568

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay R. port.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad, or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	15½ Dwts. Br.	98.125	107.045	100.355
"	15 " Br.	97.917	106.818	100.142
"	14½ " Br.	97.708	106.591	99.929
"	14 " Br.	97.500	106.364	99.716
"	13½ " Br.	97.292	106.136	99.502
"	13 " Br.	97.083	105.909	99.290
"	12½ " Br.	96.875	105.682	99.077
"	12 " Br.	96.667	105.455	98.864
"	11½ " Br.	96.458	105.277	98.697
"	11 " Br.	96.250	105.000	98.437
"	10½ " Br.	96.042	104.773	98.225
"	10 " Br.	95.833	104.545	98.011
"	9½ " Br.	95.625	104.318	97.798
"	9 " Br.	95.417	104.091	97.585
"	8½ " Br.	95.208	103.864	97.372
"	8 " Br.	95.000	103.636	97.159
"	7½ " Br.	94.792	103.409	96.946
"	7 " Br.	94.583	103.182	96.733
"	6½ " Br.	94.375	102.955	96.520
"	6 " Br.	94.167	102.727	96.306
"	5½ " Br.	93.958	102.500	96.094
"	5 " Br.	93.750	102.273	95.881
"	4½ " Br.	93.542	102.045	95.667
"	4 " Br.	93.333	101.818	95.454
"	3½ " Br.	93.125	101.591	95.241
"	3 " Br.	92.917	101.364	95.029
"	2½ " Br.	92.708	101.136	94.815
"	2 " Br.	92.500	100.909	94.602
"	1½ " Br.	92.292	100.682	94.389
"	1 " Br.	92.083	100.455	94.176
"	½ " Br.	91.875	100.227	93.963
"	Standard,	91.667	100.000	93.750
"	¼ Dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537
"	1 " Wo.	91.250	99.545	93.323
"	1½ " Wo.	91.042	99.318	93.111
"	2 " Wo.	90.833	99.091	92.898
"	2½ " Wo.	90.625	98.864	92.685
"	3 " Wo.	90.417	98.636	92.471
"	3½ " Wo.	90.208	98.409	92.258

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	4 Dwts. Wo.	90.000	98.182	92.046
"	4½ " Wo.	89.792	97.955	91.833
"	5 " Wo.	89.583	97.727	91.619
"	5½ " Wo.	89.375	97.500	91.406
"	6 " Wo.	89.167	97.273	91.193
"	6½ " Wo.	88.958	97.045	90.980
"	7 " Wo.	88.750	96.818	90.767
"	7½ " Wo.	88.542	96.591	90.554
"	8 " Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
"	8½ " Wo.	88.125	96.136	90.127
"	9 " Wo.	87.917	95.909	89.915
"	9½ " Wo.	87.708	95.682	89.702
"	10 " Wo.	87.500	95.455	89.489
"	10½ " Wo.	87.292	95.227	89.275
"	11 " Wo.	87.084	95.000	89.062
"	11½ " Wo.	86.875	94.773	88.850
"	12 " Wo.	86.667	94.545	88.636
"	12½ " Wo.	86.458	94.318	88.423
"	13 " Wo.	86.250	94.091	88.210
"	13½ " Wo.	86.042	93.864	87.998
"	14 " Wo.	85.834	93.636	87.784
"	14½ " Wo.	85.625	93.409	87.571
"	15 " Wo.	85.417	93.182	87.358
"	15½ " Wo.	85.208	92.955	87.145
"	16 " Wo.	85.000	92.727	86.932
"	16½ " Wo.	84.792	92.500	86.719
"	17 " Wo.	84.583	92.273	86.506
"	17½ " Wo.	84.375	92.045	86.292
"	18 " Wo.	84.167	91.818	86.079
"	18½ " Wo.	83.958	91.591	85.867
"	19 " Wo.	83.750	91.364	85.654
"	19½ " Wo.	83.542	91.136	85.440
"	20 " Wo.	83.333	90.909	85.227

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

All Bullion or Foreign Coin brought to the Mint for Coinage is subject to a Seigniorage of Two per Cent; but upon the Re-

coinage of Rupees struck at any of the Honorable Company's Mints, a duty of One per Cent. only is levied.

Upon all Bullion of a quality inferior to Standard, (unless the same be required at the Mint for the purposes of alligation,) a charge is made for the expence of refining the said Bullion up to the quality of the Rupee, at the rate of .04 per Cent. per dwt. of worseness in the Assay Report. Thus, upon Bullion reported $12\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. worse, the charge for refinance will be

$12\frac{1}{2}$ multiplied by $.04 = 0.50$ or One-half per Cent.

Upon 20 Wo. it will be $20 \times .04 = 0.80$ per Cent.

and so for Silver of other qualities, as in the following Table :

Table of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.

Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.
$0\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.02	$6\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.26	$12\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.50
1 Wo.	0.04	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.06	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.30	$13\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.54
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	14 Wo.	0.56
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.10	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.34	$14\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.58
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Wo.	0.36	15 Wo.	0.60
$3\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.14	$9\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.38	$15\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.62
4 Wo.	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 Wo.	0.64
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.18	$10\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.42	$16\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.66
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo.	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68
$5\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.22	$11\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.46	$17\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.70
6 Wo.*	0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 Wo.	0.72

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to Govt*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The system of weights established by Reg. VII. 1833, is founded on the same unit as the rupee of the equalized monetary system of British India, it having been found that the weight of the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad rupee, already very generally used throughout upper and western India, as the foundation of the seer and maund, could be substituted for the sicca weight of

* By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refinance is usually remitted up to 6 Wo.; at the Saugor Mint, it is levied on all denominations of Bullion inferior to Standard.

Bengal by a very slight modification of the latter, which would be hardly perceptible in commercial dealings. Other palpable advantages of the introduction of the new weight were pointed out*, of which it is only necessary here to allude to the three following:

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds; and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

3. The weight of the new unit nearly accorded with the average weight of many of the native *tolas* sent home for examination at the London mint by order of the Honorable Court of Directors; as well as with that of **AKBER**, deduced from the weight of many coins of that emperor.

We shall begin the present division of our subject, by setting forth in the first instance the present legal system, and afterwards providing a brief descriptive catalogue of the many other weights prevailing throughout the Company's provinces, with comparative tables for the conversion of one denomination into the other.

The **UNIT** of the British Indian ponderary system is called the **TOLA**. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mun* (or *Maund*);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

MUN.	PUSSERER.	SEER.	CHITAK.	TOLA.	MASHA.	RUTTER.	DHAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been his

* Vide a paper on the subject in the *Journal of the As. Soc.* for October 1832, vol. i. page 445.

therto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindee, *Ungréeze Mun*.) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integrant point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazaars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *siccas*, *barecs*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the *tola*.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomination, and the tables of bullion produce are calculated per 100 *tolas*. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the *tola* into *annas* (sixteenthls) and *pie*, in lieu of *maslas* and *ruttees*.

Mashas, *ruttees*, and *dhans*, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 *mashas* fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 *ruttees* in a *tola* exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain. As it is sometimes necessary to convert the assay report from one denomination into the other†, the following comparative table is here inserted.

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the *sicca* rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**," and in the native languages *Rupya Ungréeze*.

† Especially in the translation of Regulations concerning the Mints, the English expressions being unintelligible without explanation.

TABLE XIV.—*Correspondence of English and Indian Assay Weights.*

English Assay		Hindú Assay (or both Metals.	English Assay.		Hindú Assay.	English Assay.		Hindú Assay.
Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	G.		Silver.	Gold.	
Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.
oz. dwts.	ct. grs.	msh. rut.	oz. dwts.	ct. grs.	msh. rut.	oz. dwts.	ct. grs.	msh. rut.
12 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	10 0
11 17½	23 3	11 7	10 17½	21 3	10 7	9 17½	19 3	9 7
11 15	23 2	11 6	10 15	21 2	10 6	9 15	19 2	9 6
11 12½	23 1	11 5	10 12½	21 1	10 5	9 12½	19 1	9 5
11 10	23 0	11 4	10 10	21 0	10 4	9 10	19 0	9 4
11 7½	22 3	11 3	10 7½	20 3	10 3	9 7½	18 3	9 3
11 5	22 2	11 2	10 5	20 2	10 2	9 5	18 2	9 2
11 2½	22 1	11 1	10 2½	20 1	10 1	9 2½	18 1	9 1

To find the corresponding decimal assay, see the tables in page 8, 9. The English assay report is generally "so much worse or better" than standard, but the *touch* is easily known therefrom, the standard being 11 oz. for silver and 22 carats for gold; or 11 mashas Hindú reckoning.

The correspondence of the Indian system of weights with the troy weights of England, and with the système metrical of France, may be best shewn by a table. The coincidence with the former is perfect:—in the latter the *masha* nearly accords with the *gramme*, and the *seer* with the *kilogramme*.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.				French Weights.	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND,	= 100	0	0	0	=	37320,182
One SEER,	= 2	6	0	0	=	933,005
One CHITAK,	= .	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA,	= .	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA,	= .	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE,	= .	.	.	1,875	=	0,122

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	TOLAS and Decimals
1	12	240	5760	— 32.000
	1	20	480	— 2,6666 &c.
		1	20	— 0,1333 &c.
			1	— 0,0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of these valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

TABLE XV. *Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or Troy, weights of other countries.*

Place and Denomination.	Weight of a single lb. mark, &c. in tolas.	Number equal to 1 mun, or 100 lbs. troy.
ALEPPO, Metical,	0.405	7890.410
BUSSORAH, Miscal,	0.450	8000.000
CAIRO, Rottolo,	36.965	89.564
CALICUT, Miscal,	0.383	8347.826
CHINA, Tale,	3.221	993.446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Chequee,	27.538	116.199
DAMASCUS, ... Ounce,	2.600	1252.173
DENMARK, ... Mark,	20.183	158.546
ENGLAND, ... Pound,	32.000	100.000
FRANCE, Kilogramme,	85.745	37.320
GERMANY, Cologne mark,	20.044	159.645
HOLLAND, Mark,	21.100	151.658
ITALY, Florence & Leghorn lin.	29.111	109.923
MOCHA, Vakia,	2.655	1205.020
PEGU, Tical,	1.318	2427.307
PERSIA, ... Dirhem,	0.839	3812.297
PORTUGAL, ... Mark,	19.675	162.642
PRUSSIA, Mark,	20.050	159.600
ROME, Libbra,	29.077	110.049
RUSSIA, Pound,	35.102	91.161
SPAIN, Mark,	19.725	162.230
VENICE, Mark,	20.452	156.457
VIENNA, Mark,	24.072	132.933

The principal dealings in Bullion being with England, where it is weighed by the pound troy, while in India it is received by

LXXXVI COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE. &c.

the tola, a simple table for the mutual conversion of these two weights (without regard to maunds and seers) may be useful: it needs no explanation.

TABLE XVI.—For the mutual conversion of Tolas and Pounds Troy.

TOLAS into POUNDS TROY and DECIMALS.				TROY POUNDS into TOLAS.			
<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tolas</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>
1000	31.2500	550	17.1875	100	3200	55	1760
990	30.9375	540	16.8750	99	3168	54	1728
980	30.6250	530	16.5625	98	3136	53	1696
970	30.3125	520	16.2500	97	3104	52	1664
960	30.0000	510	15.9375	96	3072	51	1632
950	29.6875	500	15.6250	95	3040	50	1600
940	29.3750	490	15.3125	94	3008	49	1568
930	29.0625	480	15.0000	93	2976	48	1536
920	28.7500	470	14.6875	92	2944	47	1504
910	28.4375	460	14.3750	91	2912	46	1472
900	28.1250	450	14.0625	90	2880	45	1440
890	27.8125	440	13.7500	89	2848	44	1408
880	27.5000	430	13.4375	88	2816	43	1376
870	27.1875	420	13.1250	87	2784	42	1344
860	26.8750	410	12.8125	86	2752	41	1312
850	26.5625	400	12.5000	85	2720	40	1280
840	26.2500	390	12.1875	84	2688	39	1248
830	25.9375	380	11.8750	83	2656	38	1216
820	25.6250	370	11.5625	82	2624	37	1184
810	25.3125	360	11.2500	81	2592	36	1152
800	25.0000	350	10.9375	80	2560	35	1120
790	24.6875	340	10.6250	79	2528	34	1088
780	24.3750	330	10.3125	78	2496	33	1056
770	24.0625	320	10.0000	77	2464	32	1024
760	23.7500	310	9.6875	76	2432	31	992
750	23.4375	300	9.3750	75	2400	30	960
740	23.1250	290	9.0625	74	2368	29	928
730	22.8125	280	8.7500	73	2336	28	896
720	22.5000	270	8.4375	72	2304	27	864
710	22.1875	260	8.1250	71	2272	26	832
700	21.8750	250	7.8125	70	2240	25	800
690	21.5625	240	7.5000	69	2208	24	768
680	21.2500	230	7.1875	68	2176	23	736
670	20.9375	220	6.8750	67	2144	22	704
660	20.6250	210	6.5625	66	2112	21	672
650	20.3125	200	6.2500	65	2080	20	640
640	20.0000	190	5.9375	64	2048	19	608
630	19.6875	180	5.6250	63	2016	18	576
620	19.3750	170	5.3125	62	1984	17	544
610	19.0625	160	5.0000	61	1952	16	512
600	18.7500	150	4.6875	60	1920	15	480
590	18.4375	140	4.3750	59	1888	14	448
580	18.1250	130	4.0625	58	1856	13	416
570	17.8125	120	3.7500	57	1824	12	384
560	17.5000	110	3.4375	56	1792	11	352

COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c. LXXXVIF

TABLE XVII.—*For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds) seers and chilaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>	
						<i>oz.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
67	5513.143	22	1810.286	7	14 400	13	.0508
66	5430.857	21	1728.000	6	12 343	12	.0469
65	5348.571	20	1645.715	5	10 286	11	.0430
64	5266.286	19	1563.430	4	8 229	10	.0391
63	5184.000	18	1481.144	3	6 171	9	.0351
62	5101.714	17	1398.858	2	4 114	8	.0312
61	5019.429	16	1316.573	1	2 057	7	.0274
60	4937.143	15	1234.287	Chit. 8	1 028	6	.0234
59	4854.857	14	1152.000	4	0 514	5	.0194
58	4772.572	13	1067.715	3	0 386	4	.0156
57	4690.286	12	987.430	2	0 257	3	.0117
56	4608.000	11	905.144	1	0 129	2	.0078

[The last column serves for the conversion of the decimals of a lb. avoirdupois into ounces and drams. It will be found useful also with Tables xviii. and xix.]

TABLE XVIII. — *For the conversion of Muns or Maunds into Tons, Hundredweights, and Pounds.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
100000	3673	9	43.00	100	3	13	52.57
10000	367	6	105.10	90	3	6	13.72
9000	330	12	27.39	80	2	18	86.86
8000	293	17	61.68	70	2	11	48.00
7000	257	2	95.97	60	2	4	9.14
6000	220	8	18.26	50	1	16	82.29
5000	183	13	52.55	40	1	9	43.43
4000	146	18	86.84	30	1	2	4.57
3000	110	4	9.13	20	0	14	77.71
2000	73	9	43.42	10	0	7	38.85
1000	36	14	77.71	9	0	6	68.57
900	33	1	25.13	8	0	5	98.28
800	29	7	84.56	7	0	5	16.00
700	25	14	31.99	6	0	4	42.11
600	22	0	91.42	5	0	3	75.42
500	18	7	38.85	4	0	2	105.14
400	14	13	98.28	3	0	2	21.65
300	11	0	45.71	2	0	1	52.57
200	7	6	105.14	1	0	0	82.28

LXXXVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &C.

TABLE XIX.—*For converting Avoirdupois weights into British Indian weights.*

Tons.	Muns or Bazar Maunds			Cwts.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.			Lbs.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.		
	mns.	sr.	chit.		mns.	sr.	chit.		mns.	sr.	chit.
100	2722	10	10	19	25	34	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	100	1	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
90	2450	1	9	18	24	20	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	1	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	2177	32	8	17	23	5	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	0	38	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	1905	23	7	16	21	31	2	70	0	34	0
60	1633	14	6	15	20	16	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	60	0	29	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361	5	5	14	19	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	1088	36	4	13	17	27	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	40	0	19	7
30	816	27	3	12	16	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	544	18	2	11	14	38	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	0	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	272	9	1	10	13	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	4	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	245	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	10	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	0	4	6
8	217	31	4	8	10	35	9	8	0	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	190	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	21	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	7	0	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	163	13	7	6	8	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	136	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	32	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	0	2	7
4	108	35	10	4	5	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	81	26	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	3	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	54	17	13	2	2	28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	27	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	14	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The British Indian system of weights having been ordered by Reg. VII. 1833, to supersede the bazar weights previously used, (of which the unit was the old Moorshedabad rupee weight of 179,666 troy grains, called the sicca weight,) in all Government transactions, a corresponding adjustment was made of all the weights in use at the several Government offices of the metropolis—the custom-house, the mint, the treasury, the bank, and the police; and sets of standard seer and tola weights of brass were ordered to be prepared at the mint for distribution to all the collector's offices of the Bengal presidency.

The regulation in question expressly avoided enforcing the change by any penal enactment, trusting that the sense of public convenience would quickly ensure its substitution for the irregular system now prevalent; and directing only that the verification and adjustment of all weights at the Calcutta and Sagur assay offices, should be made for the future in accordance with the new scale.

In the ordinary dealings of commerce, the difference between the bazar weights and the new weights is not recognizable: indeed the errors of single large weights is generally found to exceed the amount of modification now introduced: no inconvenience therefore remains from the still general use of the old bazar weights,

To convert the decimals of a lb. into ounces and dwts., and vice versa

12 oz. = 1 000	6 oz. = 0 500	20 dwt. = 0.083	9 dwt. = 0.037
11 .916	5 .416	18 .075	7 .029
10 .833	4 .333	16 .066	5 .020
9 .750	3 .250	14 .058	3 .012
8 .666	2 .166	12 .051	2 .008
7 .583	1 .083	10 .041	1 .004

1 ounce troy = 2.667 tolas, or 2 tolas 8 mashas.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. = 1 tola; and 1 dwt. = 0.133 tola.

The same degree of correspondence cannot be expected between the Indian weights and the avoirdupois system of England; but, as the latter are employed in all the transactions of commerce, excepting those of bullion and some other trifling articles, it becomes necessary to give tables for their conversion at greater length. In these, as on former occasions, the system of expressing fractions in decimals has been preferred, from the very great facility it affords in taking out the equivalents of quantities to which the tables do not extend. Decimal numeration is too well understood in the present day to require explanation, but one example may be advantageously given as applying to all the tables hereafter constructed on the same principle:

Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chitaks, in avoirdupois pounds.

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 muns	=	4690286.
350	=	38800.
3	=	246.857
37 seers	=	76 114
6 chit.	=	.771

lbs. 4719409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversion will be found equally convenient with the table.

RULE 1.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *seers* by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. av.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *muns* by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

RULE II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in lbs. av. by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in *seers*.

XC COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *cwts.* by 49, and divide by 36 : the result will be the weight in *muns*, or maunds.*

One ton=27,222 *muns*, or 27½ *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=822 lbs. avoirdupois, exactly.

TABLE XVII.—For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds) seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>	
						<i>oz.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
100	8228.571	55	4527.714	see 40	82.286	16	= 1.0000
99	8146.285	54	4443.429	39	80.228	15½	.9687
98	8064.000	53	4361.143	38	78.171	15	.9375
97	7981.714	52	4278.857	37	76.114	14½	.9063
96	7899.428	51	4196.571	36	74.057	14	.8750
95	7817.142	50	4114.286	35	72.000	13½	.8438
94	7734.857	49	4032.000	34	69.943	13	.8125
93	7652.571	48	3949.715	33	67.886	12½	.7813
92	7570.285	47	3867.429	32	65.829	12	.7500
91	7488.000	46	3785.143	31	63.771	11½	.7188
90	7405.714	45	3702.857	30	61.714	11	.6875
89	7323.428	44	3620.572	29	59.657	10½	.6563
88	7241.143	43	3538.286	28	57.600	10	.6250
87	7158.857	42	3456.000	27	55.543	9½	.5938
86	7076.571	41	3373.715	26	53.486	9	.5625
85	6994.285	40	3291.429	25	51.429	8½	.5313
84	6912.000	39	3209.143	24	49.371	8	.5000
83	6829.714	38	3126.858	23	47.314	7½	.4688
82	6747.428	37	3044.572	22	45.257	7	.4375
81	6665.143	36	2962.286	21	43.200	6½	.4063
80	6582.857	35	2880.000	20	41.143	6	.3750
79	6500.571	34	2797.715	19	39.086	5½	.3438
78	6418.286	33	2715.429	18	37.029	5	.3125
77	6336.000	32	2633.143	17	34.971	4½	.2813
76	6253.714	31	2550.858	16	32.914	4	.2500
75	6171.428	30	2468.572	15	30.857	3½	.2188
74	6089.143	29	2386.286	14	28.800	3	.1875
73	6006.857	28	2304.000	13	26.743	2½	.1563
72	5924.571	27	2221.715	12	24.686	2	.1250
71	5842.286	26	2139.429	11	22.628	1½	.0938
70	5760.000	25	2057.143	10	20.571	1	.0625
69	5677.714	24	1974.858	9	18.514	15 drs.=	.0586
68	5595.429	23	1892.572	8	16.457	14	.0547

* For facility of recollection this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical poetry* thus:

Of hundred weights should you incline

A sum in *Indian muns* to fix ;—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty-six.

while the principal European mercantile establishments of the town, as well as all the native bullion merchants, have already had their weights adjusted to the new system.

Where it may be required, however, to know the precise difference between the old and new system, recourse may be had to the following table. The new mun will be seen to be one chitak and a quarter, nearly, heavier than the old bazar maund: which would induce an increase in the price of articles to the trifling extent of one-fifth per cent. or three annas in a hundred rupees.

TABLE XX.—For the mutual conversion of *Tolas* and old *Sicca* Weight of Bengal.

Old Sicca Weight into Tolas.				Tolas into Sicca Weight.			
<i>Old Sicca Weight.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Old Sicca Weight.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Old Sicca Weight.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Old Sicca Weight.</i>
3200	3194.060	800	798.515	3200	3205.948	800	801.487
1600	1597.030	700	698.700	1600	1602.974	700	701.301
1500	1497.216	600	598.886	1500	1502.789	600	601.115
1400	1397.401	500	499.072	1400	1402.604	500	500.929
1300	1297.587	400	399.257	1300	1302.419	400	400.743
1200	1197.772	300	299.443	1200	1202.220	300	300.557
1100	1097.958	200	199.628	1100	1102.044	200	200.371
1000	998.144	100	99.814	1000	1001.859	100	100.185
900	898.329	1 anna	0.062	900	901.673	1 masha	0.084

This table will answer equally well for the conversion of old Bazar maunds or seers, into new muns and seers, the ratio being the same, namely, as 180 : 179.666.

Factory Weights.

There is another species of weight employed in some branches of the commerce of Calcutta which it will be necessary to expel before uniformity can be established. This is the system of factory weights originally used by "the English factory at Bengal," and now generally retained in the commercial transactions of the Government, although long since superseded in their customs and revenue business by the bazar weights.

It would appear to have been adopted in 1787 to save calculation in the home remittances of produce, three factory maunds being almost exactly equal to two hundred weight avoirdupois.

A moment's inspection of the Calcutta price-current will be sufficient to prove the great inconvenience which the retention of the two-fold system must cause. Some articles are quoted at

XCII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

"*sicca rupees per bazar maund*," other at "*sicca rupees per factory maund*," and others again at "*current rupees per factory maund*," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 sicca!

To increase the perplexity, the same article is often estimated in a different scale as it comes from different places; thus, Radnagore and Bauleah silk are sold per *bazar* seer: while Kasimbazar and Gonatea silk, per *factory* seer. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan and English copper per '*sicca rupees and factory maund*:'—steel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per *current rupees and factory maund*!—Gum Benjamin is sold by *factory*, all other gums by *bazar* weight:—stick lac by the former, but shell lac and lac dye by the latter!

Many more examples might be furnished of similar inconsistency. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals are the principal articles sold by the factory maund; while grain, sugar, cotton, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the bazar weight.

The old bazar maund was defined to be ten per cent. heavier than the factory maund, therefore the latter will be equal to 74 lb. 10 oz. 10.666 dr. avoirdupois; the seer to 1 lb. 33 oz. 13.866 dr. and the chitak to 1 oz. 13.366 dr.

From the simple relation of the factory to the bazar weight, there can be no difficulty whatever in substituting the latter in its place, in the valuation of such articles of commerce as are still estimated by the former:—nothing more being necessary than to *add ten per cent. to the prices, formerly quoted per factory maund*. Thus; indigo sold at 100 or 200 rupees per factory maund, will now be 110 or 220 rupees per *mun*, and so of other goods. As such goods are invariably weighed at the custom-house on the new system, and the duty or drawback calculated accordingly, it is only a source of perplexity to buy and sell by the obsolete weight; and to retain two species of weights in a ware-house, must obviously open the door to continual mistakes, if not occasionally even to fraudulent interchange.

Table XXI. gives the conversion of factory weights into new *muns* accurately, but in ordinary practice the following simple rule will suffice.

I. Deduct one-eleventh from the weight in factory maunds, seers, or chitaks; the result will be the weight in British Indian (or bazar) muns, seers, and chitaks.

II. Add ten per cent. to the price per factory maund, &c. the result will be the price per British Indian (or bazar) muns, &c.

The reverse table has not been calculated, because, it is to be hoped, it will never be required.

TABLE XXI.—*For the conversion of Bengal Factory weights into new standard muns and decimals.*

<i>Factory weights. maunds.</i>	<i>New mun.</i>	<i>Factory weights.</i>	<i>New mun.</i>
10000	9074.400	maunds. 5	4.537
1000	907.440	4	3.630
100	90.744	3	2.722
90	81.669	2	1.815
80	72.595	1	0.907
70	63.520	seers. 20	0.453
60	54.446	10	0.227
50	45.372	5	0.113
40	36.297	4	0.091
30	27.223	3	0.068
20	18.149	2	0.045
10	9.074	1	0.023
9	8.167	chitaks. 8	0.011
8	7.259	4	0.005
7	6.352	2	0.003
6	5.414	1	0.001

[To reduce the decimals into seers and hundredths multiply by 4 and move the decimal point one place to the right : to convert the hundredths into chitaks multiply by 16 and divide by 100.]

Current rupee prices.

By a fortunate chance we are able to meet the apparently perplexing practice of estimating the values of some articles in "current rupees per factory weight," with a very simple method of expressing their equivalents according to the new system, so as to obviate any supposed difficulty in eradicating long established habits: for 100 current rupees being equal to $\frac{100000}{116}$ or 86.207 sicca rupees, and one factory maund being equal to .90744 mun, as above stated; the ratio of the two modes of valuation will be as 100 to $86.207 \div 90744$, or 95 exactly. Hence may be deduced the following simple rules.

I. Deduct five per cent. from the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *sicca rupees per bazar, (or new,) weight*.

II. Add one and a third per cent. to the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *Furukhabad Madras or Bombay rupees per bazar (or new) weight*.

The following table is constructed on this principle, and is applicable to muns, seers, and chitaks, as the case may be.

XCIV COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

TABLE XXII.—*For the conversion of values quoted in current rupees per factory maund, seer, or chitaks into their equivalents in sicca or Furukhabad rupees per new standard (or bazar) weights.*

<i>Current rupees per Factory md. &c.</i>	<i>Sicca rupees per new mun, &c.</i>	<i>Fd. M. B. Rs. per new mun.</i>	<i>Current annas per Factory md. seer, &c.</i>	<i>Decimals of sicca rs. per new mun, &c.</i>	<i>Decimals of Fd M.B.rs. per new mun, seer, &c.</i>
1,000	950.	1013 333	15	0 891	0 950
100	95.	101.333	14	.831	.886
90	85 5	91 200	13	.772	.823
80	76.	81 066	12	.7125	.760
70	66 5	70 933	11	.653	.696
60	57.	60 800	10	.594	.633
50	47.5	50 666	9	.534	.570
40	38	40.533	8	.475	.506
30	28 5	30.400	7	.416	.443
20	19.	20 266	6	.356	.380
10	9.5	10 133	5	.297	.316
5	4 75	5.066	4	.2375	.253
3	2.85	3 040	3	.178	.190
2	1.90	2.026	2	.119	.126
1	0 95	1.013	1	.059	.063

The only other denomination used extensively at the presidency is the salt maund, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. It is much to be regretted that this absurd weight should not only have been retained, but that after the promulgation of the new regulation, the Government ordered a completely new and expensive series of brass weights to be made up for the Salt Board, at considerable cost, on the old system! It would of course have been just as simple to order the weightments of salt to be made with the new mun, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. surplus to be levied on the gross amount to cover wastage); the weights would then have been convertible to general use, whereas now they are confined to one specific purpose.

**THE
COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.**

The Companion to the Almanac.

I.—ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, as that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time, in France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus; 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day; and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon.—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lune	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Frija's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Frija were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Frija was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method. The Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month Tisri, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins

XCVIII ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

on the first of the month *Moharem*, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1648" that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 56 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified waited; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus) September, October, November, December. Mar, Maius, Quintus, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called *leap-day*, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to some way of reckoning, the sixth of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar; there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old style,) was for some time resisted by states, not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England was established by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2d, when the day following should be accounted the 14th September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and now, with some persons, the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter-days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which

was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendémiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd September, 1792, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II. (14th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA.

The year of the Julian period,	6543
From the first Olympiad,	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro,	2543
From the epoch of Nabonassar,	2579
From the Christian era,	1830
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September,	1829
The 1245th year of the Turks begins on the 3d of July,	1829

II.—EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS**—The seven days, of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 2 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days, an excess of 1½ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years: so that the dominical letter, falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year when the date can be so divided: as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday: count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given, or *leap years*: because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one day*.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon," as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19; the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon, since the birth of Christ, and the *remainder is the golden number*; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, the *golden number*.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 365 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find

the quotient is the number of the sun; as, for the remainder is 17, the

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equinox between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year*. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 8½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the day of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January: as for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16, Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. EASTER is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the epact, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828, the epact is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50, leaves 30 days after the first of March, when the full moon preceding Easter, takes place, which as the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder, from the next number of 7s, that is greater than itself: this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter day, including both. If less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s, next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March,) from 37, leaves 6; therefore, Easter day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829?

The Dominical letter for that year will be D.

The Golden number: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5 + 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, the epact. Then for Easter limit.

$25 + 6 = 31$, take away 30 leaves 1; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon. Again:

D is 4, add 4 = 8 and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 41 = 1$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. THE ROMAN INDICTION. The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312 leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. SHROVE SUNDAY is the seventh before Easter.

10. WHIT SUNDAY is the seventh after Easter.

11. TRINITY SUNDAY is the eighth after Easter.

12. ADVENT SUNDAY is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found; as, for 1828. Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 30 (days in April) leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

III.—THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR. JANUARY.

1. *New Year's Day*.—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May-day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future Companion, to the Almanac.

1. *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 1550.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 618. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth Day."

11. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

29. *Accession of King George IV.*—The birth-day, accession, proclamation, and coronation of the reigning King of England, are political festivals, set apart, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, as good-latter or holy-days.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I. is celebrated as a feast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

7. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second, Sexagesima, and the third, Septuagesima.

11. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted; it is undoubtedly of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. of Rome, A. D. 271.

23. *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock fighting, and cock throwing.

24. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III. in the year 457, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cenerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

25. *Quadragesima*, or *first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercmbert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the tenth century; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation in 1513 allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations, of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

MARCH.

17. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

21. *Mid-Lent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

25. *Annunciation, or Lady Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation, "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

APRIL.

4. *Palm Sunday*.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

9. *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

11. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance; governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

15. *Maundy Thursday*.—Edward III. in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country, the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maundy Thursday. The custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the solicitor, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George*.—Edward III. at the battle of Cúsis, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of

whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25 *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*.—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

16. *Rogation Sunday*.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension-Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week, and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop Week, Grass Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

24. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

30. *Whitsunday*.—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them. Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

JUNE.

6. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist*.—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas-Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Somersets are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 437, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

14. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1140.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed*.—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason-day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for aid was lost, the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day*.—Our Almanacs style this, the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate, elect of the city of London, annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

23. *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the *approach of the Feast of the Nativity*. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass*, from the appellative, Christ, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

28. *Holy Innocents*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Child-mass Day* (from Child and mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

IV.—THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and, be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one, the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon, and produce these phenomena, were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties, and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind, the sun, the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in

proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland, who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length, and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearances is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion, and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and writers of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body, or an event of human life, upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these, there arose other compound influences, till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed, it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars,—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer,—the man could not act, or be educated, or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost, search was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates, to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition, the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure, the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars, there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it,—indeed, he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless, and as any subject, in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this—even the well-informed talk about “stars,” and “destinies;” and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future, also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that, supposes habits of observing and reasoning, which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country, so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusion not only of astrologers—moon and star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner,—that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by something that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea, as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is on the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the “house” in which he happened to be born, as from the “house” of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed, it would be much more so; for if *intelligence* and *good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future

welfare of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely, but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always form to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall, and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun or the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so, also, if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well, is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage? and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody, or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might, if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it, as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm, as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rottenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or then frighten him to death, the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that if a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon, and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise;—if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and, if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the

sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations of appearances, eclipses, and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life, at least something about the weather, which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it, in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or farther from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, having what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy, it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball, or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the north pole, the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that occasion the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that plane; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way; then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost, and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending toward us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere, and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night: it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year: for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross: and that, mid way between these points, there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid-summer and mid-winter.*

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

V.—THE TIDES.

I. CAUSES AND GENERAL APPEARANCES.

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his dattering courtiers, is a proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the uninformed have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence, which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the edges of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the ends are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the tides, which is worth notice.

Instead, however, of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these. Every body, or piece of matter gravitates towards any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distant from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is, presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of four pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds, as the square of 1 to the square of 2,—that is, it would be *one fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the flexure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon, the gravitation towards each other will, at the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation towards the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished, and the water must *rise up* there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon, but the mean distance of the sun is about 21,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and as the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three times* as factors,) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long, though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet* where the moon is so,—that is, the water, at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumference of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon, is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under-tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that it is the diminution, and not the increase of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth from west to east also, in about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect, the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring tides*. It is evident that they must happen at *new moon*, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full moon*, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at *other times*.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fall on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides, and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter: and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. Those changes produce what may be called the *seasonal* variations of the tides. They take place thus —

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres, highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About mid summer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same, but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore, about mid summer, the spring tides, at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The orbits, or orbits, of the earth and moon are not circles, but ellipses or ovals; and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*; and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion, causes an increase of the solar tide and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, and the perigee in one of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not: and when they do coincide, it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *inequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon is intricate, but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one seventh, while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place, for the shoals of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides; at others they rise to a great height, sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty-four hours. So that the time of high water spring tides at any place must be found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is about twenty hours, twenty four minutes, and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes, but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longer duration.

It must be borne in mind that leaving the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are *points*, and that the low water of each is a *circumference* of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be their distance eastward or westward from the sun; arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun; and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator, each distant from that by the declination, and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination beyond the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south; and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At midsummer and midwinter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours $49\frac{1}{2}$ minutes as under.

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water, for this would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current, just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2. COMMON RULES FOR FINDING THE TIME OF HIGH-WATER.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary:—

1. The time of high water at full or change, is found by observation: and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The moon's age is found, by adding the *epoch* for the year (the moon's age on the 1st of January,) to the *epoch* for the month (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January, and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month, it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epoch* for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828.

Epoch of the year, 14
Epoch of the month, 1
Day of the month, 10

—
21 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units (tens, and multiply it by 6, for minutes, the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 28 days, $28 \times 8 = 224$, i. e. 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's sailing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high water at Bristol for 11th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for —

Bristol to be 6 h. 36m.
Add moon's sailing, 10 . . . 2 h.
—
17 hours
Subtract 12

Remains 5 o'clock

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

VI.—TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical geography.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its *mean diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly, and its *mean circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A *degree* is the 360th part of a circumference, thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which in the earth's circumference, are called *degrees of geographical miles*, and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and a minute will be 2,05. $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and a second 3.2 yards. Half a circumference, or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation,) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*, that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *zenith* to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first, and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5 From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6 If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith, and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial Equator*. The part of these circles the north into two equal *hemispheres*, a *north* and a *south*, and the belt divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7 If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward if the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8 A line drawn directly north and south is called a *great circle*, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon or midnight. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn in the heavens directly over all the points of a meridian, and would be a corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles, and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into two equal north and south hemispheres.

9 As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in the sky. Lines and circles that meet in another are said to form an *angle*. The angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the Equator that lies between them, and computed in degrees, minutes, &c.

10 As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as on its surface, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 60 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see a place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a mariner in Europe wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what direction there. He can find out the stars or a star, in the middle of the Atlantic wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case he can find or see the *direction* and measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have *one* found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, by finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The *elevation* of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degree of latitude, north or south, as more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and east elevations above the horizon of the pole star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination*, and is a *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections, as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth, for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or limb of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as, in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The LONGITUDE of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English, $2^{\circ} 29' 21''$ must be added, if they are east, and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods — the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship, the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if my position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as under, at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the Equator,—where upon the supposition, that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography, are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places:—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS
on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1° 55 W	57° 6 N
Agce	France	0 27 E	44 12 N
Ajaccio	Corsica	8 14 E	41 55 N
Aleppo	Turkey	37 10 E	36 11 N
Alexandria	Egypt	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers	Africa	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amiens	France	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam	Holland	4 53 E	52 22 N
Angers	France	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême	Ditto	0 9 E	45 30 N
Antongil	Madagascar	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp	Netherlands	4 24 E	51 13 N
Arras	France	2 47 E	50 17 N
Aurillac	Ditto	2 27 E	41 56 N
Archangel	Russia	40 41 E	64 32 N
Astracua	Ditto	48 13 E	46 21 N

Towns.	Countries	Longitude.	Latitude.
Athens...	Greece...	23° 45' E	37° 50' N
Auch...	France...	0 23 E	43 39 N
Auxerre...	Iditto...	3 35 E	47 48 N
Avignon...	Iditto...	4 49 E	43 57 N
Bagdad...	Asia...	44 25 E	33 20 N
Barcelona...	Spain...	2 10 E	41 22 N
Batavia...	Java...	106 56 E	6 12 N
Beauvais...	France...	2 5 E	49 26 N
Berlin...	Prussia...	13 22 E	52 32 N
Blois...	France...	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay...	India...	73 0 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux...	France...	0 34 W	44 50 N
Boston...	America...	70 30 W	42 92 N
Bourges...	France...	5 11 E	46 12 N
Boulogne...	Iditto...	2 21 E	47 5 N
Brecon...	Germany...	8 18 E	53 5 N
Breslaw...	Silesia...	17 2 E	51 0 N
Brest...	France...	4 29 W	48 21 N
Bristol...	England...	2 30 W	51 23 N
Brussels...	Netherlands...	4 32 E	50 51 N
Puerto AYLES...	America...	53 21 W	31 37 S
Bucarest...	Wallachia...	29 5 E	41 29 N
Cadix...	Spain...	6 17 W	36 32 N
Calcutta...	France...	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo...	Egypt...	31 18 E	30 3 N
Cakertta...	India...	88 30 E	22 35 N
Cambray...	Lowland...	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canal...	Canal...	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Cod...	St. Domingo...	72 18 W	19 46 N
Cape of Good Hope...	India...	18 21 E	31 55 N
Carcassonne...	France...	2 21 E	43 13 N
Cardigan...	America...	75 30 E	10 25 N
Cassel...	Germany...	9 31 E	51 19 N
Cayenne...	America...	52 15 W	4 56 N
Chalossear Marine...	France...	1 22 E	48 57 N
Chandogone...	France...	88 30 E	22 51 N
Cherbourg...	France...	1 29 E	48 27 N
Cherbourg...	Iditto...	5 10 E	48 6 N
Cherbourg...	Iditto...	1 27 W	9 34 S
Cherbourg Port...	Iditto...	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinople...	Turkey...	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen...	Denmark...	12 31 E	55 41 N
Craon...	Poland...	19 51 E	50 3 N
Danzig...	Prussia...	18 38 E	54 21 N
Dene...	France...	6 14 E	41 5 N
Dover...	England...	1 19 E	51 8 N
Dracengnan...	France...	6 29 E	43 32 N
Dresden...	Saxony...	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin...	Ireland...	6 35 W	53 12 N
Dunbar...	France...	2 22 E	5 2 N
Edinburgh...	Scotland...	3 13 W	55 57 N
Eyrols...	France...	1 9 E	49 9 N
Florence...	Italy...	11 16 E	43 47 N
Fox...	France...	1 37 E	42 48 N
Frankfort on the Maine...	Germany...	8 26 E	50 7 N
Gap...	France...	6 5 E	41 21 N
Geneva...	Switzerland...	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa...	Italy...	8 58 E	41 25 N
Gibraltar...	Spain...	5 19 W	36 6 N
Goa...	India...	73 41 E	15 31 N
Goree, Island of...	Senegal...	17 15 W	14 40 N
Goth...	Saxony...	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich...	England...	0 0 E	51 29 N
Grenoble...	France...	5 41 E	45 11 N
Hamburgh...	Germany...	9 59 E	53 33 N
Havannah, I. of Cuba...	America...	82 13 W	23 9 N
Horn, Cape...	Iditto...	67 21 W	55 58 S
Ispahan...	Persia...	51 50 E	32 25 N
Jackson, Port...	New Holland...	153 12 E	31 0 S
Jernsalem...	Asiatic Turkey...	33 0 E	31 48 N
Kasan...	Russia...	49 20 E	55 48 N
Königsberg...	Prussia...	20 29 E	54 42 N
Loan...	France...	3 38 E	49 31 N
Laval...	Iditto...	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle...	Iditto...	3 5 E	50 28 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Lima	Peru	77° 7' W	12° 3' S
Limoges	France	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon	Portugal	9 9 W	36 42 N
London, St. Paul's	England (nearly)	0 5 W	51 31 N
Lyons	France	4 50 E	45 46 N
Macao	China	113 33 E	22 13 N
Macon	France	4 15 E	46 18 N
Madras	India	80 17 E	13 1 N
Madrid	Spain	3 18 W	40 25 N
Malacca	India	102 5 E	2 10 N
Manilla	Philippine Islands	120 58 E	14 30 N
Malaga	Spain	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles	France	5 22 E	43 18 N
Mecca	Arabia	39 15 E	21 28 N
Melun	France	2 40 E	48 34 N
Metz	Ditto	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico	America	99 5 W	19 26 N
Miezieres	France	1 41 E	49 46 N
Milan	Italy	9 12 E	45 28 N
Montauban	France	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier	Ditto	3 58 E	41 1 N
Montreal	Canada	73 11 W	45 52 N
Monte Video	America	58 24 W	34 35 S
Moscow	Russia	37 33 E	55 46 N
Moulins	France	3 20 E	46 34 N
Munich	Bavaria	11 35 E	48 8 N
Nancy	France	6 11 E	48 42 N
Nagasaki	Japan	129 52 E	32 32 N
Nankin	China	118 47 E	32 4 N
Nantes	France	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples	Italy	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers	France	5 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle	England	1 25 W	55 3 N
New Orleans	America	89 51 W	29 58 N
Nîmes	France	1 26 E	43 51 N
Odessa	Russia	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans	France	1 55 E	47 54 N
Oxford	England	1 19 W	51 15 N
Otahiti	Pacific Ocean	149 30 W	17 29 S
Owyhee	Sandwich Islands	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palermo	Sicily	13 22 E	38 7 N
Palma	Island of Majorca	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris	France	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin	China	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux	France	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan	Ditto	2 51 E	42 12 N
Petersburgh	Russia	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia	America	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers	France	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry	India	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth	England	4 15 W	50 21 N
Portsmouth	Ditto	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello	America	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo	Island of Elba	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico	Antilles, America	66 13 W	18 29 N
Prague	Bohemia	14 25 E	50 5 N
Quebec	Canada	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper	France	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito	Peru	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes	France	1 41 W	48 6 N
Riga	Russia	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro	America	44 18 W	22 54 S
Rome	Italy	12 39 E	41 54 N
Rouen	France	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle	Ditto	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas	Mexico	105 16 W	21 33 N
St. Helena	Atlantic Ocean	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix	Antilles	64 49 W	17 44 N
Siam	Asia	100 59 E	14 21 N
Smolensko	Russia	32 0 E	51 51 N
Smyrna	Asia	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm	Sweden	18 4 E	59 20 N
Stralsund	Germany	13 32 E	54 19 N
Stasbourg	France	7 45 E	48 35 N
Stutgard	Germany	9 11 E	48 46 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Syene...	Egypt.	32° 25' E	24° 5' N
Teneriffe, Peak of...	Canary Islands...	16 40 W	24 17 N
Thebes...	Egypt	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk...	Siberia	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo...	Sweden	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon...	France...	5 56 E	18 7 N
Toulouse...	Ditto...	1 26 E	40 35 N
Tours...	Ditto...	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond...	Asiatic Turkey...	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste...	Austria...	14 1 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee...	Ceylon...	81 12 E	8 23 N
Troyes...	France	2 5 E	48 18 N
Tipolie...	Africa	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle...	France	1 51 E	45 16 N
Tunis...	Africa	10 11 E	36 18 N
Turin...	Piedmont	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg...	Denmark	12 13 E	55 55 N
Valence...	France	4 51 E	44 56 N
Vannes...	Ditto	2 15 W	17 39 N
Venice...	Italy	12 21 E	45 26 N
Versailles...	France	2 7 E	48 48 N
Vidua...	Austria	17 23 E	48 13 N
Vardhuys...	Lapland	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw...	Poland	21 3 E	52 11 N
Washington...	America	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna...	Poland	25 18 E	51 41 N
Yakutsk...	Siberia	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth...	England	1 40 E	52 55 N

VII.—VENTILATION & HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health, yet we so carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*, for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life, the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes, and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its poorer part, the vital air, (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the Great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time.—while in the lungs, the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated, unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill-ventilated apartment? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to deprecate its purity. These are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking, when a person, fresh from the morning air enters a *couch*, in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness; in which cooking, washing, and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed;

where the windows are immovable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that, which every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be diseased, and that the man should fly to drains for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavourable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of purification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration of the beneficence of the Deity, in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security, for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the rooms where our houses, free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can acquire its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged if it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing-tub. The contents of chamber vessels should not be left in the house an instant if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of a sick person, every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to any who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must, of necessity, perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell, as carbolic water, dirty soap-suds, &c., they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes in doors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly impair the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an acrid, offensive vapour, similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which is highly excited and highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms. There are instances of persons, who have carelessly gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large flowering plant, having been found dead in the morning, as if they had smothered as if buried in a close chamber stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to persons who, in all situations, it is suffering, either by accident or being diseased, or by adopting various long disused and disapproved theories, but Ventilation, therefore, results itself into the securing of a constant supply of fresh air.

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance, in the construction of windows and doors, a current of an amount of any time, be made to provide every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air, for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from the fire place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-bearers. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry out the miasmatic effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning, and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed clothing and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or nightclothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close all the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonful of common salt, *saturation of salt* : rubbed fine, into a shallow dish place it up in the floor of the apartment,—if with a few hot embers beneath it, the better, and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*), retire, and close the room for forty eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine*;) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends, at the expiration of about forty eight hours, the room may be entered, the door and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size, for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartments, may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chloride of solution of Lactucarium*, which is now well known to the country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part, such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows, this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being heated is essential to vegetable life, and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while they themselves, at the same time, give out pure vital air. The process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being never allowed in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides breathing in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. One ought not to take a rest, nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can impair the purity of the produce brought in, the atmosphere. Heaps of putrid vegetable, dung, and pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of large houses. Those who build houses for the poor should do well to choose situations such that they be elevated to allow the waters to be drained off with facility without this, they must stagnate and prey to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

VIII.—NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term *Chronology* is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos*, "time," and *logos*, literally "word," or "description"—so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, the story or history of time—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noting the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future, the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important, because without that our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by selecting upon the cause and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effort that the *antecedent* event has upon the *subsequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right, we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever. We are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool—further from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are guided on by necessity, and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not urge it till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and to draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves, or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself, we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain, because we cannot be in possession of two

of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no *reason* to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths, and thus negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time, we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours or parts of an hour; that are minutes, if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years, and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth, or the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon, and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not vary much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another, yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. * On the Calendar.

When a nation came to such a degree of information and civility, as that it felt a desire of recording the event of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or epoch, for which it counted the rays or succession of periods of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take, or as a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the day appears as the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contraries—most nations made the day the absolute measure, but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally put periods of so many days, and of so many times the day again, corresponding with, or rather giving some resemblance to, our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, *eras*, which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In order, where days, lunar months, and years are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are counted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which these fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a *cycle*. See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras*, save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the *CHRISTIAN ERA*; and when the *date* of a *year*, if the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction *A. D.* meaning “the year of the Lord” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backward, we rather put *B. C.*, “before Christ,” or *Ante quæ Christum*. *A. A. C.*, which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world, and the term *Anno Mundi*, *A. M.*, that is, “year of the world,” is prefixed to the date, but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year, and subtract; the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the *eras* of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective events of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those *eras* are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hegira*, or era commencing at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Moslem year is regulated by this event.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of World.—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour*. Some make it as small as 3016 years, and some as great as 9154. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 1600th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era, the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The foundation of Rome.—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era, according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hegira.—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 622d year after the common era.

* Fabric. Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7, Koch. Fab. Rev. Introd. XIX.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

- 1528,*&c Attempts made by England to reach India by the North East and North West Passages.
- 1579† Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Malacca Islands), and traded with the King of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.
- 1589 Layard Company made a Land Expedition to India; much information obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.
- 1599‡ A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading Charter to India. John Middelhall sent on an Embassy to the Mogul.
- 1600 December 31 First Charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies. Conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.
- 1601§ May 2 First English fleet sailed from Torbay. Landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors, returned to England September, 1603.
- 1609 Second Charter granted to the East India Company, constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.
- 1612 January 11 A Farmon granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Gogra.
- 1612 The Company became a Joint Stock Company.
- 1613 English establish a factory at Fuzendo in Japan.
- 1614 The Portuguese who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast, the English in consequence obtained a Farmon, granting them perpetual liberty of trading.
- 1617 The Dutch form a settlement at Tranquebar.
- 1618 Disputes between the Dutch and English commenced for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.
- 1619 July 17 Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to trade to the port of Batavia, and to hold a third of the island of Banda free.
- 1622 April 22 Englishness of the Portuans in excluding the Portuguese from Ormus, for which several various compensatory privileges in the Persian Gulf were granted them.
- 1623 February English returned and joined by the Dutch at Ambayon on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619.
- 1624 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
- 1625 Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.
- 1639 A license granted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Company's Charter.
- 1641 Fort St. George built at Madraspatnam on the Coromandel coast.
- 1652 The Company began to consider the influence of some skilful Europeans on court, who perform extraordinary duties at the court of the Mogul.
- 1654 Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.
- 1655 The trade to India thrown open for one year.
- 1657 New Charter granted for seven years, upon petition alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.
- 1658 The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat; Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.
- 1661 April 30 a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.
- 1664 French East India Company established.

* India governed by the Mogul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1525.

† Portuguese factories established on Malabar Coast and in Bengal.

‡ Dutch begin to establish themselves in India.

§ India is now divided into fifteen sylvahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.

- 1664* Surat defended by the English against Sivagce, the Mahratta chieftain; new privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompense.
- 1668 The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*."
- 1673 December 16 St. Helena granted by Royal Charter to the East India Company.
- 1683 English driven out of Bantam. Bencoolen fortified.
- 1683 December 27. Garrison of Bombay, under command of Captain Kerwin, declare themselves king's subjects, and independent of the Company. The island remained in a state of insubordination until the receipt of orders from England to deliver up the place.
- 1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.
- 1687 After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels and troops arrived in the Ganges; English beaten and forced to abandon Hoogly.
- 1687 September. English permitted to return to Hoogly.
- 1687 Fort St. George established by the French.
- 1689 Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatnam purchased and Fort St. David built.
- 1693 Company's Charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent interest on all Joint Stock Companies.
- 1693 October 1. New Charter granted by the king, the right of the king to grant a Charter denied by parliament.
- 1695 September 3. A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company." The old Company, called the "London Company," ordered to cease trading in three years.
- 1695 Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.
- 1710 The old Company obtained an Act, authorizing them to trade under the Charter of the new Company.
- 1702 July 22. Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal; the factors of each Company to manage separately; the societies previously sent out to be allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united.
- 1707 Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency.
- 1708 Complete union between the Companies effected.
- 1711 No person to be a Director of the East India Company, or to be a Director of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)
- 1712 Exclusive Trade extended to Lady-day, 1730. (10 Anne, c. 25.)
- 1713 Jaffer Khan, subahdar of Berghat, thus subah is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.
- 1715 July a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers; a Firman granted 6th January 1716, exempting the trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.
- 1717 An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships dispatched to that place.
- 1718 An Act of Parliament obtained to punish British merchants trading to India, or to foreign commissions.
- 1720 Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sum lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000,000*l*.
- 1720 Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
- 1723 August. a Charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Old Company, under which a very successful trade was carried on, until political events induced the Emperor to destroy it.
- 1726 A Charter granted, enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to hold Courts-Quarterly Session to determine all penal causes but those of High Treason.
- 1730 Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady-day, 1749. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4, instead of 5 per cent, on loan to Government of 3,200,000*l*, and paid a premium of 200,000*l*. Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000*l* per annum. (3 Geo. II. c. 11.)
- 1731 Swedish India Company formed.
- 1731 Dividend due Christmas, 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.
- 1739 Invasion of India and massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia [The Mogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subahdars or viceroys become independent. The Mahrattas obtain great power, and the Holkars form a separate state.]
- 1741 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady-day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1,000,000*l*. (13 Geo. II. c. 17.)
- 1746 War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was dispatched to attack Madras.
- 1746 September 11. Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Labourdonnais. Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days; treaty signed by Labourdonnais, who covenanted to restore the town on payment of a moderate ransom. Dupleix, the Governor of Pondichery, violated the capitulation.

* Rise of the Mahratta Power.

† Pondichery, the seat of Government of the French in India.

- 1717 December 19: Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.
 1748 English besiege Pondichery without success.
 1749 August: Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, (1748).
 1749 A deposed Rajah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah. The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed Rajah, on condition of receiving the territory of Devicottah from the reigning Prince. [N.B. This was the beginning of the English military power in India.]
 1749 War in the Carnatic* for the succession to the Nabobship of the province, occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan. French and English engaged on different sides.
 1749 October: French received the sovereignty of eighty out villages in the neighbourhood of Pondichery.
 1751 French party triumphant. The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English. Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces.
 1752 Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.
 1754 August 2: Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. Dupleix surrenders.
 1754 October 11: Peace for three months agreed to.
 1754 December 26: treaty of peace signed at Pondichery. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native Princes.
 1755 Severndroog and Bancoote taken by Commodore James from Angria, a Mahratta pirate, who had successfully rebelled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.
 1756 February 11: Arcot taken prisoner, and his political state destroyed, by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.
 1756 June 18: Calcutta attacked by Suraja Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, who was displaced at the erection of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, take with them all means of defence, and leave the command to their fate, without an effort to save them. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar, and the persons put for security into the English prison (the Black Hole), where 123 perished from suffocation.
 1756 Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Bager Row, the Peishwa† of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahrattah dominions, and giving to the English Fort Mitha, Poonah, and Hematgar, in exchange for Cherrah.
 1756 September 2: Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.
 1756 January 2: Arcot retaken.
 1756 January 29: Arcot retaken.
 1756 The English surround the surrounds Calcutta; but on the 9th concludes a peace with the Subahdar, who consents them to fortify the place.
 1756 Meer Jaffer takes possession of Chandernagore, a French settlement.
 1756 Meer Jaffer continues to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffier, an officer of French birth, in his place.
 1756 June 26: Battle of Plassey, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India.
 1756 War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Vizagapatam, Chitavet, and other forts. English take Madurai. Influence of Bussy very great in the Peninsula. He obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Northern Circars‡.
 1756 April 24: French fleet arrives at Fort St. David from Europe under the command of Count de Lally.
 1756 April 29: English fleet arrives. Underwise combat between the two fleets.
 1756 June 1: Lally takes Fort St. David, and razes the fortifications.
 1756 October 4: Lally takes Arcot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by Lally, who
 1756 December 12, commences the siege of Madras.
 1756 December 14: Black Town captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pococke (February 16, 1759), when Lally retreats.
 1756 June 20: a Commission arrives at Bengal from the Court of Directors remodelling the whole government; a Council of Ten appointed, and four Governors nominated, to preside each three months. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to take the government upon himself.
 1758 September: an Expedition dispatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Circars.
 1759 March 4: Offensive treaty with the Nobob of Surat against one of the chiefs, called the Sudders, who had possessed himself of the castle and fleet belonging to Surat: both given up on the same day.

* Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

† On the Malabar coast.

‡ The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peishwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and his power superior to that of the sovereign.

§ Mustafaugar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Chicacole—all North of Madras.

- 1759 April 6. English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, by which that Prince ceded much territory and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively into the power of the English. — November 29, Wandewash; December 10, Carangoly, February 9, 1760, Arcot falls; January 14, 1761, Pondichery surrenders; and by the middle of April, not a vestige of the power of the French remains in the Peninsula.
- 1759 A confederacy between the Nabobs of Oude and Allahabad to seize on Bengal; they invite the eldest son of the Emperor Alum Gir to join their enterprise. Patna attacked, but the confederacy dissolved by the treachery of the Nabob of Oude, who seizes on Allahabad. Attack on Patna consequently withdrawn. The Mogul Prince, left powerless, receives a gratuity in money from Clive, and retires.
- 1760 February: Colonel Clive sails for England. The Mogul Prince again invades Bahar, and on his march receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the title of Shah Alum II.
- 1760 February 29. Shah Alum defeated by Calliaud, and the Bengal troops under Meeran, son of Mir Jaffier.
- 1760 March. The Emperor avoids the enemy, and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him. After many vicissitudes the Emperor is finally defeated (Jan 1761) by Major Carnac, and concludes a treaty with the English, by which he confirms their Subahdar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 21 lacs per annum as revenue (about 210,000/).
- 1760 July: Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son-in-law of Mir Jaffier, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffier still retaining the title.
- 1760 September 27: Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.
- 1760 Mir Jaffier resigns the Subahdarship.
- 1760 Almost all Hindustan at this time in possession of the Mahrattas, joined by the other Hindu states, or of the Mahometans headed by Ahmed Abdalli, the Afghan Prince of Eastern Persia. The supremacy of the Abdalli Afghans decided, and the Mahratta power broken by the great battle of Paniput (Jun 1761), in which the latter were routed with horrible slaughter. The Afghans recognise Shah Alum as the Great Mogul.
- 1761 January. Shah Alum defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum, the Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacs per annum.
- 1761 February 10. Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondichery and the other forts which they possessed in 1749.
- 1763 Company's servants determine on war with the Subahdar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own private trade, the Subahdar having abolished all internal duties in order to protect the native merchants from ruin, in consequence of this claim, which had been oppressively enforced.
- 1763 June 25: Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna; but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. Subahdar takes Cossimbazar.
- 1763 July: English treat with Mir Jaffier, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them alone from internal duties.
- 1763 August 2: Mir Casim defeated, flies to Patna.
- 1763 September 5: Pass of Oodwa forced.
- 1763 October: Mongar taken. Casim murders his English prisoners.
- 1763 November 6: Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude.
- 1763 February 11. a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity of Major Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May.
- 1761 October 23: Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English, Emperor established in the dominions of the Subahdar of Oude. English receive Ghizeepore.
- 1763 January. Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta, his son, Nujeeb ad Dowla, made Subahdar; the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.
- 1765 May 3. Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. — Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1000 rupees, without the consent of Council, and that all presents exceeding in amount 4000 rupees should be paid over to the Company.
- 1765 May 19: Nabob of Oude (Nujad Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Gorah and Allahabad, and which are reserved to the Emperor.
- 1765 August 12. Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa.
- 1765 N. B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries.]
- 1766 January 1: Double Batta* abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued by the measures of Clive; many officers cashiered.
- 1766 May 8. Death of Nujeeb ad Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal, succeeded by his brother, Syed ad Dowla.
- 1766 *November 12. Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan,† by which the

* An allowance to officers in the field.

† This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam.

- Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacs; the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.
- 1767 January: Lord Clive sails for England; Mr. Verelst succeeds as President.
- 1767 May 6: General Court of Proprietors vote a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is rescinded (June 21) by an Act of Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballot, in a court called for the purpose.
- 1767 September: the English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali, a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.
- 1767 December: Allies beaten by the English near Vellore.
- 1768 February: the Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up Carnatic Bala-ghat, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. English attack Hyder Ali, and take some important places.
- 1768 September: Hyder Ali offers peace, refused by the English. Hyder retrieves all his losses, and
- 1769 January: enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevely, and plunders the whole country.
- 1769 April 4: Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests.
- 1769 April: Act passed (9 Geo. III. c. 21), allowing the Company to hold the territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,000*l.* per annum into the Exchequer, appointing Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, to proceed to India, as Super-visions, with the power of Government. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.
- 1769 December 21: Mr. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier.
- 1770 A terrible famine in Bengal; one third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished.
- 1770 March 10: Death of Subahdar of Bengal, Syed ad Dowla. Succeeded by his brother Mubarak ad Dowla, a minor.
- 1770 July: arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the Nabob of Arcot against the Company.
- 1770 War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas, both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neutral. Nabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to urge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali.
- 1771 September 2: Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Hartland, who also endeavours to bring the Presidency to war against Hyder.
- 1771 October 27: Peace signed with the Rajah of Tanjore, on whom war had been made to gratify the Nabob of Arcot.
- 1771 December 25: Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort. He is com-pelled to join them against the Rohillas, whom they defeat.
- 1772 January: Sir Robert Hartland and the Nabob, finding the Presidency resolved on main-taining a strict neutrality, prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.
- 1772 April 13: Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal. The Com-pany, who had held the Dewannee for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subahdar, now declare themselves the Receivers of Revenues.
- 1772 July: Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali. Company's Funds deranged.
- 1772 July 3: A deficiency of above 1,000,000*l.* declared.
- 1772 July 15: A loan from the Bank of 400,000*l.*
- 1772 July 29: an additional loan of 200,000*l.*
- 1772 August: In State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000*l.* at least.
- 1772 December 22: Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahab-ad and Corah, which states were, however, delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.
- 1773 Rohilund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude.
- 1773 September: Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacs, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rohillas, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacs. Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacs withheld from Shah Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.
- 1773 War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Rajah dethroned. Dutch expelled from Negapatnam, which was theirs by pur-chase from the Rajah of Tanjore.
- 1773 Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000*l.* at 3 per cent restricting the dividend to 6 per cent foregoing the annual payment of 100,000*l.* until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Charter.
- 1773 By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was entirely changed, and fixed mainly as at present. By the former Constitution every proprietor of Stock had the right of voting in General Courts; this Act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 500*l.*; made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*, gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.*; two additional from 3000*l.* to

- 6000*l*, and three from 6000*l*. to 10,000*l*. Instead of re-electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected. A Governor General was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.
- 1774 April 23: The English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rohilla army. The Nabob, who had kept out of the battle, plundered their camp, and butchered all who could be found: the country laid waste, villages burned, and people massacred, for three days, without effectual opposition from the English.
- 1774 December 12: A force left Bombay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 28th.
- 1775 March 6: Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peshwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahratta share in the Revenues of Boach and other places, the English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority.
- 1775 May: An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages. Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba, abandoned, retreats almost alone to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poona (the Mahratta capital), which they had condemned at Bombay, but after a long interval (3d June, 1775), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court, commanding the Supreme Government to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.
- 1775 May 21: Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude, Asaf ad Dowla (son of Sujah Dowla, who died in January), guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad. The Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.
- 1775 May 30: Warren Hastings accused of receiving large bribes, among others, one from Munny Begum, a concubine of the late Mir Jafier, who had been appointed guardian to Mubarekud Dowla, in preference to others whose claims were more forcible. The guardianship taken from the Begum.
- 1775 December 11: Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.
- 1776 March 11: Warren Hastings accused by Rajah Nundomar, the Fomdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr. Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against him; the conspiracy was not proved. A few days after, Nundomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 5) hanged, amidst the tears and shrieks of his countrymen, forcery not being a capital offence by the laws of India.
- 1776 April 11: Restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.
- 1776 August 22: Lord Pigot suspends two Members of Council, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted.
- 1776 August 23: The suspended Members, with some others, declare themselves out of Government, and protest against the Acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.
- 1776 August 24: The suspended Members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777).
- 1777 Mr. Hastings, by an authorized agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr. Wheeler to succeed him.
- 1777 June 19: Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings's disavowal of his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.
- 1777 November: In consequence of great complaints from Bengal, of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.
- 1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Begum to the guardianship of Mubarekud Dowla, which was, however, again rescinded by order of Court, the following February.
- 1778 July: In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Caricac were taken from the French.
- 1778 August 8: Preparations made to attack Pondichery by land and sea. August 10: Combat between French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave the coast.
- 1778 October: Pondichery surrendered, and the fortifications demolished.
- 1779 January 4: A body of English march towards Poona, in pursuance of a treaty (November 1771) with Ragoba, with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a *de jure* committee, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.
- 1779 January 30: An English detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at Buthampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months, leaves Buthampoor on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.

- 1779 The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c. that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and forbid the Provincial Chiefs to aid them with military force.
- 1780 January 2: Goddard crosses the Tapti and takes Dohoy (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Guzerat.
- 1780 April 3: Goddard defeats Scindab, the Mahratta Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.
- 1780 June: Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who, exasperated at the demolition of Mahe (a post in possession of the French, within his dominions, taken March 19, 1779), had made an alliance with the Mahattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.
- 1780 August 25: English army, under Sir Hector Munro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.
- 1780 September 10: A detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder.
- 1780 September 11: The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirteenth.
- 1781 October 31: Hyder Ali takes Arcot.
- 1780 November 5: Sir Eyre Coote, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras.
- 1781 January 17: Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. After several months' inactivity he defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Madras in November.
- 1781 February 20: Establishment of the Board of Revenue.
- 1781 June 23: Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sa ras, Pulicat and Negapatnam taken from the Dutch.
- 1781 July 7: Warren Hastings sets out on a tour to the Northern Provinces.
- 1781 August 4: Hastings arrives at Benares, where he puts the Rajah Cheytee Sing under arrest, for alleged delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by Hastings. The Rajah is detended by his subjects; a skirmish ensues and the Rajah escapes.
- 1781 Cheytee Sing formally deposed, his nephew, a minor, placed on the musnud, and the administration of the country taken into the hands of the English.
- 1781 September 19: Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subahdar of Oude and Governor Hastings, by which the Nabob was relieved of all his debts to the Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the Begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English. This treaty enabled the Subahdar to take possession of the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped the massacre, and who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the Nabob made present to Mr. Hastings of 100,000*l*.
- 1781 October 21: Office of Judge of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (Court of Appeal) offered by Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Sir Elijah Impey), with a salary of 6,000 rupees per annum. After this, we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the Company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey, in May following.
- 1781 November 9: Budgeur, where the family of the Rajah of Benares resided, taken by capitulation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Rajah's family ill treated.
- 1781 December 2: The Revenues of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years, with the reserve of a sixth for his private expenses. The Company to recognize his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.
- 1781 The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21, Geo III c 65, to continue until March, 1791. The Company to pay down 400,000*l*., and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent, three fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government. All political dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers; who are to decide in all questions relative to peace and war.
- 1782 January 7: Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.
- 1782 January 12: Nabob of Oude, after much reluctance, with the aid of English troops, takes possession of the Begums' palace. Two old domestics of the Begums tortured, to induce the Begums to part with their money. Above 500,000*l*. paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the hope of eliciting more money, until December, when it being found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty.
- 1782 February 11: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffren, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.
- 1782 February 12: Calicut taken.
- 1782 February 16 and 18: Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 200 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 4000 Europeans. Braithwaite defeated. Tippoo treats his prisoners with great humanity.
- 1782 February 19: French fleet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who takes Cuddalore, 3d April.
- 1782 April 12: A severe but indecisive combat between the two fleets.
- 1782 May 17: Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.

- 1783 May 23: A Report received from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court * had been referred; in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zemindars, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction.
- 1782 August 31: Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.
- 1782 September 8: Conflict between the fleets; English have the advantage.
- 1782 September 28: Sir Eyre Coote takes offence at the conduct of the Madras Government, and leaves the army.
- 1782 October 15: Admiral Hughes, notwithstanding necessity for his aid, leaves the coast, abandoning Madras to famine. Twelve hundred persons weekly die at Madras, for several weeks.
- 1782 December: Death of Hyder Ali. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore, evacuates Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic, to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.
- 1783 General Matthews takes Bednore, Annapote, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refused to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. Bombay Government supersede General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.
- 1783 January 13: Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob to the Madras government in December, 1781, now order the assignment to be returned; previous to the receipt of the order at Madras, letters arrive from the Court of Directors, approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras government. Hastings disobeys the orders of Court, and repeats his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob. Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.
- 1783 February 14: Letter from Court of Directors received, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the Begums, and commanding that their estates be restored, in the event of nothing being proved against them. Hastings opposes the inquiry.
- 1783 March Busby, at the head of a French detachment, lands at Cuddalore (on the Coromandel coast). General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to England.
- 1783 April 9: Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder, all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.
- 1783 April 30: Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violate, and hap garrison like telons.
- 1783 In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondichery and Carica with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time restored to the Dutch.
- 1783 Mr. Fox's Bill for abolishing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power of choosing Seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or England, with power of removal, passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords.
- 1781 January 23: The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.
- 1784 February 17: Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.
- 1784 March 11: Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.
- 1784 June: The *Commutation Act* passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 12½ per cent, and an additional window tax laid on.
- 1784 August 13: Mr. Pitt's Bill † passed, by which was established a Board of Control, composed of Six Privy Councillors, to be selected by the King; their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial; to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper, and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of affecting any act of the Court of Directors, which might be approved by the Board: the fortunes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India. A special tribunal to be established for the punishment of delinquencies incurred in India—the Governor General, the Presidents, and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King. The Commander-in-Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

* To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by "Supreme Government" is meant the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors; and by "Supreme Court," the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.

† 24 Geo. III. c. 25.

‡ This clause was repealed by 25 Geo. III. 57.

- 1785 February 8: Warren Hastings resigns the government and returns to England.
- 1785 The Board of Control order the debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.
- 1785 Lord Macartney appointed Governor General. He declines the office, and returns to England, 9th January, 1786.
- 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General, takes possession of his government on September.
- 1786 Four Acts of Parliament passed, the first (26 Geo. III. c. 16) giving to the Governor General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 Geo. III. c. 25) granting to the King the power of recalling the Governor General. The third (26 Geo. III. c. 57) repealing the clause in the late Act, which compelled the servants of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their fortunes. The fourth (26 Geo. III. c. 62) enabling the Company to sell 1,207,579/15s. of their loan to Government at 4,200,000*l.*, and allowing them to add 800,000*l.* to their capital.
- 1786 Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.
- 1788 February 13 Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years; the defense began 2d June, 1791, and Hastings was acquitted 23d April, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 10 *0*/. for twenty eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.
- 1788 September The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntour to the English. Engagement entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the treaty of February, 1768.
- 1788 English send troops to the assistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.
- 1789 The decennial settlement of the lands, commenced towards the end of the year 1789. In the following year, the same operation was begun in Bihar, the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.
- By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Muzul government, usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land, which they could neither sell nor alienate, were declared the actual landowners, and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived, in the shape of a tax. The ryots, or peasantry, who, though often grievously oppressed, were, after the Sovereign, the real owners of the soil, of which they could not be dispossessed, who paid the assessment levied upon it, were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots, were unable to pay the taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold to arrears of tax, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords, in a few years almost all the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them, than they had been by the Zemindars.
- 1791 December 21: Tippoo attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.
- 1791 March 6: Tippoo again attacks the lines of Travancore.
- 1791 May 7: Tippoo assaults the wall, enters, ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 21th.
- 1791 June A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahattas against Tippoo, in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him, signed by the Mahattas 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.
- 1791 July 15: General Meadows commences the campaign; he advances to Combetore, taking several places on his route.
- 1791 June 21: The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.
- 1791 September Tippoo retakes some strong places.
- 1791 December The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Malabar coast.
- 1791 December 12: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
- 1791 February 5: Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Mooglee pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.
- 1791 March 6: Siege of Bangalore.
- 1791 March 21: Bangalore taken.
- 1791 May 15: Battle of Arikera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.
- 1791 May 26: English army, much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahattas, their allies.
- 1791 May 27, 28, 29: Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace.
- 1791 July: Allies return to Bangalore.
- 1791 July 16: Ossoor taken. 22: Rajacottah taken.
- 1791 December 13: Savandroog taken.
- 1792 February 5: Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.
- 1792 February 6: Storm the redoubts.
- 1792 February 15: Tippoo liberates two English prisoners, whom he sends to Cornwallis with proposals of peace.

- 1792 February 24: Preliminaries of peace; Tippon agrees to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 ruppes*, and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages.
- 1792 March 19: Definitive treaty signed.
- 1792 August 1: Sir Charles Oakley succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.
- 1793 February: In consequence of an application from the Rajah of Nepal for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China, a mediatory deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick: peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival.
- 1793 Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal. Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of Appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moershedabad. A court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges' fees abolished.
- Criminal courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the Four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillahs twice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta.
- 1793 Pondichery and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France.
- 1793 August: Lord Cornwallis sailed for England, succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth).
- 1793 September 28: Uzzur ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the death of his father Mubil rek ud Dowla.
- 1793 A New Charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salaries to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company. Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 3000 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.
- 1794 March 23: Sons of Tippon restored to him.
- 1794 September 7: Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoola Khan at Rampore. His brother Gholam Mahomed puts the heir to death, and usurps the sovereignty. Attacked and defeated at Bittawrah by the British, under Sir Robert Abercromby.
- 1795 March: A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam in consequence of a demand made by the Mahrattas for arrears of chout†. The English refuse to aid the Nizam, who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue.
- 1795 October 13: Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies. His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds.
- 1795 October 27: Death of Madhoo Row, Peishwa of the Mahrattas.
- 1795 Dutch settlements in Ceylon, at Banda, Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken. Cochin surrenders after a brave resistance.
- 1797 Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds.
- 1798 January 21: Saadut Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali. Allahabad given over to the English.
- 1798 May 17: The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
- 1798 June: Tippon having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, soliciting and against the English, Governor General resolves on war against him.
- 1798 August 21: Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.
- 1799 September 1: New treaty with the Nizam, who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English.
- 1798 November 8: Governor-General sends a letter to Tippon, in which he warns him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of conduct for him and his allies.
- 1798 December 31: Governor-General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippon, in which he expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace.
- 1799 January: Tippon prepares to send an embassy to France.
- 1799 January 14: The deposed Nabob of Oude, with his attendants, assassinate Mr Chery, the British resident at Benares, and other gentlemen; he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band; taken in December following, and imprisoned at Calcutta.
- 1799 February 3: Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore.
- 1799 February 21: Bombay army under General Stuart march from Cananore.
- 1799 March 5: General Stuart defeats Tippon near Seedasere. Tippon retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th.
- 1799 March 5: General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army, and the troops of the Nizam.
- 1799 April 5: Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.
- 1799 April 14: Bombay army joins.
- 1799 April 20: Tippon sends a letter to General Harris, soliciting negotiation.
- 1799 April 22: Draught of a treaty sent to Tippon.
- 1799 April 28: after some attempts on the part of Tippon to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.

* About 3,300,000*l*.

† A sort of black mail, paid to the Mahrattas as the price of their forbearance, and of protection from the robberies of other predatory states.

- 1769 May 1. Seringapatam stormed by Major-General Baird. Tippoo killed.
- 1769 June 22. Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north east. Some districts on the north west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas*, and the remainder was given to Kistna Raj Oudawar, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English.
- 1769 July 8. Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, settling the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government.
- 1769 October 25. treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l.*), and one-fifth of the net revenues.
- 1769 December 20. Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zeman, the Shah of the Afghans, in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia.
- 1800 May 13. the Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (40,000*l.*) per annum.
- 1800 October 12. Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.
- 1801 July 15. on the death of the Nabob of Arcot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossan, the next heir, refuses to comply. The English, in consequence, raise Azim ul Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.
- 1801 August 15. Governor General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.
- 1801 October 11. Battle of Indore, between Jeswant Rao Holkar and Dowlat Rao Scindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs. Holkar defeated.
- 1801 November 11. after very long negotiations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohildund and the Doonab to the Company.
- 1801 Pondichery restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.
- 1802 June 1. the Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territory to the English on receipt of a pension of 198,000 rupees.
- 1802 October 25. Holkar defeats Scindia, near Poona, the capital. The Peishwa flees to Bassein, and afterwards to Bassem, having in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Peishwa.
- 1802 December 31. Treaty of Bassem, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement. The Peishwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.
- 1803 February 11. Fort of Sassee taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted the change of government.
- 1803 February 27. Bidreeghur taken from the same Zemindar.
- 1803 March 12. Cuttchowia taken from another Zemindar.
- 1803 March. the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona. Holkar leaves Poona early in April; Wellesley reaches Poona 29th of April.
- 1803 May 13. The Peishwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops.
- 1803 August 3. after many fruitless negotiations with Dowlat Rao Scindia, the British resident quits Scindia's camp, and war commences against him, and his ally, the Rajah of Berar.
- 1803 The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north, take the fort of Allighur by storm on the 30th of August; defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they take possession of the Emperor and his family; take Agra, 17th of October, and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Assawate, after a brave resistance, 1st of November.
- 1803 The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12. Defeat Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Assawate, on the river Kistna, Sept. 23. Boothanpore taken on the 15th of October, and Assawate on the 21st. Scindia again defeated at Argaam, the 28th of November. Gwalidhur taken December 15.
- 1803 Bombay army, under Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, take Baroach on the 24th of August, and Powanghur on the 17th of September.
- 1803 Madras army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Boscourt, take Mambrapatam, September 11th, and Cuttack, October 11.
- 1803 December 17. Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack, and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions.
- 1803 December 29. Treaty of peace with Scindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Doonab, and to exclude all Europeans except the British.
- 1803 Treaties of alliance made with the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, Jodepore, and other potent chiefs near the Jumna.
- 1803 Pondichery taken again.

* The Mahrattas refused their portion, and it was divided between the Nizam and the English.

- 1804 February 27. Treaty of Boorhanpore signed with Scindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions
- 1804 April 16: War declared against Holkar.
- 1804 July 1. Hinglajghur, in Bundelcund, taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retreat; abandons his guns on the 15th of July, is attacked on the 24th of August in crossing the Bannas, when his retreat becomes a flight; Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.
- 1804 August 24: Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Malwa.
- 1804 October 8: Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.
- 1804 October 8: Lashulgau taken; 12th, Chandore taken; 13th, Dhoorb taken; 25th, Gaima taken; which completes the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan.
- 1804 November 13: Battle of Deig gained by General Frazer over Holkar. General Frazer mortally wounded.
- 1804 December 14: Fort of Deig taken; this fort belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who assisted Holkar.
- 1805 January 3 the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks without success
- 1805 April 2 Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpore.
- 1805 April 10: the Rajah of Bhurtpore agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.
- 1805 April 15: Holkar joins Scindia.
- 1805 July 30: Marquis Wellesley resigns the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds; he commences by preparing to change most of the measures of his predecessor, and October 5, dies on a visit to the Upper Provinces.
- 1805 September: Holkar ravages the British territories; the Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.
- 1805 October: Sir George Barlow assumes the government
- 1805 November 23: a new treaty with Scindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty, as to boundaries and allowances.
- 1805 December 24: Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory, north of the Chambul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptée and Godavery
- 1806 Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Utkar Shah.
- 1807 January 31: a serious mutiny broke out among the English troops at Vellore, about ninety miles from Madras; suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys
- 1807 July 31: Lord Minto takes the office of Governor General
- 1807 War with Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Trichinopoly.
- 1808 December 30: British troops, under Colonel Claimers, repulse a body of Travancore troops
- 1808 December 31 Travancore army beaten at Anjurilha by Colonel Hamilton
- 1809 January 15: Travancore army sustain a severe defeat
- 1809 February 10: Storming the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papana-virum on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.
- 1809 February 13: Adjezhur, in Bundelcund, stormed
- 1809 August 5 Governor-General sails from Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.
- 1809 August 6 Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam who had seized the garrison
- 1809 August 23: the mutineers at Seringapatam, surrender at discretion
- 1809 August 29: Reduction of the fort of Bhowanic, in Hurriannah (between the Jumna and Settle dge), the chief of which had plundered a British settlement
- 1809 September 19: Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th
- 1809 October: Assistance given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan expelled from Berar
- 1810 February 17: Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others
- 1810 July 7: Troops land at the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.
- 1810 August 9: Banda taken: 29th, Ternate taken.
- 1810 December 9: the Mauritius taken
- 1812 The Pindarries rise to independence about this time. these were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.
- 1812 A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore
- 1812 Subsidiary alliance with Anund Row Guikwar, Rajah of Baroda.
- 1813 June 4: Governor-General sends a letter to the Rajah of Nepal, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepalese.
- 1813 July 21: Act (53 Geo III c 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years: by this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct

- on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.
- 1813 October 4: Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the government
- 1814 May 29: Nepaulse attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Darogah, or chief officer, who had surrendered himself
- 1814 July 11: Death of Saadut Ali, Vizier of Oude, his eldest son, Ghazeeudden, succeeds.
- 1814 November 1: War declared against Nepaul
- 1815 April: after repeated failures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rajah of Nepaul sues for peace.
- 1815 April 27: convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kemaon was put into the hands of the British
- 1815 May 15: Capitulation of Malown.
- 1815 December 2: Treaty of Segoulee finally signed by the Rajah of Nepaul, after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified 4th of March, 1816
- 1816 March 22: Death of the Rajah of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Appah Sahib
- 1816 April 15: an affray, with loss of lives, at Bareilly, in consequence of an accidental wound inflicted on a woman by a brutal tax gatherer, in levying an obnoxious tax,
- 1816 April 15: a desperate engagement with the mob at Bareilly, who were repulsed, with the loss of 2000 persons
- 1816 November 28: Death of the Rajah of Nepaul.
- 1817 February 23: Reduction of Hattias, a fort belonging to a rebellious chieftain.
- 1817 Attack on Madras by the Pindarries
- 1817 June 13: Treaty with Bajee Row, the last Peishwah of the Mahrattas; by this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, and the Peishwah's claims were limited to his own possession; Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English.
- 1817 Governor General determines on active war against the Pindarries, whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop, and a body from Guzerat, under Sir W. Keir, advance to the north; troops from Bengal dispatched to various points.
- 1817 October 16: Governor General takes the field in person.
- 1817 November 5: Scindia compelled to sign a treaty, engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries.
- 1817 November 6: Treaty with the Rajah of Baroda, making some interchanges of territories: Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, ceded to the English.
- 1817 November 23: while the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Row, the Peishwah of the Mahrattas, endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces, but without success
- 1817 November 26: British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by an immense body of the Rajah of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours' hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants, and took possession of the town.
- 1817 December 21: Battle of Melhupore, in which Hoikar was beaten by Sir T. Hislop.
- 1818 January 6: Peace with Hoikar.
- 1818 February 14: Bhow, the chief of Jowud, submits to the English. 15th, submission of Kerim Khan, a Pindarrie chief.
- 1818 During April and May, the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successively brought to submission, and many of them to habits of peace; termination of the Pindarrie war
- 1818 June 3: Bajee Row, the Peishwah, surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan; he retires to Benares, and receives a pension of eight lacs per annum.
- 1818 June 14: Maleegaon taken.
- 1818 November 30: Umudner taken, the last remaining place in the dominions of Bajee Row.
- 1819 The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah (emperor or king) of Oude.
- 1822 December 12: Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory.
- 1823 January 9: Marquis of Hastings resigns the government.
- 1824 August 1: Lord Amherst Governor-General
- 1824 Breaking out of war with the Burman empire, in consequence of long repeated incursions by the Burmese on the British territories, and of protection afforded by British authorities to refugees from Burmese cruelty
- 1824 April 1-17: Bengal army embark for Rangoon.
- 1824 May 10: the army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the following day.
- 1824 June 11: Stockade at Kemmendine destroyed.
- 1824 August: Surrender of Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim.
- 1824 October: Maitshan and Yeh taken.
- 1824 November 1: Mutiny at Barrackpore; troops refuse to march to the Burmese territory in consequence of the debility of draught cattle
- 1824 November 2: many seapoys killed in suppressing the mutiny.
- 1824 December 15: the Burmese are defeated at Kokeen, and retreat to Doungbew.
- 1825 February 25: a rebellion at Bhurtpore, consequent on the death of the Rajah. The English determine to assist the heir.

- 1825 British troops occupy Prome, where they remain all the summer
 1825 December 1—5 : Burmese daily defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome
 1825 December 9 : British march for Ava, the capital.
 1826 January 18 : Bhurtpore taken by the British, and subsequently dismantled.
 1826 January 25 after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowoe, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
 1826 February 9 large Burmese army defeated near Pagham-mew.
 1826 February 14 : British troops advance to Yandaboo, forty-five miles from the capital
 1826 February 24 : treaty of Yandaboo finally signed, the British to retain Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui and Tenasserim, the Burmese to pay one crore of rupes
 1828 April 3 Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guckwar's territories & liquidation of a debt
 1828 July 4 : Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
 1829 February : on a petition from the merchants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years
 1829 December Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindu widows

THE
APPENDIX.



THE APPENDIX.

PART I.

Acts of Parliament Relating to India.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges: for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*, the Possession and Government of the *British Territories in India* were continued in the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of *St. Helena* and *Bombay* under Grants from the Crown, and other Property to a large Amount in Value, and also certain Rights and Privileges not affected by the Determination of the Term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that all their Rights and Interests to or in the said Territories, and all their Territorial and Commercial, Real and Personal Assets and Property whatsoever, shall, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the Disposal of Parliament in consideration of cert in Provisions herein-after mentioned, and have also consented that their Right to trade for their own Profit in common with other His Majesty's Subjects be suspended during such Time as the Government of the said Territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories now under the Government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in Trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and discharged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the Property of the said Company be continued in their Possession and at their Disposal, in Trust for the Crown, for the Service of the said Government, and other Purposes in this Act mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the

The British Territories in India to remain under the Government of the Company till 30th April 1854.
Real and Personal Property of the Company to be held in Trust for the Crown, for the Service of India.

King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the Territorial Acquisition and Revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, together with the Port and Island of *Bombay*, and all other Territories now in the Possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the Island of *St. Helena*, shall remain and continue under such Government until the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the Lands and Hereditaments, Revenues, Rents, and Profits of the said Company, and all the Stores, Merchandize, Chattels, Monies, Debts, and Real and Personal Estate whatsoever, except the said Island of *St. Helena*, and the Stores and Property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and other Emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seised or possessed of or entitled unto on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the Nature and Quality, Estate and Interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in Trust for His Majesty, His Heir and Successors, for the Service of the Government of *India*, discharged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit or Advantage therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend on their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned, subject to such Powers and Authorities for the Superintendence, Direction, and Control over the Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made or provided by this Act.

All Privileges, Powers, &c. granted by 58 G. 3. c. 155, for the Term thereby limited; and all Enactments not repugnant to this Act;

as also all Rights and Immunities of the Company to be in force until April 1854, subject to Control.

II. And be it enacted That all and Singular the Privileges, Franchises, Abillities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities, whether Military or Civil, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suit, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, Provisions, Matters, and Things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, for and during the Term limited by the said Act, and all other the Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the Term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the Enactments herein-after contained, and all Powers of Alienation and disposition, Rights, Franchises, and Immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all Persons whomsoever, subject to the Superintendence, Direction, and Control herein-before mentioned, until the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

From 22nd April 1854, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the exclusive Right of trading with the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, and of trading in *Tea*, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall, with all convenient Speed after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their Commercial Business, and make sale of all their Merchandize, Store, and Effects at Home and Abroad, distinguished in their Account Books as Commercial Asssets, and all their Ware-houses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said Territories, and get in all Debts due to them on account of the Commercial Branch of their affairs, and reduce their Commercial Establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all Commercial Business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual Concerns, and to the Conversion into money of the Property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the Purposes of the said Government.

Company to close their Commercial business, and to sell their Property not retained for Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the Sales of their own Goods and Merchandize by this Act directed or authorized to be made, such Goods and Merchandize the Property of other Persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public Sales.

Company not prevented selling Goods the Property of other Persons.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* shall have full Power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said Merchandize, Stores, and Effects, and other Property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from Time to Time, until the said Property shall be converted into Money, what Parts of the said Commercial Establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the Allowance and Payment of all Claims upon the said Company connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and generally to superintend and control all Acts and Operations whatsoever of the said Company, whereby the Value of the Property of the said Company may be affected: and the said Board shall and may appoint such Officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding-up of the Commercial Business of the said Company; and that the Charge of such Salaries or Allowance as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being direct to be paid to such Officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as herein-after mentioned in addition to the ordinary Charges of the said Board.

Board of Control to superintend the Sale of the Property, the Reduction of the Commercial Establishments, Payment of Commercial Claims, &c.

Board to appoint Officers to attend them during the winding up of the Commercial Business

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the Widows and Children of any such Persons, whose Interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's Trade, or who may from Time to Time be reduced, and, under the Control of the said Board, to grant such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances (the Charges thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as herein-after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: Provided always, that no such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances shall be granted until the expiration of Two Calendar Months after Particulars of the Compensation, Superannuation, or Allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The Company may consider Claims of Commercial Officers reduced and under the Control of the Board grant Compensations.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That within the first Fourteen sitting Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances

The Particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every Year.

so granted, and of the Salaries and Allowances directed to be paid to such Officers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding Year.

Company's Debts and Liabilities charged on India.

IX. And be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the Bond Debt of the said Company in *Great Britain*, and all the Territorial Debt of the said Company in *India*, and all other Debts which shall on that Day be owing by the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expences which after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any Covenants, Contracts, or Liabilities then existing, and all Debts, Expences, and Liabilities whatever which after the same Day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all Payments by this Act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of the said Territories; and that neither any Stock or Effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own Use, nor the Dividend by this Act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said Debts, Payments, or Liabilities.

While India is under Government of the Company, their Property to continue subject to Execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That so long as the Possession and Government of the said Territories shall be continued to the said Company, all Persons and Bodies Politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such Debts and Liabilities as aforesaid, and the Property vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same Judgments and Executions, in the same Manner and Form respectively as if the said Property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own Use.

A Dividend of 10*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per Annum to be paid on Company's Stock by half-yearly Payments in Great Britain

XI. And be it enacted, That out of the Revenues of the said Territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own Use, a yearly Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* on the present Amount of their Capital Stock; the said Dividend to be payable in *Great Britain*, by equal half-yearly Payments, on the Sixth Day of *January* and the Sixth Day of *July* in every Year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the Sixth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to Redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on Payment of 200*l.* for 100*l.* Stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Dividend shall be subject to Redemption by Parliament upon and at any Time after the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on Payment to the Company of Two hundred Pounds Sterling for every one hundred Pounds of the said Capital Stock, together with a proportionate Part of the same Dividend, if the Redemption shall take place on any other Day than one of the said half-yearly Days of Payment: Provided also, that Twelve Months Notice in Writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Order of the House, shall be given to the said Company of the Intention of Parliament to redeem the said Dividend.

Notice of Redemption.

If Company deprived of the Government of India, they may demand Redemption of the Dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if on or at any time after the said Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four the said Company shall, by the Expiration of the Term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the Possession and Government of

the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within One Year thereafter to demand the Redemption of the said Dividend, and Provision shall be made for redeeming the said Dividend, after the Rate aforesaid, within Three Years after such Demand.

XIV. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such Sums of Money as shall in the whole amount to the Sum of Two Millions Sterling, with Compound Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, computed half-yearly from the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said Sums as shall from Time to Time remain unpaid; and the Cashiers of the said Bank shall receive all such Sums of Money, and place the same to a separate Account with the said Commissioners, to be intitled "The Account of the Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well the Monies so paid into the said Bank as the Dividends or Interest which shall arise therefrom shall from Time to Time be laid out, under the Direction of the said Commissioners, in the Purchase of Capital Stock in any of the redeemable Public Annuities transferable at the Bank of England; which Capital Stock so purchased shall be invested in the Names of the said Commissioners on account the said Security Fund, and the Dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said Cashiers and placed to the said Account, until the whole of the Sums so received on such Account shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling; and the said Monies, Stock, and Dividends, or Interest, shall be a Security Fund for better securing to the said Company the Redemption of their said Dividend after the Rate herein-before appointed for such Redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from Time to Time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such Sums of Money as may be necessary for the Payment of the said Company's Dividend by reason of any Failure or Delay of the Remittances of the proper Funds for such Payments; such Sums of Money to be raised by Sale or Transfer or Deposit by way of Mortgage of a competent Part of the said Security Fund, according as the said Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the Account of the Security Fund, with Interest after such Rate as the Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Court, shall fix, out of the Remittances which shall be made for answering such Dividend, as and when such Remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Dividends on the Capital Stock forming the said Security Fund accruing after the Monies received by the said Bank to the Account of such Fund shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling, until the said Fund shall be applied to the Redemption of the said Company's Dividend, and also all the said Security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said Dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the Rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the Revenues of the said Territories.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the said Dividend on the Company's Capital Stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such Part of the Revenues of the said Territories as shall be remitted in preference to

Company, to pay to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt 2,000,000*l*;

to be placed to Account of Security Fund of the Company.

Monies and Dividends to be laid out in Securities and Dividends placed to same Account, until the whole amounts to 12 millions.

Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, upon Requisition of Court, may raise money for paying the Dividend in case of Failure or Delay of Remittance of proper Funds

Application of Dividends of Security Fund and the Fund itself in aid of Revenues

Company's Dividends to be paid out of Revenues in preference to

other Charges, and 2,000,000*l.* to be paid out of Debt due from the Public and by Sale of Stock. Subject to such Priorities, Revenues and monies to be applied to Service of India and Purposes of this Act, under Control.

to *Great Britain*, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in *Great Britain*; and that the said Sum of Two Millions Sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any Sums which shall on the said Twenty second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said Company from the Public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any Monies which shall arise from the Sale of any Government Stock on that Day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other Payments thereout; and that, subject to such Provisions for Priority of Charge, the Revenues of the said Territories, and all Monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all Monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the Property and Rights vested in them in Trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the Service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all charges and Payments by this Act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such Order as the said Court of Directors, under the control of the said Board, shall from Time to Time direct; any thing in any other Act or Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to prejudice Persons claiming under a Covenant between the Company and the Creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the Prejudice of any Persons claiming or to claim under a Deed of Covenants dated the Tenth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one Part, and the several Persons whose Hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to the Creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic* in the *East Indies*, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omdah ul Omrah*, late Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic*, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Amir ul Omrah*, of the other Part.

His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the Affairs of India

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any Letters Patent, or by any Commission or Commissions to be issued under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* from Time to Time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during Pleasure, such Persons as His Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and every Enactment, Provision, Matter, and Thing relating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex-officio Commissioners.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being shall, by virtue of their respective Offices, be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, in conjunction with the Persons to be nominated in any such Commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same Powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such Commission, in the Order in which they are hereinafter mentioned, next after the Commissioner first named therein.

The Commissioners may form a Board; first-named to be President in his Absence the next in order.

XXI. And be it enacted, That any Two or more of the said Commissioners shall and may form a Board for executing the several Powers which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*;

and that the Commissioner first named in any such Letters Patent or Commission, for the Time being, shall be the President of the said Board; and that when any Board shall be formed in the Absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of Nomination in this Act or in the said Commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that Turn preside at the said Board.

XXII. And be it enacted, That if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in Opinion with respect to any Matter by them discussed, then and on every such Occasion the President, or in his Absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have Two Voices or the casting Vote.

President and occasional President to have the casting vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint Two Secretaries, and such other Officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to Dismission at the Pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said Secretaries shall have the same Powers, Rights, and Privileges as by any Act or Acts now in force are vested in the Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the President of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such, and the said Secretaries and other Officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed Salaries as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants, under his Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct.

The Board to appoint two Secretaries and other Officers.

President, Secretaries and Officers to be paid such Salaries as the Crown shall direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if at any Time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, or any of them, to take an Oath of Secrecy, and for the execution of the Duties of their respective Stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such Oath as they shall frame for the Purpose.

Secretaries and Officers to take Oath if required by the Board

XXV. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall have and be invested with full Power and Authority to superintend, direct, and control all Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company which in any wise relate to or concern the Government or Revenues of the said Territories, or the Property hereby vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, and all Grants of Salaries, Gratuities, and Allowances, and all other Payments and Charges whatever, out of or upon the said Revenues and Property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

The Board of Commissioners to control all Acts concerning India, and the Sale of Property.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same Powers and subject to the same Restrictions as to Salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until by the issuing of new Patents, Commissions, or otherwise, their Appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Commissioners, Secretaries, and Officers, on 22nd April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked

XXVII. And be it enacted, That if, upon the Occasion of taking any Ballot on the Election of a Director or Directors of the said Company, any Proprietor, who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of Absence, Illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by Letter of Attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such Letter of Attorney shall in every Case express the Name or Names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom such Proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within Ten Days next before such Election; and the Attorney constituted for such Purpose shall in every Case deliver

Proprietors may vote by Attorney in Election of Directors.

the Vote he is so directed to give openly to the Person or Persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same ; and every such Vote shall be accompanied by an Affidavit or Affirmation to be made before a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like Effect as the Oath or Affirmation now taken by Proprietors voting upon Ballots at General Courts of the said Company, and in which such Proprietor shall also state the Day of the Execution of such Letter of Attorney ; and any Person making a false Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of Peace for the Purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful Perjury ; and if any Person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other Person to take the said Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful Perjury, and shall therefore be convicted, he, she or they, for every such Offence, shall incur such Pains and Penalties as are provided by Law against Subornation of Perjury.

Repeal of Restriction in 13 G 3 c. 63. with respect to any person employed in the East India being chosen Director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That so much of the Act of the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no Person employed in any Civil or Military Station in the *East Indies*, or claiming or exercising any Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the Office of Director until such Person shall have returned to and been resident in *England* for the Space of Two Years, shall be and is hereby repealed : Provided, that if the said Court of Directors, with the Consent of the said Board, shall declare such Person to be an Accountant with the said Company, and that his Accounts are unsettled, or that a Charge against such Person is under the Consideration of the said Court, such Person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the Term of Two Years after his Return to *England*, unless such Accounts shall be settled, or such Charge be decided on, before the Expiration of the said Term.

If such Person has unsettled Accounts, he shall be ineligible for two Years unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver to Board Copies of minutes, &c. of Courts of Proprietors, and Directors, and of all material Letters and Dispatches.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time deliver to the said Board Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolution, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all Courts of Directors, within Eight Days, after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also Copies of all Letters, Advices, and Dispatches whatever which shall at any Time or Times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall from Time to Time require.

No Official Communications to be sent by the Court until approved by the Board ;

XXX. And be it enacted, That no Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications whatever, relating to the said Territories or the Government thereof, or to the Property or Rights vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, or to any public Matters whatever, shall be at any Time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the Consideration of and approved by the said Board ; and for that Purpose that Copies of all such Orders, Instruction, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the Space of Two Months after the Receipt of such proposed

Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their Approbation thereof signified under the Hand of One of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the Order of the said Board; or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in Substance any of such proposed Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, in every such Case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in Writing under the Hand of One of the Secretaries of the said Board, by Order of the said Board, their Reason in respect thereof, together with their Directions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, in the Form approved by the said Board, to their proper Destinations: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by Minutes from Time to Time to be made for that Purpose and entered on the Records of the said Board, and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such Classes of Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications as shall in such Minutes be described to be sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

except such Classes of Communications as the Board may allow.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the Consideration of the said Board any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, beyond the Space of Fourteen Days after Requisition made to them by Order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, together with their Directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper Destinations.

If the Court omit to frame Official Communications for Consideration of the Board, they may prepare them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within Fourteen Days, by Representation in Writing to the said Board, such Remarks, Observations, or Explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any Directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such Representation, and the several Matters therein contained or alleged, into their Consideration, and to give such further Directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by Court as to Official Communications, and Board to consider such Representations, and give final Orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors that any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, except such as shall pass through the Secret Committee, upon which Directions may be so given by the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to Law, it shall be in the Power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special Case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Company, to Three or more of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the Opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their Opinion upon any Case so submitted to them, and to send a Certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which Opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If Court think the Orders of Board contrary to Law, the Court of King's Bench may certify their Opinion on any Case which may be agreed upon; such Opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That the said Board shall not have the Power of appointing any of

Board not empowered to appoint Officers of

the Company, or to interfere with Home Officers.

the Servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the Officers and Servants of the said Company employed in the Home Establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the Consideration of the said Board their Communications with the Officers or Servants employed in their said Home Establishment, or with legal Advisers of the said Company.

Directors to appoint a Secret Committee, who shall take the following Oath

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of any Number not exceeding Three of the said Directors, for the particular Purposes in this Act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the Execution of the Powers and Trusts hereby reposed in them, take an Oath of the Tenor following; (that is to say,)

'I (A. B.) do swear, That I will, according to the best of my Skill and Judgment, faithfully execute the several Trusts and Powers reposed in me as a Member of the Secret Committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the *India* Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, save only to the other Members of the said Secret Committee, or to the Person or Persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the same.

'So help me God.' Which said Oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective Members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the time being amongst the Acts of the said Court.

If the Board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other States are concerned require Secrecy, the Board may send Official Communications through Secret Committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if the said Board shall be of opinion that the Subject Matter of any of their Deliberations concerning the levying War or making Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States in *India*, or with any other Princes, or States, or touching the Policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or States, intended to be communicated in Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, to any of the Governments or Presidencies in *India*, or to any Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be of a Nature to require Secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or communications, to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the Tenor thereof, or pursuant to the Directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful Obedience thereto, in like Manner as if such Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

The Court to submit to the Board an Estimate of Salaries of Directors and other Expenses of the India House, which shall be subject to Reduction.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall, before the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from Time to Time so often as Reductions of the Establishment of the said Court or other Circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an Estimate of the gross Sum which will be annually required for the Salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the said Court, and the Officers and Secretaries thereof, and all other

proper Expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of General Courts of Proprietors; and such Estimate shall be subject to Reduction by the said Board, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any Sum not exceeding the Sum mentioned in such Estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced Estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the Discretion of the Court of Directors, to the Payment of the said Salaries and Expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular Application thereof, or to direct what particular Salaries or Expences shall from Time to Time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same Accounts shall be kept and rendered of the Sums to be applied in defraying the Salaries and Expences aforesaid as of the other Branches of the Expenditure of the said Company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* shall be divided into Two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included *Fort William* aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal*, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of *Agra*; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the Control by this Act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what Part or Parts of any of the Territories under the Government of the said Company shall from Time to Time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such Appointment, and such new Distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Superintendence, Direction, and Control of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said Territories and Revenues in *India* shall be and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled "The Governor General of *India* in Council."

XL. And be it enacted, That there shall be Four Ordinary Members of the said Council, three of whom shall from Time to Time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such Persons as shall be or shall have been Servants of the said Company; and each of the said Three Ordinary Members of Council shall at the Time of his Appointment have been in the Service of the said Company for at least Ten Years; and if he shall be in the Military Service of the said Company, he shall not during his Continuance in Office as a Member of Council hold any Military Command, or be employed in actual Military Duties: and that the Fourth Ordinary Member of Council shall from Time to Time be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servant of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signed in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board; provided that such last-mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at Meetings thereof for making Laws and Regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in *India*, and if there shall be no such Commander-in-Chief or the Offices of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor General of *India* shall be vested in the same Person, then the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the *Bengal* Establishment, to be an Extraordinary Member of the said Council, and such Extraordinary

The Sum allowed to be applicable to such Purposes, at Discretion of the Court of Directors.

Accounts of Application to be rendered.

Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* to be divided into Two Presidencies.

The Court to declare the Limits from Time to Time of the several Presidencies.

Government of *India*.

There shall be Four Ordinary Councilors, Three of whom shall be Servants of the Company. No Military Officer to hold any Command without a Member

The Fourth Member not to be appointed from the Company's Servants.

Member of Council shall have Rank and Precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

Governor-General and the Members of Council on 22d April 1834 to be so under this Act

XLI. And be it enacted, That the Person who shall be Governor General of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* on the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be the First Governor General of *India* under this Act, and such Persons as shall be Members of Council of the same Presidency on that Day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this Act.

Filling up Vacancies in these Offices.

XLI. And be it enacted, That all Vacancies happening in the Office of Governor General of *India* shall from Time to Time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor-General in Council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLI. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have Power to make Laws or Regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any Laws or Regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said Territories or any Part thereof, and to make Laws and Regulations for all Persons, whether *British* or *Native*, *Foreigners* or others, and for all Courts of Justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the Jurisdictions thereof, and for all Places and Things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every Part of the said Territories, and for all Servants of the said Company within the Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the Power of making any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the Provisions of this Act, or any of the Provisions of the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers, whether in the Service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any Provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said Company or the said Territories or the Inhabitants thereof, or any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any Prerogative of the Crown, or the Authority of Parliament, or the Constitution or Rights of the said Company, or any Part of the unwritten Laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* whereon may depend in any Degree the Allegiance of any Person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said Territories.

If the Court of Directors, disallow the Laws, Govern or in Council to repeal them

XLI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case of the said Court of Directors under such Control as by this Act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor-General in Council their Disallowance of any Laws or Regulations by the said Governor-General in Council made, then and in every such Case, upon Receipt by the said Governor-General in Council of Notice of such Disallowance, the said Governor-General in Council shall forthwith repeal all Laws and Regulations so disallowed.

All such Laws and Regulations to be of the same Force as any Act of Parliament.

XLI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same Force and Effect within and throughout the said Territories as any Act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same Territories, and shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice whatsoever within the same Territories, in the same Manner as any Public Act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any Court of Justice any Laws or Regulations made by the said Governor-General in Council.

Registration unnecessary.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, without the previous Sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any Law or Regulation whereby Power shall be given to any Courts of Justice, other than the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the Punishment of Death any of His Majesty's natural-born Subjects born in *Europe*, or the Children of such Subjects, or which shall abolish any of the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters.

Restricting the Power of punishing with Death European Subjects, &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said Board, such Rules as they shall deem expedient for the Procedure of the Governor-General in Council in the Discharge and Exercise of all Powers, Functions, and Duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this Act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other Act or Acts; which Rules shall prescribe the Modes of Promulgation of any Laws or Regulations to be made by the said Governor-General in Council, and of the Authentication of all Acts and Proceedings whatsoever of the said Governor-General in Council; and such Rules, when approved by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be of the same Force as if they had been inserted in this Act: Provided always, that such Rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next after the Approval thereof.

The Court to submit to the Board Rules for the Procedure of the Governor-General in Council.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations shall be made at some Meeting of the Council at which the said Governor-General and at least Three of the Ordinary Members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other Functions of the said Governor-General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor-General and one or more Ordinary Member or Members in Council, and that in every Case of Difference of Opinion at Meetings of the said Council where there shall be an Equality of Voices the said Governor-General shall have Two Votes or the Casting Vote.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

Quorum of Governor-General & Members in Council.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That when and so often as any Measure shall be proposed before the said Governor-General in Council whereby the Safety, Fraternity or Interests of the *British Possessions in India*, or any Part thereof, are or may be, in the Judgment of the said Governor-General, essentially affected, and the said Governor-General shall be of opinion either that the Measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the Majority in Council then present shall differ in and dissent from such Opinion, the said Governor-General and Members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in Writing under their respective Hands, to be recorded at large on their Secret Consultations, the Grounds and Reasons of their respective Opinions; and if after considering the same the said Governor-General and the Majority in Council shall still differ in Opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General, of his own Authority and on his own Responsibility, to suspend or reject the Measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the Measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor-General shall think fit and expedient.

Manner of Proceeding when any Measure is proposed whereby the Safety or Peace of India may be essentially affected.

L. And be it enacted, That the said Council shall from Time to Time assemble at such Place or Places as shall be appointed by the said Governor-General in Council within the said Territories, and that as often as the said Council shall assemble within any of the Presidencies of *Fort St. George, Bombay, or Agra*, the Governor

Council to assemble at any Place in India.

of such Presidency shall act as an Extraordinary Member of Council.

Nothing in this Act to affect the Right of Parliament to legislate for India.

Express Reservation

Laws and Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All Enactments relating to Supreme Government shall apply to Governor-General of India in Council and alone.

A Law Commission to be appointed to inquire into the Jurisdiction, &c. of existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, and the Operation of the Laws.

Commissioners from Time to Time to Report the Result of their Inquiries.

L.I. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the Right of Parliament to make Laws for the said Territories and for all the Inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing Right and Power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all Proceedings and Acts whatsoever of the said Governor-General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any Time any Law or Regulation whatsoever made by the said Governor-General in Council, and in all respects to legislate for the said Territories and all the Inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a Manner as if this Act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all times such Right and Power, all Laws and Regulations made by the said Governor-General in Council shall be transmitted to *England*, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same Manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in *India*.

L.II. And be it enacted, That all Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things relating to the Governor-General of *Fort William* in *Bengal* in Council, and the Governor-General of *Fort William* in *Bengal* alone, respectively, in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Provisions of this Act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor-General of *India* in Council, and to the Governor-General of *India* alone, respectively.

L.III. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special Arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of Judicial Establishments and Police, to which all Persons whatsoever, as well *Europeans* as *Natives*, may be subject, should be established in the said Territories at an early period, and that such Laws as may be applicable in common to all Classes of the Inhabitants of the said Territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar Usages of the People, should be enacted, and that all Laws and Customs having the force of Law within the same Territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as Occasion may require amended: Be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor-General of *India* in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, issue a Commission, and from Time to Time Commissions, to such Persons as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that Purpose, and to such other Persons, if necessary, as the said Governor-General in Council shall think fit, all such Persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled "The *Indian Law Commissioners*," with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Rules of the existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments in the said Territories, and all existing forms of Judicial Procedure, and into the Nature and Operation of all Laws, whether Civil or Criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any Part of the said Territories, and whereto any Inhabitants of the said Territories, whether *Europeans* or others, are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from Time to Time make Reports, in which they shall fully set forth the Result of their said Inquiries, and shall from Time to time suggest such Alterations as may in their Opinion be beneficially made in the said Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, Forms of Judicial Procedure

and Laws, due Regard being had to the Distinction of Castes, Difference of Religion, and the Manners and Opinions prevailing among different Races and in different Parts of the said Territories.

LIV. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall follow such Instructions with regard to the Researches and Inquiries to be made and the Places to be visited by them, and all their Transactions with reference to the Objects of their Commission, as they shall from Time to Time receive from the said Governor-General of India in Council; and they are hereby required to make to the said Governor-General in Council such special Reports upon any Matters as by such Instructions may from Time to Time be required; and the said Governor-General in Council shall take into consideration the Reports from Time to Time to be made by the said Indian Law Commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the Opinions or Resolutions of the said Governor-General in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors; and which said Reports, together with the said Opinions or Resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same Manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in India.

Commissioners to follow Instructions of Governor-General in Council, and to make special Reports when required.

Governor-General in Council to consider Reports, and transmit them with Opinions thereupon.

LV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to grant Salaries to the said Indian Law Commissioners and their necessary Officers and Attendants, and to defray such other Expences as may be incident to the said Commission, and that the Salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest Scale of Remuneration given to any of the Officers or Servants of the India Company below the Rank of Members of Council.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LVI. And be it enacted, That the Executive Government of each of the several Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a Governor and three Councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said Governor and Councillors respectively of each such Presidency shall have the same Rights and Voices in their Assemblies, and shall observe the same Order and Course in their Proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor General of India for the Time being shall be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under such Control as is by this Act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such Periods as the said Court shall in that Behalf direct, the Appointment of Councils in all or any of the said Presidencies, or to reduce the Number of Councillors in all or any of the said Councils, and during such Time as a Council shall not be appointed in any such Presidency the Executive Government thereof shall be administered by a Governor alone.

Directors empowered to revoke the Appointment of Councils, or to reduce the Number of Councillors.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Governors of the respective Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the said Presidencies respectively under this Act; and that the Office of Governor of the said Presidency of Agra, and all Vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the said Presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified under

Governors of Fort St. George & Bombay.

Governor of Agra and Vacancies in Presidencies to be filled up by Court.

his Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the Powers and Immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make Laws or grant money.

LIX. And be it enacted, That in the Presidencies in which the Appointment of a Council shall be suspended under the Provision herein-before contained, and during such Time as Councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the Governors appointed under this Act, and in the Presidencies in which Councils shall from Time to Time be appointed, the said Governors in their respective Councils, shall have all the Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, and Immunities whatsoever, not in any wise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* in their respective Councils now have within their respective Presidencies; and that the Governors and Members of Council of Presidencies appointed by or under this Act shall severally have all the Rights, Powers, and Immunities respectively, not in any wise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors and Members of Council of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively now have in their respective Presidencies; provided that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of making or suspending any Regulations or Laws in any Case whatever, unless in Cases of urgent Necessity (the Burthen of the Proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in Council, and then only until the Decision of the Governor General of *India* in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of creating any new Office, or granting any Salary, Gratuity, or Allowance, without the previous Sanction of the Governor General of *India* in Council.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply Vacancy in any Office, the King to appoint.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That when and so often as the said Court of Directors shall neglect for the Space of Two Calendar Months, to be computed from the Day whereon the Notification of the Vacancy of any Office or Employment in *India* in the Appointment of the said Court shall have been received by the said Court, to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, by Writing under His Sign Manual, such Person as His Majesty shall think proper to supply such Vacancy; and that every Person so appointed shall have the same Powers, Privileges, and Authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said Court, and shall not be subject to Removal or Dismissal without the Approbation and Consent of His Majesty.

Power for the Court to make provisional Appointments to any Office.

LXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint any Person or Persons provisionally to succeed to any of the Offices aforesaid, for supplying any Vacancy or Vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the Death or Resignation of the Person or Persons holding the same Office or Offices respectively, or on his or their Departure from *India* with Intent to return to *Europe*, or on any Event or Contingency expressed in any such provisional Appointment or Appointments to the same respectively, and such Appointments again to revoke: Provided that every provisional Appointment to the several Offices of Governor General of *India*, Governor of a Presidency, and the Member of Council of *India*, by this Act directed to be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servants of the said Company, shall be subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no Person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said Offices shall be entitled to any Authority, Salary, or Emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual Possession of such Office.

Provisional Appointments of certain Officers to be approved by His Majesty.

In case of Vacan-

LXII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in

the Office of Governor General of *India* when no provisional or other Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case the Ordinary Member of Council next in Rank to the said Governor General shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor General of *India* and Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* until a successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such Acting Governor General shall during the Time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the Rights and Powers of Governor General of *India*, and shall be entitled to receive the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor General foregoing his Salary and Allowance of a Member of Council for the same Period.

LXIII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor of *Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra*, when no provisional or other Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case, if there shall be a Council in the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen, the Member of such Council, who shall be next in Rank to the Governor, other than the Commander in Chief or Officer commanding the Forces of such Presidency, and if there shall be no Council, then the Secretary of Government of the said Presidency who shall be senior in the said Office of Secretary, shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the Time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being called to supply such Office.

LXIV. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of an Ordinary Member of Council of *India* when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and on every such Occasion such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor General in Council; and if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of a Member of Council of any Presidency when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and on every such Occasion such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor in Council of the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen; and until a Successor shall arrive the Person so nominated shall execute the Office by him supplied, and shall have all the Powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the Salary and other Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the said Office during his Continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being appointed to such Office; Provided always, that no Person shall be appointed a temporary Member of Council who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the Vacancy supplied by such temporary Appointment.

LXV. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have and be invested by virtue of this Act with full Power and Authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of *Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra*, in all Points relating to the Civil or Military Administration of the said Presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to

cy in the Office of Governor-General and no Successor upon the spot, the Ordinary member of Council next in Rank to act as Governor General.

In case of vacancy in the Office of Governor of any of the subordinate Presidencies, and a provisional or other Successor on the Spot.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other Successor on the spot.

The Governor-General in Council to have the control over the Presidencies.

obey such Orders and Instructions of the said Governor General in Council in all Cases whatsoever.

Drafts of Laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor General in Council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governors in Council of *Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra*, respectively, to propose to the said Governor General in Council Drafts or Projects of any Laws or Regulations which the said Governors or Governors in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their Reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the Resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon to the Governor or Governor in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of Presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, That when the said Governor General shall visit any of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra*, the Powers of the Governors of those Presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such Visit be suspended.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governors and Governors in Council of the said Presidencies of *Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra* respectively shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said Governor General in Council true and exact Copies of all such Orders and Acts of their respective Governments, and also Advice and Intelligence of all Transactions and Matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor General in Council shall from Time to Time require.

The Governor General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as Exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, as often as the Exigencies of the Public Service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the Ordinary Members of the said Council of *India* as he may think fit to be Deputy Governor of the said Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal*, and such Deputy Governor shall be invested with all the Powers and perform all the Duties of the said Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal*, but shall receive no additional Salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor General in Council shall declare it expedient for the Governor General to visit any part of India without his Council.

LXX. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Governor General in Council shall declare that it is expedient that the said Governor General should visit any part of *India* unaccompanied by any Member or Members of the Council of *India*, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, previously to the Departure of the said Governor General, to nominate some Member of the Council of *India* to be President of the said Council, in whom, during the Absence of the said Governor General from the said Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* the Powers of the said Governor General in Assemblies of the said Council shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such Case for the said Governor General in Council, by a Law or Regulation for that Purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the Powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council, except the Power of making Laws or Regulations: Provided always, that during the Absence of the Governor General no Law or Regulation shall be made by the said President and Council without the Assent in Writing of the said Governor General.

The new Presidency of Agra not to affect the suc-

LXXI. And be it enacted, That there shall not, by reason of the Division of the Territories now subject to the Government of the

Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* into two Presidencies as aforesaid, by any Separation between the Establishments and Forces thereof respectively, or any Alteration in the Course and Order of Promotion and Succession of the Company's Servants in the Same Two Presidencies respectively, but that all the Servants, Civil and Military, of the *Bengal* Establishments and Forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all Commands and Offices within either of the said Presidencies respectively as if this Act had not been passed.

cession to Commands and Offices in *Bengal* and *Agra*.

LXXII. And be it enacted, That for the Purposes of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and to authorize Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage*, and of any Articles of War made or to be made under the same, the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the Territories which by or in virtue of this Act shall be divided between the Presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal* and *Agra* respectively, and shall for all the Purposes aforesaid be taken to be the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* in the said Act mentioned.

Presidency of *Fort William* to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny Act.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council from Time to Time to make Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers, and such Articles of War from Time to Time to repeal or vary and amend; and such Articles of War shall be made and taken notice of in the same Manner as all other the Laws and Regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council under this Act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive Authority over all the Native Officers and Soldiers in the said Military Service to whatever Presidency such Officers and Soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving: Provided nevertheless, that until such Articles of War shall be made by the said Governor General in Council any Articles of War for or relating to the Government of the Company's Native Forces, which at the Time of this Act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any Part or Parts of the said Territories, shall remain in force.

Articles of War to be made by Governor General in Council.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Writing under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or dismiss any Person holding any Office, Employment or Commission, Civil or Military, under the said Company in *India*, and to vacate any Appointment or Commission of any Person to any such Office or Employment; provided that a Copy of every such Writing, attested by the said President, shall within Eight Days after the same shall be signed by His Majesty be transmitted or delivered to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the said Company.

His Majesty may remove any Officer of the Company in *India*.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall take away the Power of the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may at all Times have full Liberty to remove or dismiss any of such Officers or Servants at their will and pleasure; provided that any Servant of the said Company appointed by His Majesty through the Default of Appointment by the said Court of Directors shall not be dismissed

The Power of the Directors to remove their Servants preserved.

or removed without His Majesty's Approbation, as herein before is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor General, &c. fixed; to be in lieu of all Fees, &c.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the several Officers herein-after named the several Salaries set against the Names of such Officers, subject to such Reduction of the said several Salaries respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the Sanction of the said Board, may at any Time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General of *India*, Two hundred and forty thousand Sicca Rupees.

To each Ordinary Member of the Council of *India*, Ninety six thousand Sicca Rupees:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay* and *Agra*, One hundred and Twenty thousand Sicca Rupees:

To each Member of any Council to be appointed in any Presidency, Sixty thousand Sicca Rupees:

And the Salaries of the said Officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their respective Offices, and the said Salaries shall be the whole Profit or Advantage which the said Officers shall enjoy during their Continuance in such Offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a Misdemeanor for any such Officers to accept for his own Use, in the Discharge of his Office, any Present, Gift, Donation, Gratuity, or Reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own Benefit or for the Benefit of any other Person or Persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the Officers and Persons herein-after named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, for the Purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipment and Voyage, such Sums of Money as are set against the Names of such Officers and Persons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General, Five thousand Pounds:

To each Member of the Council of *India*, One thousand Two hundred Pounds:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra*, Two thousand five hundred Pounds:

Provided also, that any Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this Act, who shall at the Time of passing this Act hold the Office of Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council respectively, shall receive the same Salary and Allowances that he would have received if this Act had not been passed.

Governor General and Governors to foreign Pensions and other Salaries from the Crown or Company while they hold Office.

LXXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of *India*, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any Pension, Salary, or any Place, Office, or Employment of Profit under the Crown, or any Public Office of the said Company, or any Annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the Salary of his Office of Governor General of *India*, Governor or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the Amount of the Pension, Salary, Annuity, or Profits of Office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make Regulations for the Distribution of Patronage in India.

LXXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from Time to Time make Regulations for the Division and Distribution of the Patronage and Power of Nomination of and to

the Offices, Commands, and Employments in the said Territories, and in all or any of the Presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governor General, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander in Chief, and other Commanding Officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this Act.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, That the return to *Europe* or the Departure from *India* with intent to return to *Europe* of any Governor General of *India*, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be deemed in Law a Resignation and Avoidance of his Office or Employment, and that no Act or Declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a Declaration in Writing under Hand and Seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the Presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a Resignation or surrender of the said Office; and that the Salary and other Allowances of any such Governor General or other Officer respectively shall cease from the Day of such his Departure, Resignation, or Surrender; and that if any such Governor General or Member of Council of *India* shall leave the said Territories, or if any Governor or other Officer whatever in the Service of the said Company shall leave the Presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual Service of the said Company, the Salary and Allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his Absence to any Agent or other Person for his Use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to *Europe*, his Salary and Allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the Day of his leaving the said Territories, or the Presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such Payment as is now by Law permitted to be made to the Representatives of their Officers or Servants who, having left their Stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their Absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, That every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the Orders or Instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor General of *India*, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or by any other of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, unless in Cases of Necessity (the Burthen of the Proof of which Necessity shall be on the Person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such Orders or Instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful Breach of the Trust and Duty of any Office or Employment by any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or any of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a Misdemeanor at Law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this Act.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subjects of His Majesty to proceed by Sea to any Port or Place having a Custom house Establishment within the said Territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any Part of such of the said Territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred, and in any Part of the Countries ceded by the Nabob of the *Carnatic*, of the Province of *Cuttack*, and of the Settlement of *Singapore* and *Malacca*, without any Licence whatever; provided that all Subjects of His Majesty not Natives of the said Territories shall, on their Arrival in any Part of the said Territories from any Port or Place not within the said Territories, make

Departure of Governor General, &c. for *Europe*, to be a Resignation.

Resignation in *India* to be by Deed.

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of Officers dying during absence.

Disobedience of Orders & Breach of Trust by Officers or Servants of the Company in *India*, made misdemeanors.

Authority for His Majesty's Subjects to reside in certain parts of *India* without Licence.

known in Writing their Names, Places of Destination, and Objects of Pursuit in *India*, to the Chief Officer of the Customs or other Officer authorized for that Purpose at such Port or Place as aforesaid.

Subjects of His Majesty not to reside in certain parts of *India* without Licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Subject of His Majesty, except the Servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said Territories, to enter the same by Land, or to proceed to or reside in any Place or Places, in such Parts of the said Territories as are not herein-before in that Behalf mentioned, without Licence from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the said Presidencies for that Purpose first obtained: Provided always, that no Licence given to any natural-born Subject of His Majesty to reside in Parts of the Territories not open to all such Subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the Terms of some express Clause of Revocation or Determination in such Licence contained.

The Governor General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, with the previous Consent and Approbation of the said Court of Directors for that Purpose obtained, to declare any Place or Places whatever within the said Territories open to all His Majesty's natural-born Subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of His Majesty's natural-born Subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any Place or Places declared open without any Licence whatever.

Laws against illicit Residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make Laws or Regulations providing for the Prevention or Punishment of the illicit Entrance into or Residence in the said Territories of Persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and Regulations to be made for Protection of Natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the Removal of Restrictions on the Intercourse of *Europeans* with the said Territories will render it necessary to provide against any Mischiefs or Dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, by Laws or Regulations, to provide with all convenient Speed for the Protection of the Natives of the said Territories from Insult and Outrage in their Persons, Religions, or Opinions.

Lands within the Indian Territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subject of His Majesty authorized to reside in the said Territories to acquire and hold Lands, or any Right, Interest, or Profit in or out of Lands, for any Term of Years, in such Part or Parts of the said Territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said Governor General in Council from enabling, by any Laws or Regulations, or otherwise, any Subjects of His Majesty to acquire or hold any Lands, or Rights, Interests, or Profits in or out of Lands, in any Part of the said Territories, and for any Estates or Terms whatever.

No Disabilities in respect of Religion, Colour or place of Birth.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, That no Native of the said Territories, nor any natural-born Subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his Religion, Place of Birth, Descent, Colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any Place, Office, or employment under the said Company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the Means of mitigating the State of Slavery,

and of ameliorating the Condition of Slaves, and of extinguishing Slavery throughout the said Territories so soon as such Extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from Time to Time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors Drafts of Laws or Regulations for the Purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such Drafts due Regard shall be had to the Laws of Marriage and the Rights and Authorities of Fathers and Heads of Families, and that such Drafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their Instructions on the Drafts of the said Laws and Regulations, but no such Laws and Regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous Consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within Fourteen Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a Report of the Drafts of such Rules and Regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their Resolutions or Proceedings thereon.

LXXXIX. And whereas the present Diocese of the Bishoprick of *Calcutta* is too great an Extent for the Incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the Duties of the Office without endangering his Health and Life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the Labours of the Bishop of the said Diocese, and for that Purpose to make Provision for assigning new Limits to the Diocese of the said Bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the Time being, and his Successors, as their Metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, That in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of *Madras* and the other the Bishoprick of *Bombay*, and from Time to Time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the Style and Title of Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the Revenues of the said Territories to such Bishops respectively the Sum of Twenty four thousand Sicca Rupees by the Year.

XC. And be it enacted, That the said Salaries shall commence from the Time at which such Persons as shall be appointed to the said Office of Bishop shall take upon them the Execution of their respective Offices; and that such Salaries shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Bishop or either of them, in any Manner or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever other than the Salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively shall be entitled to such Salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the Functions of their several Offices in the *British Territories* aforesaid.

XCI. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from Time to Time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of *Madras* and *Bombay*, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, the sum of Five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipments and Voyage.

XCI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That such Bishops shall not have or use any Jurisdiction, or exercise any Episcopal Functions whatsoever, either in the said Territories or elsewhere, but only such Jurisdiction and Functions as shall or may from Time to

Respecting the in convenient extent of the Diocese of *Calcutta*.

If the King erects Bishopricks of *Madras* and *Bombay*, certain Salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

Such Salaries to commence from Time of taking Office, and to be in lieu of all Fees, &c.

Passage money for each such Bishop

As to Jurisdiction of such Bishops.

Time be limited to them respectively by His Majesty by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered by Letters Patent to limit Jurisdiction and Functions

XCIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty from Time to Time, if he shall think fit, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign Limits to the Diocese of the Bishoprick of *Calcutta* and to the Diocese of the said Bishopricks of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively, and from Time to Time to alter and vary the same Limits respectively, as to His Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively within the Limits of their respective Dioceses the Exercise of Episcopal Functions, and of such Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction as His Majesty shall think necessary for the Superintendence and good Government of the Ministers of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Episcopal Functions, for the Purposes aforesaid, as His Majesty shall by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general Superintendence and Revision of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the time being; and that the Bishop of *Madras* and *Bombay* for the time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the time being as such Metropolitan, and shall, at the time of their respective Appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective Consecrations as Bishop, take an Oath of Obedience to the said Bishop of *Calcutta* in such Manner as His Majesty by His said Royal Letters Patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for Bills on Letters Patent, appointing Bishops to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, That when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any Letters Patent respecting the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, or for the Nomination or Appointment of any Person thereto respectively, the Warrant for the Bill in every such Case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and by no other Person.

The King may grant certain Pensions to Bishops of *Madras* or *Bombay*.

XCVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant to any such Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* respectively who shall have exercised in the *British Territories* aforesaid for Fifteen Years, the Office of such Bishop a Pension not exceeding Eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

Respecting Salary of a Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* dying within six months after arrival;

XCVII. And be it enacted, That in all Cases when it shall happen the said Person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall depart this Life within Six Calendar Months next after the Day when he shall have arrived in *India* for the Purpose of taking upon him the Office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal Representatives of such Bishop, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall, together with the Sum or Sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his Salary, make up the full Amount of One Year's Salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such Bishop shall depart this Life while in possession of such Office, and after the Expiration of Six Calendar Months from the Time of his Arrival in *India* for the Purpose of taking upon

or after six months holding Office in *India*.

him such Office, then and in every such Case there shall be payable, out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of the said Bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal Representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the Time of his Death, a Sum equal to the full Amount of the Salary of such Bishop for Six Calendar Months.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be translated to the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, the Period of Residence of such Person as Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be accounted for and taken as a Residence as Bishop of *Calcutta*; and if any Person now an Archdeacon in the said Territories shall be appointed Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay*, the Period of his Residence in *India* as such Archdeacon shall for the Purposes of this Act be accounted for and taken as a Residence as such Bishop.

As to Residence of Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* if translated to *Calcutta*.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if any Person under the Degree of a Bishop shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, who at the Time of such Appointment shall be resident in *India*, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when and as he shall be required so to do by His Majesty, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a Commission under His Hand and Seal, to be directed to the Two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite Ceremonies for the Consecration of the Person so to be appointed to the Degree and Office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any Person under the degree of a Bishop, if resident in *India*, appointed to a Bishoprick.

C. And be it enacted, That the Expences of Visitations to be made from Time to Time by the said Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the Revenues of the said Territories; provided that no greater Sum on account of such Visitations be at any Time issued than shall from Time to Time be defined and settled by the Court of Directors of the said Company, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*.

Provision for Expences of Visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, That no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of *Fort Saint George*, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency and Island of *Bombay*, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry any Salary exceeding Three thousand Sicca Rupees *per Annum*. Provided always, that the whole Expence incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons shall not exceed One hundred and twenty thousand Sicca Rupees *per Annum*.

No Archdeacon in *India* to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CII. And be it enacted, That of the Establishment of Chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the Presidencies of the said Territories, Two Chaplains shall always be Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such Salary as shall from Time to Time be allotted to the Military Chaplains at the several Presidencies: Provided always, that the Ministers of the Church of *Scotland* to be appointed Chaplains at the said Presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of *Edinburgh* according to the Forms and Solemnities used in the Church of *Scotland*, and shall be subject to the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in all Things of the Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, whose Judgments shall be subject to Dissent, Protest, and Appeal to the Provincial Synod of *Lothian and Tweedale*, and to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor General in Council from

Two Chaplains of the Church of *Scotland* to be on the Establishment of each Presidency.

granting from Time to Time, with the Sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to any Sect, Persuasion, or Community of Christians not being of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or of the Church of *Scotland*, such Sums of Money as may be expedient for the Purpose of Instruction or for the Maintenance of Places of Worship.

The Governor General in Council annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of Vacancies in Indian Establishments.

Board to certify what number of Persons shall be Candidates for admission to Haileybury College, and what number shall be admitted Students.

Additional Students to be admitted to fill up Vacies.

The Candidates for Admission to be subjected to an Examination and classed.

The Board to frame Rules for the Government of the College and the Examination

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due Qualification of Persons to be employed in the Civil Service of the said Company in the said Territories, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General of *India* in Council shall, as soon as may be after the First Day of *January* in every Year, make and transmit to the said Court of Directors a prospective Estimate of the Number of Persons who, in the Opinion of the said Governor General in Council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in *India* or likely to return from *Europe*, to supply the expected Vacancies in the Civil Establishments of the respective Governments in *India* in such one of the subsequent Years as shall be fixed in the Rules and Regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to reduce such Estimate, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and in the Month of *June* in every Year, if the said Estimate shall have been then received by the said Board, and if not, then within One Month after such Estimate shall have been received, the said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the said Court of Directors what Number of Persons shall be nominated as Candidates for Admission, and what Number of Students shall be admitted to the College of the said Company at *Haileybury* in the then current Year, but so that at least Four such Candidates, no one of whom shall be under the Age of Seventeen or above the Age of Twenty Years, be nominated, and no more than One Student admitted for every such expected Vacancy in the said Civil Establishments, according to such Estimate or reduced Estimate as afore-said; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to nominate such a Number of Candidates for Admission to the said College as shall be mentioned in the Certificate of the said Board: and if the said Court of Directors shall not within One Month after the Receipt of such Certificate nominate the whole Number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the Deficiency.

CIV. And be it enacted, That when and so often as any Vacancy shall happen in the Number of Students in the said College by Death, Expulsion, or Resignation it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to add in respect of every such Vacancy One to the Number of Students to be admitted and Four to the Number of Candidates for Admission to be nominated by the said Court in the following Year.

CV. And be it enacted, That the said Candidates for Admission to the said College shall be subjected to an Examination in such Branches of Knowledge and by such Examiners as the said Board shall direct, and shall be classed in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and the Candidates whose Names shall stand highest in such List shall be admitted by the said Court as Students in the said College until the Number to be admitted for that Year, according to the Certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

CVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required forthwith after the passing of this Act, to form such Rules, Regulations, and Provisions for the Guidance of the said Go-

vernor General in Council in the Formation of the Estimate herein before mentioned, and for the good Government of the said College, as in their Judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit Candidates for Admission into the same, and for the Examination and Qualifications of such Candidates and of the Students of the said College, after they shall have Completed their Residence there, and for the Appointment and Remuneration of proper Examiners; and such Plan, Rules, and Regulation and Provisions respectively shall be submitted to His Majesty in Council for his Revision and Approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by His Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the Approbation of His Majesty in Council.

and Qualification
of Candidates.

CVII. And be it enacted, That at the Expiration of such Time as shall be fixed by such Rules, Regulations, and provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said Students as shall have a Certificate from the said College of good conduct during the Term of their Residence therein shall be subjected to an Examination in the Studies prosecuted in the said College, and so many of the said Students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to Merit in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the Vacancies in the Civil Establishments in India, and have Seniority therein according to their priority in the said List; and if there shall be at the same Time Vacancies in the Establishments of more than One of the said presidencies, the Students on the said List shall according to such Priority, have the right of electing to which of the said Establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be ex-
amined & classed.

CVIII. And be it enacted, That no Appointment of any Professor or Teacher at the said College shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

The Students to
supply the Vacan-
cies in the Service
according to Pri-
ority on the list,
and to choose their
Presidencies.

CIX. And be it enacted, That every Power, Authority, and Function by this or any other Act or Acts given to and vested in the said Court of Directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such Control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the Enactments conferring such Powers, Authorities, or Functions inconsistent with such Construction, and except as to any Patronage or Right of appointing to Office vested in or reserved to the said Court.

Sanction of Ap-
pointment of Pro-
fessors.

All Powers of
Court of Directors
to be subject to
the control of the
Board except pa-
tronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commissioners to give or cause to be given Directions ordering or authorizing the payment of any extraordinary Allowance or Gratuity, or the Increase of any established Salary, Allowance, or Emolument, unless in the Cases and subject to the Provisions in and subject to which such Directions may now be given by the said Board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said Board except only by such Salaries or Allowances as shall be payable to the Officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the Commercial Business of the said Company.

Board of Control
prohibited from
directing the grant
of Allowances.

CXI. And be it enacted, That whenever in this Act, or in any Act hereafter to be passed, the Term *East India Company* is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and that the said United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, may, in all Suits, Proceedings and Transactions whatsoever after the passing of this Act, be called by the Name of the *East India Company*.

The Company to
be called the *East
India Company*.

CXII. And be it enacted, That the Island of *Saint Helena*, and

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to Offices in any Presidency.

Repeal of Enactments for keeping a stock of Tea

King's Courts authorized to admit Advocates and Attornies without the Company's Licence.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

Commencement of Act.

all Forts, Factories, Public Edifices, and Hereditaments whatsoever in the said Island, and all Stores and Property thereon fit or used for the Service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the said Island shall be governed by such Orders as His Majesty in Council shall from Time to Time issue in that behalf.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, That every supercargo and other Civil Servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the Factory at *Canton* or in the Island of *Saint Helena*, shall be capable of taking and holding any Office in any Presidency or Establishment of the said Territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a Civil Servant in such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the Service of the said Company.

CXIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act all Enactments and Provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a Stock of Tea shall be repealed.

CXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Court of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters in the said Territories to approve, admit and enrol Persons as Barristers, Advocates and Attornies in such Court without any Licence from the said Company, any thing in any such Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal Court of *Scotland* is and shall be deemed and taken to be a Qualification for admission as an Advocate in any Court in *India* equal to that of having been called to the Bar in *England* or *Ireland*.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first Fourteen sitting Days next after the First Day of *May* in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an Account made up according to the latest Advices which shall have been received, of the annual Produce of the Revenues of the said Territories in *India*, distinguishing the same and the respective Heads thereof at each of their several Presidencies or Settlements, and of all their annual Receipts and disbursements at Home and Abroad distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, together with the latest Estimate of the same, and also the Amount of their Debts, with Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the annual Amount of such Interest, the State of their Effects and Credits at each Presidency or Settlement, and in *England* or elsewhere, according to the latest Advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a List of their several Establishments, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors, under the Direction and Control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare Forms of the said Accounts and Estimates in such Manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate View of the Financial Affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions shall have been granted or created within any Year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the Foot of the Account of the said Year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the Appointment or prospective or provisional Appointment of the Governor General of *India*, Governors, Members of Council, or other Officers, under the Provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that Behalf mentioned, and as to all, other Matters and Things, from and after the Twenty-second Day of *April* next.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33^d OF GEORGE III. CHAP. 52.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed, in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any Governor General, or Member of Council, during his continuance in the Presidency whereof he was so Governor General, Governor, or Counsellor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the same Presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such Governor General, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JURY ACT.

7 GEO. IV. CHAP. 37, A. D. 1826.

An Act to Regulate the Appointment of Juries, in the East Indies. 5th May, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and not otherwise: and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries, within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should be further extended: be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned be deemed capable of serving as jurors on Grand and Petit Juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said Act, or in any other Act, Charter, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, calling, and service of such Jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they may respectively deem expedient and proper: provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such Court of Judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty for his royal approbation, correction,

or refusal; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case, with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. PROVIDED ALSO, and be it further enacted, that the Grand Juries, in all cases and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO. IV. CHAP. 33, A. D. 1828.

An Act to declare and settle the Law respecting the Liability of the Real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the Payment of the Debts of their deceased owners.

[27th June, 1828.]

Whereas some doubts has arisen whether, and to what extent, the Real Estates of British Subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within, or being under the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India are liable, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it, therefore, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that whenever any British Subject shall die seised of or entitled to any Real Estate, in Houses, Lands, or Hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general Civil Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay*, respectively, or whenever any Person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos) shall die seised of, or entitled to any such Real Estate, situate within the local Limits of the Civil Jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such Real Estate of such British Subjects, or other Person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos,) is and shall be deemed Assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the Payment of his or her Debts, whether by Speciality or Simple Contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, That it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British Subject or other Person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos,) to sell and dispose of such Real Estate, for the Payment of such Debts, as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same Estate to a Purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in Law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, That in any Suit or Action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said Courts, respectively, against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, for the Recovery of any Debt or Demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate, in his life-time, and at the Time of his death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such Real Estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such Estate, when sold by the Sheriff, as Assets in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, That in any such Suit or Action against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts, respectively, to award and issue such Writs of Sequestration and Execution against such Houses, Lands, and Real Effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered, and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such Testator or Intestate, as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, That all Conveyances and Assurances of such Real Estate of such British Subjects and other Persons so dying seised or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos,) situate within,

or being under the general or local Jurisdiction of such Courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by Executors and Administrators of such deceased *British* Subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same Force, Validity, and Effect in Law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased persons in their life time.

V1. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal Quality, Nature, or Tenure of any Lands, Houses, Estates, Rights, Interests, or any other Subject of Property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of Real Property, if by Law, before the passing of this Act, the same or any of them were Personal Property; but that the Law in that respect shall be and continue the same as if this Act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE MONEY.

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 50.

An Act for Regulating the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers or Seamen in the Service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize Money (of Soldiers) remaining in the hands of Agents in India to be paid over to the East-India Company at the Settlements where such Agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's Fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to Officers or Men in the Company's Sea Service to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar Hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the Company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to Prize-Money made within six years after the same may have been paid over to the Company.

MUTINY ACT EXTENDED TO THE BOMBAY MARINE.

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 72.

An Act to extend the Provisions of the East-India Mutiny-Act to the Bombay Marine.

The Provisions of the Act 4 George IV. Chap. 81, to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion in the Company's army, and the Articles of War made in virtue thereof, are, by the present Act, extended to the Bombay Marine, the Officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions, and the Seamen to be enlisted.—To take effect from and after the 5th January, 1829.

THE ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS.

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 73.

An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East-Indies, until the First day of March, 1833.

Sec. 1. From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be established and held at *Calcutta, Madras and Bombay* :—Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5. to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10. What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 15. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17. Signature to certificate of bankrupt :—its force and effect.

Sec. 20. Notices of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes of the three Presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

Sec. 22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of a real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24. & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

Sec. 31. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property.

Sec. 43. Nothing regarding the adjustment or sale of property shall effect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act—(6 Geo. IV. Chap. 110, § 46.)

Sec. 53. No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor *e converso*.

Sec. 54. Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55. Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57. & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. — His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

An Act, to continue until the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, an Act of the Ninth Year of His late Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of India.—1st June, 1832.

Whereas, by an Act was passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, intituled an Act to provide for the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three; and whereas, it is expedient that the said Act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord-, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, "That the said Act shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force from the said first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, until the first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six."

Recited Act continued till first March, 1836.

Act may be altered this Session.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

9TH WILLIAM IV. CAP. LXXIX.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.
[14th Aug. 1834.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the First Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three*; and by another Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King WILLIAM THE FOURTH the said Act was continued in force until the First Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six: And whereas, in and by the said Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, certain Provisions were enacted as to a Commission of Bankruptcy issuing against any such Insolvent Debtor as therein mentioned, and as to the Proceedings consequent thereon; and amongst other things it was enacted, that a Certificate obtained under such Commission

9 G. 4. c. 73.

2 W. 4. c. 43.

as therein provided should have the same Force and Effect in all places situate without the Limits of the *East India Company's* Charter as if the same had been duly signed in the usual way, after such Bankrupt had duly surrendered and passed his last Examination; and it was also by the said Act amongst other things provided and enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Satisfaction of any Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, upon the Application of any Insolvent, his Assignee or Assignees, or any of his or her Creditors, that the Estate of such Insolvent Debtor which shall have come to the hands of the Assignee or Assignees shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge Three Fourths of the Amount of the Debts which shall have been established in such Court, or that Creditors to the Amount of more than One Half in Number and Value of the Debts which shall have been so established shall signify their Consent in Writing thereto, it shall be lawful for such Court to inquire into the Conduct of the said Insolvent, and if it shall appear to such Court that the said Insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her Creditors, such Court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order that the said Insolvent shall be for ever discharged from all Liability whatsoever for or in respect of such Debts so established as aforesaid, and such Court shall, in the Order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the Names of such Creditors; and after any such Order shall have been so made no further Proceedings shall be had in the Matter of the Petition before the Court, unless upon Appeal made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency where such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be holden as thereby authorized; and it was by the said recited Act also provided, that no such Order as last aforesaid shall prevent any Creditor who shall not have been resident within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company at any time between the filing of such Petition and the making of such Order as last mentioned, and who shall not have taken part in any of the Proceedings under the said Petition, from bringing any Suit or Action in the *East Indies*, for the purpose of obtaining Execution against the Goods, Estate, or Effects of such Insolvent for any unsatisfied Claim of such Creditor, nor from bringing any Suit or Action for such Claim in any Court of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or elsewhere without the Limits of the said United Company's Charter, against such Insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and Effects as if such Order as last mentioned had not been made; And whereas it is expedient to extend and add to the Provisions of the said Acts, so as to give to Insolvent Debtors, being Traders, who shall have acted fairly and honestly towards their Creditors, an additional and more complete Discharge, and also to render more effectual the means of obtaining such Discharge, and at the same time to preserve to such Insolvent Debtors such Relief as is already afforded by the said recited Acts: And whereas under the Provisions of the Act passed in the First and Second Years of his present Majesty King *William the Fourth*, intituled *An Act to establish a Court in Bankruptcy*, a Fiat is issued in Bankruptcy in lieu of a Commission of Bankrupt in every Case where the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of any former Act had therefore Power to issue a Commission of Bankrupt: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords-Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That any Person who now is or

1 & 2 W. 4. 6. 56.

Any Insolvent within the Meaning of the Act of 9 G. 4. may petition the Court for his Discharge after Three Months.

6 G. 4. c. 16.

9 G. 4 c. 73.

Notice of such
Petition to be in-
serted in the Ga-
zette of the Presi-
dency, and in the
London Gazette.

Creditors who
shall not dissent
within 14 Months
to be deemed to
assent.

Court may then
order Discharge,
unless 15th dis-
sent, or a Fiat in
Bankruptcy issue
under the General
Bankrupt Acts.

Order of Court to
discharge all debts
both in India and
elsewhere.

But not to dis-
charge Partner-
ship.

If any Fiat of
Bankruptcy shall
be issued under
the Acts for Re-
lief of Insolvent

who shall hereafter become an Insolvent Debtor within the Intent and Meaning of the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, either upon Petition filed, or by Adjudication on an Act of Insolvency as therein provided, and who at the Time of such Petition being filed or Adjudication made as aforesaid shall have been or shall be a Person who, by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts* or by any Act hereafter to be passed, would be deemed a Trader liable to become Bankrupt, shall be at liberty, at any Time not earlier than Three Months from the making of such Assignment as in the said Act, intituled *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, directed, or from any such Adjudication of Insolvency as therein mentioned (as the Case may be), to apply by Petition for his Discharge to any one of the said Courts in the *East Indies* for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the said last-mentioned Act mentioned, as shall have already Jurisdiction over the Matter of his Insolvency; and the Principal Officer of such Court shall cause a Notice of such Petition to be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of the Presidency within which such Court shall be holden; and the Chief Secretary of the Government of such Presidency shall, without Delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, by different Ships, Two at least of every such Gazette which shall contain such Notice as aforesaid, who shall, without Delay, cause such Notice to be inserted in the *London Gazette*; and all Creditors of the said Insolvent, either alone or as a Partner with any other Person or Persons, and either within the Limits of the said Charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, who shall not, within Fourteen Calendar Months from the filing of such Petition for a Discharge as aforesaid, have given Notice to the said Court of his Dissent from such Insolvent having his Discharge, shall be taken to have assented thereto; and thereupon, and at the Expiration of the said Fourteen Calendar Months from the filing of such Petition for Discharge as aforesaid, if it shall appear to such Court that the said Insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his Creditors and unless Creditors to the Amount of One Sixth in Number and Value of the Debts that shall have been established in such Court shall have given Notice of their Dissent as aforesaid, or unless a Fiat in Bankruptcy (not being a Fiat issued under the Provisions of the said recited Acts "to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*,"") shall have been sued out in *England* against such Insolvent within the Time hereinafter provided, such Court shall be authorized and empowered to order the Discharge of the said Insolvent from Liability for Debts, Claims, and Demands of and against such Insolvent; and such Order shall operate (save as herein-after provided) as a Release and Discharge from all Debts, Claims, and Demands for which such Insolvent was liable at the Time of his Petition for Relief being filed, or of any such Act of Insolvency committed as aforesaid (as the Case may be) and whether within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, and whether such Debts, Claims, and Demands shall or shall not have been established in such Court as aforesaid; Provided, nevertheless, that such Order shall not operate as a Release or Discharge of any Person who was Partner with such Insolvent, or jointly bound or liable with him.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case any Fiat in Bankruptcy shall be issued in *England* against any such Insolvent Trader as aforesaid, under the Provisions of the said Act, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the*

East Indies, or under the Provisions of any other Act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*, then and in such Case such Order for Discharge as aforesaid shall not operate as a Discharge of the Debt, Claim, and Demand of any Creditor who shall not have been resident within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company at any Time between the filing of such Petition and the making of such Order as last-mentioned, nor shall any such Creditor be debarred from bringing any Suit or Action for such Debt, Claim, or Demand in any Court of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain Ireland*, or elsewhere without the Limits of the said United Company's Charter, against such Insolvent, in the same Manner and with the like Consequences and Effects as if such Order as last-mentioned had not been made.

III. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That in such last-mentioned Case, upon any Application made to the Commissioner acting in such Fiat as aforesaid, to sign the Certificate of such Insolvent, and after the same shall have been signed by the requisite Number of Creditors under the Provisions of the said Act, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, or any other Act passed or hereafter to be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*, then if it shall be made to appear to such Commissioner that such Order for a Discharge has been made by the Court in the *East Indies* as aforesaid, and if such Commissioner shall sign such Certificate, he shall also certify in Writing upon such Certificate that such Insolvent has obtained such Order for Discharge in the *East Indies* as aforesaid, and thereupon such Certificate shall have the same Force and Effect, as well within as without the Limits aforesaid, as a Certificate duly obtained under the said Act of the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts*, or in any other Act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting Bankrupts.

IV. And be it enacted, That any such Insolvent Trader who shall not be made a Bankrupt under the Provisions of the said Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*, or of any other Act passed or hereafter to be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*, if he shall, after such Order for his Discharge shall have been made as aforesaid, be arrested, or have any Action brought against him for any Debt, Claim, or Demand for which he was so liable as aforesaid, either within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company or elsewhere, shall be discharged upon Common Bail, and may plead in general that the Cause of Action accrued before he became insolvent, and may give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and such Order as aforesaid, duly sealed with the Seal of the said Court, shall be sufficient Evidence in all Courts and Places whatsoever of all the Proceedings precedent to such Order being made, and of the same being duly obtained; and if any such Insolvent Trader shall be taken in Execution or detained in Prison for such Debt, Claim, or Demand, where Judgment has been obtained before such Order of the Court for his Discharge as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Court wherein such Judgment has been obtained, on such Insolvent producing such Order as aforesaid, to order any Officer who shall have such Insolvent in Custody by virtue of such Execution to discharge such Insolvent without exacting any Fee, and such Officer shall be hereby indemnified for so doing; and any such Insolvent Trader who shall be a Bankrupt under the Provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and who shall be arrested within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, shall be so dis-

Debtors in India, then the Discharge to be confined to India;

on the Order Discharge being proved to the Commissioner, his signing the Bankrupt's Certificate, such Certificate is to be a general Discharge from all Debts.

6 G 4. c. 16.

In case there is no Bankruptcy, the Order of Discharge to have effect every where.

If there be a Bankruptcy, Discharge to be confined to India.

If Certificate obtained, it may be pleaded in India.

If a Fiat under the Bankrupt Act within Eight Months after Petition for Discharge, the Court to make no Order.

But no Fiat to issue against a Trader who is already before the Insolvent Court, after the Eight Months from the Petition for Discharge.

Schedules of Debtors in India to be transmitted to Court of Directors in England, as to be open to inspection of Creditors

charged, and may so plead, and shall have otherwise such Relief, within the said Limits, as herein-before mentioned; and if he shall also obtain such Certificate as herein-before provided, he may be at liberty to avail himself either of such Certificate, or of such Order of Discharge as aforesaid, for the Purposes of his Discharge within the Limits aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, That in case any Fiat in Bankruptcy (other than a Fiat under the Provisions of the said Act, intitled *An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, or any other Act relating to the Insolvent Debtors in the *East Indies*;) be issued against any such Insolvent Trader within the Period of Eight Calendar Months from the Time of such Petition for Relief being filed, or of such Adjudication of Insolvency being made, as the Case may be, and such Insolvent Trader shall be duly adjudged a Bankrupt under such Fiat, then and in such Case such Court as aforesaid shall not be authorized and empowered to make any such Order for Discharge as aforesaid.

VI. And be it further enacted, That after the Expiration of such Eight Calendar Months as aforesaid no Fiat shall issue against any such Insolvent, upon any petitioning Creditor's Debt due before the filing of such Petition for Relief, or such Adjudication of Insolvency (as the Case may be); and in case any Fiat shall issue against such Insolvent Trader as aforesaid upon a petitioning Creditor's Debt incurred subsequently to such filing of the Petition for Relief or to such Adjudication of Insolvency as aforesaid, such Fiat shall not in any Manner affect, invalidate, or interfere with the Proceedings under the Insolvency previously existing in the *East Indies*, nor shall the Assignees under such Fiat acquire any Right or Title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or recover any Property or Interest, Real or Personal, where-over situated, which belonged to such Insolvent at the Time of such Petition for Relief being filed, or of such Adjudication of Insolvency as aforesaid, but the Assignee or Assignees appointed by such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtor shall have the sole and exclusive Right and Title thereto; and all Debts, Claims, and Demands due and payable to such Insolvent at the Time of such Petition for Relief being filed, or of such Adjudication of Insolvency as aforesaid, shall be established under such Insolvency, and shall not be provable under such last mentioned Fiat.

VII. And whereas by the said recited Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth it is enacted, that all such Insolvent Debtors as therein mentioned shall, within the Time also therein mentioned, deliver into the Court a Schedule containing a full and true Account of their Debts, Estates and Effects as therein mentioned, and which Schedule is thereby directed to be forthwith filed in the said Court: And whereas it is expedient that the Creditors of such Insolvent Debtors residing out of the Limits of the said Company's Charter should have the means of inspecting such Schedule with equal facility with Creditors of such Insolvent Debtors residing within the Limits of the said Charter; be it therefore further enacted, That the principal Officer of the said respective Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said Company, by different copies, two or more copies of each such Schedule, and the said Court shall retain the same, and permit any Person or Persons being a Creditor or Creditors of any such Insolvent Debtor to inspect and examine at all seasonable times such Schedule, and shall, upon the Request and at the reasonable costs and charges of any such Creditor or Creditors (such costs and charges to be regulated by the said Court,) provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such Schedule.

THE APPENDIX.

PART II.

Acts of the Supreme Government.

ACT NO. I OF 1835, DATED JANUARY 7, 1835.

Be it enacted that from the day on which the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall next enter within the limits of the said Presidency till three months shall have elapsed, or till the said Governor shall arrive at the said Presidency, which ever shall first happen; all Officers, Civil and Military, attached to the said Presidency, shall obey such Orders as they may receive from the said Governor, and that the Orders of the said Governor shall be as valid an authority for any Act done by such Officers as the Orders of the said Governor in his Council would be.

ACT NO. II OF 1835, DATED JANUARY 12, 1835.

Be it enacted, that the Functionaries who are or may be appointed in the Provinces of Assam, Aracan, and Tenasserim be henceforth placed under the Control and Superintendence, in Civil Cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in Criminal Cases, of the Court of Nizamat Adawlut, and in Revenue Cases, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that such Control and Superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said Functionaries may have received or may hereafter receive from the Government of Fort William in Bengal.

ACT NO. III OF 1835, DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

Be it enacted, that no new claims shall be admitted under the provisions of Regulation I, 1821, Regulation I, 1823, and Clause 2, Section x, Regulation I, 1829.

2. And be it enacted, that all such claims shall hereafter be cognizable only in the Regular Courts of Justice, and shall be tried and determined in like manner with all other suits, in conformity with the provisions of the General Regulations, and without reference to the provisions of the Regulations referred to in the preceding Section of this Act.

3. And be it enacted, that the Commissioners and the Sudder Board of Revenue shall investigate and decide all cases pending before them respectively, and that the Sudder Board shall continue to admit and decide appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners, in the same manner as they were empowered to do before the passing of this Act; provided that it shall be competent to the Government of the Presidency to transfer any part of the duties aforesaid to any Court or Officer.

ACT NO. IV OF 1835, DATED MARCH 13, 1835.

Be it enacted, that from the 1st day of March, 1835, all powers whatever in Criminal cases, which by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such Justice.

ACT NO. V OF 1835, DATED MARCH 13, 1835.

Be it enacted, that such parts of any of the Regulations in force, as authorize the District Moonsiffs within the Presidency of Fort St. George to receive any Fee or Commission for duties performed by them, are hereby rescinded; and District Moonsiffs within that Presidency, shall not be entitled to receive any emolument whatever, beyond their fixed monthly allowances.

ACT NO. VI OF 1835, DATED MARCH 13, 1835.

Be it enacted, that the Functionaries who are or may be appointed to the Political Charge of the Cossyah Hills, or to the Superintendence of the Territory of Cachar, be henceforth placed under the Control and Superintendence, in Civil

Cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in Criminal Cases of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, and that the Officers so appointed in the Territory of Cachar be placed in Revenue Cases, under the Control and Superintendence of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that such Control and Superintendence of the Sudder Court and Board shall be exercised in conformity with such Instructions as the said Functionaries may have received or may hereafter receive from the Government of Fort William in Bengal.

ACT No. VII OF 1835, DATED JUNE 8, 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and of Agra respectively, by an order under the signature of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, to transfer any part, or the whole of the duties connected with Criminal Justice from any Commissioner of Circuit to any Session Judge, and to define the powers, which shall be exercised by each respectively.

ACT No. VIII OF 1835, DATED JUNE 8, 1835.

Be it enacted, that such parts of Clause 7, Section xv, Regulation VII, 1799, of the Bengal Code and other Regulations in force as vest the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut with the power of bringing to Sale in Execution of Summary Decrees for Rent the Talook or other tenure of the defaulter, and so much of Clause 3, Section xxvii, Regulation VII, of 1822, of the same Code, as prohibits the Collectors from selling land in satisfaction of Summary Awards for arrears of Rent which may have accrued thereon, be rescinded, and that the power heretofore vested in the Judges of the Dewanny Adawlut of selling land in satisfaction of Summary Decrees for Rent, be transferred to the Collectors of Land Revenue.

II. And be it enacted that all Sales for the recovery of arrears of Rent or Revenue, held under Clause 7, Section xv, or Clause 6, Section xxvii, or Section xxv, Regulation VII, of 1799, shall be public, and be conducted by the Collector, his Deputy, or duly authorized Assistant, and that ten days notice shall be given of such Sales, by advertisement, to be stuck up at the Cutcherry of the Zillah Court or local Adawlut, and that of the Collector.

ACT No. IX OF 1835, DATED JULY 6, 1835.

I. Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal, whenever he shall deem it expedient to vest the duty of Superintending Salt Chokees in Officers not being Covenanted Civil Servants, to limit the powers to be exercised by them in such manner as he may be pleased to direct.

II. When the Governor of Bengal shall appoint Superintending Officers of Chokees without the powers of adjudication in respect to cases of alleged violation of the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue which are declared to be vested in such Officers by Sections xcvi, cix, and other provisions of Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code, it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal to invest with those powers, any Judicial or Revenue Officer of the Government, giving notice thereof in the *Government Gazette*, and every Officer so invested with the said powers, shall exercise the said powers in all respects as prescribed in Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code for Salt Agents and Superintending Officers of Chokees.

III. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect or interfere with the powers vested by the said Regulation or by any other Regulation of the Government of Bengal in Superintending Officers of Chokees being Covenanted Civil Servants.

IV. *First*.—In modification of the Rule contained in Section lxxxix, Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code, the following scale of rewards is established for Officers and others making seizures of Salt.

Second.—Upon the adjudication of a forfeiture of Salt, provided the parties concerned in the attempt to evade or violate the law, be likewise convicted, the Officers of the Salt Department under the grades of Agent and Superintendent, if they have made the seizure upon information laid, or under orders of their superiors,

shall be entitled to a reward at the rate of 8 annas per maund of Merchantable Salt so adjudged to be forfeited. If the parties concerned be not discovered and convicted, the reward to the Salt Officers shall be only at the rate of 5 annas permaund.

Third.—If Salt be seized by any Subordinate Officers of Government possessing authority to make seizures without information from others or orders from their Superior, the reward shall be at the rate of one rupee per maund if the offenders be convicted, and 8 annas if no offenders be convicted.

Fourth.—Informers, whether Officers of Government or not, shall, on the adjudication of Salt to forfeiture that may have been seized on their information, receive 8 annas per maund if the offenders be convicted, and 5 annas if there be no conviction.

ACT No. X OF 1835, DATED JULY 6, 1835.

Be it enacted, that the production of a Government Gazette of any Presidency, containing an Act purporting to have been passed by the Governor General in Council, shall be held in all Courts sufficient proof that such Act has been so passed.

ACT No. XI OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

1. Be it enacted that from the Fifteenth day of September, 1835, the four Regulations hereinafter specified, be repealed.

1st.—A Regulation for preventing the establishment of Printing-Presses, without license, and for restraining under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 5th April, 1823.

2d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council 14th March, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature 4th April, 1823.

3d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers, and Periodical and other books and papers by persons unknown, passed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 2d of March, 1825, and registered in the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay under date the 11th of May, 1825.

4th.—A Regulation for restricting the establishment of Printing-Presses and the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 1st of January, 1827.

II. 1st.—And be it enacted, that after the said 15th day of September, 1835, no printed periodical work whatever, containing public news or comments on public news, shall be published within the Territories of the East India Company except in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down.

2d.—The Printer and the Publisher of every such Periodical work shall appear before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction within which such work shall be published, and shall make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration :

" I, A. B. declare that I am the *Printer* (or *Publisher*, or *Printer and Publisher*) of the periodical work entitled _____ and *printed* (or *published* or *printed and published*) at _____. And the last blank in this form of declaration, shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted.

3d.—As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary.

4th.—As often as the Printer or the Publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid, shall leave the Territories of the East India Company, a new declaration from a Printer or Publisher resident within the said Territories, shall be necessary.

III. And be it enacted, that whoever shall print or publish any such Periodical work as is hereinbefore described without conforming to the rules hereinbefore laid down, or whoever shall print or publish, or shall cause to be printed or published any such Periodical work, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that work, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

IV. And be it enacted, that each of the two originals of every declaration so made and subscribed, as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the Signature and Official Seal of the Magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been made, and one of the said originals shall be deposited among the Records of the Office of the said Magistrate, and the other original shall be deposited among the Records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the Officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration attested by the Seal of the Court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

V. And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well Civil as Criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration, as is aforesaid, attested by the Seal of some Court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration that the said person was Printer, or Publisher, or Printer and Publisher, (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the Periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.

VI. Provided always that any person, who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the Printer or Publisher of the Periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any Magistrate and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration,

"I, A. B. declare that I have ceased to be the *Printer or (Publisher, or Printer and Publisher,)* of the Periodical work entitled *-----*." And each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the Signature and Seal of the Magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration:—and the Officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration, shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the Seal of the Court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees:—and in all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration, shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration: and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, Printer or Publisher of the Periodical work therein mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said Fifteenth day of September, 1835, within the Territories of the East India Company, shall have printed legibly on it, the name of the Printer and of the Publisher, and the place of printing and of publication; and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

VIII. And be it enacted, that after the said Fifteenth day of September, 1835, no person shall, within the Territories of the East India Company, keep in his possession any Press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such Press may be; and whoever shall keep in his possession any such Press without making such a declaration, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"I, A. B. declare that I have a Press for printing at *-----*.
And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such Press may be.

IX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration

under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

ACT No. XII OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

Be it enacted, that Regulation IV. 1829, of the Madras Code, entitled a Regulation for annulling the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar issued for the Zemindarees of Nozed and Ellore, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, and for empowering the Government to issue new Sunnuds for the same—and Regulation IV, 1830, of the same Code, entitled a Regulation for suspending the Provisions of the Regulation IV, 1829, be rescinded.

ACT No. XIII OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Court of Sudder Fouzdarry Adawlut for the Presidency of Bombay to direct, that any person accused for any offence, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the East India Company, may be tried in any Zillah of the said Presidency.

ACT No. XIV OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall henceforth be competent to the Governor of Bombay in Council, by an Order in Council, to appoint any Military Officer in the service of the East India Company, a Magistrate or an Assistant Magistrate in one or more Zillahs, and to confer on any Assistant Magistrate, by a Special Order, any of the powers of a Magistrate.

ACT No. XV OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

I. *First.* Be it enacted, that from the 1st day of September, 1835, Section xviii, Regulation V, of 1802 of the Madras Code, be rescinded.

Second. Be it enacted, that if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Udawlut of Fort St. George shall not attend, or shall refuse to give evidence in the manner prescribed by the existing Law, that Court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and may commit him to the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, until he shall consent to give his evidence in the manner prescribed. And if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said Court of Sudder Udawlut to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months.

II. If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the Court of Sudder Udawlut in open Court, the Court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or by committing him to custody in the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, for a term not exceeding six months.

III. If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Udawlut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in any matter depending in that Court, that Court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the Court of Circuit of the division in which such Zillah Court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such Court of Circuit.

ACT No. XVI OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 3, 1835.

Be it enacted, that from the 1st of November, 1835, so much of Section ii, of Regulation V, of 1830, of the Bengal Code, as provides that persons instigating and inducing Ryots to evade the performance of their engagements, may be prosecuted for the full amount of the penalty specified in the original agreement of the Ryot, together with all Expences and Costs of the Suit—and Section iii. of the same Regulation, providing that persons, contracting for the cultivation of Indigo Plant, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to sow or cultivate the ground specified in their engagement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to punishment,—be rescinded.

ACT No. XVII OF 1835, DATED AUGUST 17, 1835.

I. Be it enacted, that from the First day of September, 1835, the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.—A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee—Half Rupee—a Quarter Rupee—and a Double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 Grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows :

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 165 Grains of pure Silver.

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 15 „ of Alloy,

and the other Coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted that these Coins shall bear on the obverse the Head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words “ East India Company ” in English, with such embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

III. And be it enacted that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the Coin shall not have lost more than Two per Cent in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to Fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupees respectively shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the abovementioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of Fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a Legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Rupees now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's Rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so especially stipulated : — Provided also, that if payment of the Principal or Interest of the Public Debt be made for the convenience of Creditors at any Public Treasury other than as stipulated in the Notes and Engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy, and of the following Standard, viz.

$\frac{1}{12}$ or 165 Grains of pure Gold.

$\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 „ of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur—and the three last mentioned Coins shall be of the same standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these Gold Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words “ East India Company ” in English, with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the Silver Coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity to direct the coining and issuing of all Coins au-

thorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the Copper Coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate and abolish Mints, any Law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1835, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1835.

Be it enacted, that Clause 8, Section 9, Regulation XI, 1806, and Clause 4, Section 30, Regulation XX, 1817, of the Bengal Code, which prohibit the use of a Chuprass or Badge by Peons, or other Servants in the employment of Private Individuals, be repealed.

And be it enacted, that no person shall wear or be accessory to the wearing by any other person of any Chuprass or Badge intended to resemble any Chuprass or Badge worn by Servants of the Government; and every person violating this rule shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

And be it enacted, that every Chuprass or Badge worn by any person not being a Servant of the Government, shall bear the name of the Party by whom the wearer is employed, and whoever shall wear a Chuprass or Badge, or be accessory to the wearing such Chuprass or Badge, otherwise than in conformity to this rule, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

ACT No. XIX OF 1835, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1835.

Be it enacted that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint the Assistant Judge of the Zillah Court of Poonah, to be Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deekan, and it shall be competent to the Agent for Sirdars, to refer to his Assistant, Original Suits against Sirdars for amounts not exceeding 5,000 Rs—and in the trial of such Suits, the Assistant shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the Agent; and every Decree of the Assistant shall be open to an Appeal to the Agent within (30) thirty days from the date of the Decree, and every decision of the Agent on such Appeal shall be open to a Special Appeal under the Provisions of Chapter XXII, Regulation IV. of 1827 of the Bombay Code, to the Governor in Council or to the Sudder Adawlut, according as the rank of the Sirdar may subject him to the jurisdiction of either authority, provided such last mentioned Appeal shall be brought within (90) ninety days after the date of the Decree of the Agent.

ACT No. — OF 1835 DATED — 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to invest the Mahalkarees or other Officers howsoever designated exercising the functions of Mahalkarees, with Police powers within the Towns and Villages under their charge to the same extent as are possessed by Komavisdars or Mamludars.

And be it enacted that the Proceedings of the Officers invested with Police powers under this Regulation, shall be conducted according to the Rules prescribed in Chap. V, Regulation XII, 1827, of the Bombay Code, and that the Sentences by them awarded shall be carried into effect by the Komavisdars or Mamludars in all cases where it cannot be executed at the Station of the Mahalkaree.

ACT No. — OF 1835, DATED — 1835.

Be it enacted that Regulation III, A. D. 1834, of the Bombay Code, be rescinded, with the exception of such part of that Regulation as rescinds preceding Regulations.

And be it enacted that a Duty at the rate of (1½) one and a half per cent. shall be levied on Import into the Island of Bombay, of the Articles enumerated in Appendix A, in addition to the established Sea Customs, and under the same rules and Regulations as are or may be made applicable to the collection of the latter.

And be it enacted that no Drawback of the Duty imposed in the preceding Section be allowed, except on Exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms, of any of the Articles subject thereto, in which case such an amount of Drawback will, if applied for, at the period of Exportation, but not otherwise, be al-

lowed, as will reduce the total duty receivable by Government to (2½) two and a half per cent.

APPENDIX A.

Goods imported from the other Presidencies under Certificates of Exemption from Customs at Bombay, excepting those Articles of a like description (such as Ghee, Oil, &c.) not liable to a Duty when imported from other places unaccompanied by Exempting Certificates.

Oil, except that in use for culinary purposes.

Shawls.	Nankeens.	Nutmegs.	Tamarinds.	Wines, in casks.
Wax Candles.	Rose Water.	Cinnamon.	Saltpetre.	Wines and Li-
Sugar.	Sandal Wood.	Cassia.	Black Pepper.	quors, in bot-
Piece Goods.	Mace.	Bhoysing.	Cardamums.	tles.
China Silks.	Cloves.	Cocum.		

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, JULY, 6, 1835.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, is published for general information :

Resolved, that the following Rules be adopted as Standing Orders of the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

First.—When the Governor General of India in Council shall approve of the Draft of a Law, the Draft shall be printed and published for general information.

Second.—No Draft of a Law shall be ordered to be published till at least one week shall have elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

Third.—When a Draft of a Law shall be approved, a day shall be appointed for the re-consideration thereof, which day shall be at least six weeks later than the day of publication.

Fourth.—On the day appointed for the re-consideration of the Draft, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to pass it into a Law with any amendments which he may deem necessary.

Fifth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to require longer consideration, the discussion shall be adjourned for a period of not less than one week.

Sixth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent, in writing, that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to be of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, every other Member of the Council shall record his opinion on that point, with the reasons of that opinion ; and if the majority shall then be of opinion that the amendments are of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, the amended Draft shall be published, and the further consideration thereof shall be adjourned to a day later by at least six weeks than the day of such second publication.

Seventh.—Every Member of the Council shall be entitled either on occasion of a Draft of a Law being ordered to be published, or on occasion of its being passed or finally rejected, to demand that every Member shall record his opinion, and the reasons thereof.

Eighth.—Any of the foregoing Standing Orders may be suspended by an unanimous resolution of the Council of India, but in every such case the reasons for that resolution shall be recorded.

Ninth.—If there be a majority of the Council of India for suspending any Standing Order, any Member may demand an adjournment of the discussion for at least twenty-four hours, and on the resumption of the discussion as the re-assembling of the Council each Member shall deliver in his opinion, with the reasons thereof in writing, and if a majority, including the Governor General or the President of the Council for the time being, shall still be for suspending the Standing Order, the Standing Order shall be suspended, and not otherwise.

THE APPENDIX.

PART III.

Civil Service Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

VISITOR.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

THE REV. JOSEPH H. BAYLYN, D. D. F. R. S. *Principal.*

PROFESSORS.

REV. CHAS. W. LEBAN, A. M. (*Dean.*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

JAMES AMIRANX JIRIMID, A. M. *Classical and General Literature.*

REV. THOS. ROBERT MAHERUS, A. M. & F. R. S. *History and Political Economy.*

WILLIAM EMERSON, ESQ. M. A. F. R. S. L. *General Policy and Laus of England.*

RIA. H. G. KLEIN, A. M., (*Registrar.*) *Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee Literature.*

JAMES MICHAEL, ESQ. *Hindu Literature and History of Asia.*

REV. FRID. SMITH, A. M. *Assistant Mathematical Professor.*

C. WILKINS, ESQ. F. R. S. L. L. D. *Visitor in the Oriental Dept. and of the Council.*

EDWARD VERNON SCHALCH, ESQ. } *Assistant Professors in the Oriental Department.*

MIRZA IBRAHIM, }

MR. FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Assistant in ditto.*

MR. DAVID SHUA, }

MR. THOMAS MEDLAND, *Drawing and Oriental Writing Master.*

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No Candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until, he has completed the sixteenth year of his age. And no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardian of every candidate for the College will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director :—

SIR,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my———, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour, to be, &c.

Candidates for the College must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish Register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders ; and, in addition thereto.

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation.

“ I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of
“ the Parish of———, in the county of———, contains the date of the birth
“ of my———, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a
“ student at the East India College, by,———, Esq ; and I do further declare, that
“ I received the said presentation for my———gratuitously, and that no money or
“ other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly,
“ for the same ; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by
“ my son or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable considera-

"tion whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my—, from the Director abovementioned."

"Witness my hand, this— day of—, in the year of our Lord—"

In the event of no Parish Register existing or to be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I—, presented as a student for the East India College, by—, do make oath and swear, that I have caused search to be made for a Parish Register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and further, I make oath and swear, that from the information of my parents (and other relation), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of—, in the county of—, on—, in the year —, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty years.

"Sworn before me this— } "Witness my hand, this— day of—
"day of— } "in the year of our Lord—"

The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the affidavit, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

The above-mentioned certificate, (and affidavits, in cases where an affidavits shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates, respectively

Candidates are to produce certificates from the person under whom they have received their education, stating the nature of that education, and the proficiency they have made therein; and also certifying as to their mental ability, conduct, disposition and character.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee of College, as to their character, connexions, and qualifications conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809.

The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk to the Committee of the College.

A student publicly expelled the College will not be admitted into the Company's Civil or Military Service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a Writer in the Company's Service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-two years, nor until he shall have resided one term, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal in behalf of the College Council, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

On a student's appointment to be a Writer, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person, (to be approved by the Court of Directors,) binding himself to pay the sum of £500, as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the College is determined by the certificate of the College Council, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within three months after they are so ranked. Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India; whether that examination may have been held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student; a majority whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking glass, also with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

The candidate will be examined in the Classics and Arithmetic, and if they be not found to possess a competent knowledge of *at least two* of the Latin classics, the easier parts of the Greek Testament, and the principles of Grammar, as well as the common rules of Arithmetic, and together with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, they will be remanded until the commencement of the next term.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

- 1st. Commence 19th January and ends 31st May } In each Year.
 2d. ditto 27th July and ends 6th December }

The days for receiving petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission into the College, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 19th January and 27th July, in each year.

N. B.—The Students are to provide themselves with proper Academical Habits.

COLLEGE TIME ALLOWED TO RECKON.

The East India Company having established a College in England, for the appropriate Education of young men designed for their Civil Service in India, the time spent by such young men in the said College, after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India; and it has been enacted, that all time, not exceeding two years as shall be *bonâ fide* spent in the College, in the regular course of such education, by any persons, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bonâ fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years, at least, in the said College, in the regular course of such Education, and shall afterwards go to India in the Civil Service of the said Company, shall be appointed as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or of any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the Service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the Company's Service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntary made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the Thirty-third Year of the late Reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the Civil Service of the E. I. Company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the Public Service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the Forty-seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholar's education at *Hertford College*; it has been enacted, that any Office, Place, or Employment, the Salary and Perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds, may be granted to, and conferred upon any Civil Servant who shall have been

actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Four Years antecedent to such Vacancy ; and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments, shall exceed the sum of Three Thousand Pounds per annum, such Office, may be conferred upon any of the said Servants who have been actually resident in India Seven Years, at least, in the Whole ; and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Office, Place or Employment, shall exceed Four Thousand Pounds per annum, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Ten Years, at least, in the whole.

ENTITLED TO HOLD BY THE ABOVE ACT.

Abstract of an Act of Parliament Passed 53d of George III. limiting the Salaries, Perquisites, and Emoluments of the Company's Servants, holding one, or more Offices, Places, or Emoluments in the Civil Line, according to the period of their Actual Residence in India, in the Company's Service : Vide Section 82.

Actual Residence.	£. Sterling per Annum.	Exchange.	Sicca Rupees Per Annum.	Sicca Rupees Per Month.
From 1 to 4 years	1,500	} a 1s. 3d 828 { 1133 {	14,650 13 9	1,220 14 6
— 4 to 7 —	3,000		29,301 11 6	2,441 13 0
— 7 to 10 —	4,000		39,068 15 4	3,255 12 0

N. B. Time passed at Hertford College, after attaining the age of seventeen years, to be considered as time passed in India.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition, are to accompany such application, with a certificate of the state of their health, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their station, agreeably to the Form inserted below, and marked A.

When an extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this Presidency, without coming to Calcutta, are to attend the Senior Surgeon, whether Civil or Military, of such station, and to obtain from him a certificate conformably to the accompanying Form marked B, to be renewed monthly ; and if the officers in question shall have come to Calcutta, they are to obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar certificate of sickness, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or, in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When such Officers may find it necessary to proceed to Sea, or to Europe, for the recovery of their health, they are to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Medical Board, in one of the Forms mentioned below, and marked C and D. Should the absence of such Officers, when permitted to proceed to Sea, and not to Europe, exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor General in Council, they are to obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief Medical Authority of the Presidency, or colony, to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health rendered such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

The certificates so obtained are to be submitted for the consideration of Government.

Form of certificate A, by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, when a Civil Servant is obliged to quit the station from bad health.

I, A. B. Surgeon at the Civil Station at _____ do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or _____ is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is

essentially necessary to his recovery, and do, therefore, recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to

of this 18

A. B.
Surgeon,

Form of certificate B, to be renewed monthly by the Senior Surgeon of a dependant station, or at the Presidency by the Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, and to be confirmed in the latter case by the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

I, A. B. Surgeon, at do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or had arrived here on the in a bad state of health, and solemnly and sincerely declare, that, according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper, that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

this day of 18

A. B.
Surgeon.

Forms of certificates C and D. by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, when such servant may be compelled to proceed to Sea, or to Europe for the benefit of his health. These certificates must be confirmed by a Member of the Medical Board.

FORM C.

I, A. B. Surgeon, at do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or at is in a bad state of health, and I think it highly advisable for him to proceed to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), by the first opportunity.

this day of

18

A. B.
Surgeon.

FORM D.

I, A. B. Surgeon do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or at is in a very bad state of health, and I think a voyage to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be, necessary for his recovery.

this day of

18

A. B.
Surgeon.

DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES.

Government has established the following Rules, in respect to the deduction to be made from the Salaries of persons absent from their stations, whether on account of bad health, or on account of their private affairs, likewise on other points connected with such absence.

A deduction of one-sixth, except in the cases below stated, to be made from Salaries or authorised Emoluments of all Civil Servants compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, during the whole period of their absence.

This Rule, however, is not to apply to Zillah or City Registers, or to other Individuals whose Allowances may not exceed 500 Rupees per mensem. It is not intended to make any deduction from the Salaries of Civil Servants holding such appointments, when absent from their stations, on account of bad health.

In cases in which the Salaries, or authorized Emoluments, of Civil Servants exceed the sum stated under the foregoing Head only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the rate of one-sixth would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, it is the intention of Government, that the deduction should not be carried to the full extent of one-sixth, but merely so far as will leave to the Individual the monthly sum, above mentioned, of Sicca Rupees 500.

A deduction at the rate of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants, stationed within the division of Bareilly and Benares or as they are ordinarily denominated the Western Provinces who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding eight weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments

of all Civil Servants stationed in the Lower Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding six weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-third to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants, who may be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, (and not on account of sickness,) for a period of time respectively exceeding those specified under the two foregoing Heads, numbered according as the Rules contained under these Heads may apply to the cases.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Deputation allowance is granted to Civil Servants in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated 1st March, 1817, when deputed to act at a distance from their own stations, in any capacity. A certificate must be furnished of the date on which they receive charge, as the allowance is not to commence till that period: and also a certificate on his delivering over charge, (the allowance ceasing on that day,) which must be furnished to the Civil Auditor, accompanied by the first and last bills when sent for audit.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE

To Civil Servants out of employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of Offices at the Presidency, or elsewhere.

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows:—	Rate of Officiating Allowance per mensem.	Addl. Subsistence money according to rank.	Total.
Not exceedg Sa. Rs. 1,500	400	Writer, or Factor, .. 162 Junior Merchant, .. 244	562 or 644.
More than Sa. Rs. 1,500 but not exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	700	Junior Merchant, .. 244 Senior Merchant, .. 325	944 or 1,025.
Exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	1,500	Senior Merchant, .. 325	1,825.

To Civil Servants, when in Charge of Offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When the average monthly employments are as follows:—	If the office be at the same station, per mensem.	If at a different station, per mensem.
Not exceeding, per mensem, Sa. Rs. 1,500	Sicca Rupees.. 150	Sicca Rupees..... 300
More than Sicca Rupees .. 1,500 but not exceeding Sa Rs. 2,800	Sicca Rupees.. 250	Sicca Rupees..... 400
Exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	Sicca Rupees.. 350	Sicca Rupees..... 500

The extra allowances specified in the foregoing Statements are intended to preclude all claims on the part of the Individual officiating, to commission, which is

considered to belong to the fixed incumbent, even, during his absence, subject of course, to the prescribed deduction.

The extra and Deputation Allowances above specified are to be considered applicable to Civil Servants in every branch of the Service, with the exception especially provided for below.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL will determine the amount of the Extra Deputation Allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, or as Residents at Foreign Courts, as circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued, when officers may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects, similar to those at present held by the Commissioners in Behar.

When the Register of a Provincial Court, or the Assistant to a Magistrate, shall be nominated to the charge of the Office of Register of a Zillah or City Court, at the same station as that to which he is permanently attached to receive the Fees authorized by the Regulation on all Suits actually decided by himself, as well as the Fees for registering Deeds, an arrangement which renders any further Extra Allowance unnecessary.

In those cases in which the Gentleman appointed to officiate in the situation mentioned under the preceding head, may belong to a different station, an Extra Allowance is to be granted at the rate of 5 Rupees per diem.

Judge or Magistrate of a Zillah or City Court, Collector of Land Revenue or of — Customs, Commercial Resident, Salt Agent, or His Assistant, and Opium Agent, or his Deputy.

Whenever the services of any of the Officers enumerated above may be required in the interior of their Districts, or at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, no extra Allowance for travelling, or on other account is to be granted.

The foregoing Rule is not however, to be considered applicable to the superintendents of Salt Chokies, who, on the ground or established usage, will be authorized to charge in a contingent Bill the *bona fide* expenses incurred by them in travelling through the extensive tracts of country respectively committed to their superintendence.

Magistrate, Collector of Land Revenue, ditto of Customs, Opium Agent, and Commercial Resident.

When a Register to Provincial Courts, or Assistant to any of the Officers enumerated above, shall be deputed into the interior of the Districts to which they are attached, or employed at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, they are to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 10 per diem.

When a Register, or Acting Register of a Zillah or City Court, shall be deputed or employed in the manner stated under the foregoing head, he is to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 10 per diem.

The additional Extra Allowance stated in the preceding head is intended to compensate for the loss of Fees, to which the Officer, so deputed or employed, will be subjected during his absence from his head station.

The orders of Government in the Judicial Department, of the 13th October, 1809, in regard to Absentees, are to continue in full effect.

These Orders direct, that any Civil Officer, who may obtain leave of absence, shall forward a Certificate to the Auditor's Office, signed by the person to whom he may deliver over charge, and from whom he may again receive charge of his Office, specifying the date on which he may have relinquished, and on which he may have resumed charge respectively.

In cases in which it is necessary, from the nature of the appointment, to depute a Civil Servant to relieve an Officer who has obtained leave of absence, the individual leaving his station is to forward to the Auditor a certificate from his immediate superior in Office, or if he should have no immediate superior in Office, or if circumstances should render it impracticable to obtain such certificate, a notification, attested by himself, stating the date of his return to it.

The Civil and Commercial Auditors will be intrusted to pass all Bills for Extra

Deputation Allowances, provided for by the foregoing Rules, without the delay of a reference to Government; and the certificates stated in the preceding paragraphs are to guide them, in regard to the periods during which deductions are to be made from the Salaries of Absentees, and in respect to the date from which the Extra and Deputation Allowances are to commence, and the periods when they are to cease.—G. G. in C. 1st March, 1817.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES PASSED ON THE 1st MARCH, 1817.

SECTIONS 26, 27, 31, AND 32, ARE ABROGATED.

In Section 30, first line, the words "Registers or Acting Registers of Zillah or City Courts" are to be substituted for the words, "Registers to Provincial Courts," which Appointments have been abolished.

The words "Joint Magistrates," are to be added in the Margin of Section 28. Under the foregoing modifications, the case of an Assistant Officiating as Register or Joint Magistrate, or as Magistrate or as Judge and Magistrate, and of a Register Officiating as Joint Magistrate, or as Judge and Magistrate, will come within the Provisions of section 22.

The following addition is to be made to the 7th Article of the Printed Rules.—Individuals who may from "ill health, be unable to perform their duties, and who may, "in consequence, be compelled to deliver over charge of their Offices to another "person, shall be subject to the specified deductions, although they may not actually leave their stations."

The following revised scale of deductions to be made from the allowances of Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, for the benefit of their health, under the prescribed Certificates, is authorized by Government, and is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1822.

Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong on certificate of ill health, if absent for a period not exceeding two years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-10th from their allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period beyond two years, and not exceeding two, and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-5th for such additional period and if the term of absence shall exceed two and half years, the whole of the Allowances of the Absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

FORT WILLIAM, }
Gen. Dept. March, 29, 1822. }

In reference to the Resolutions passed by Government, on the 1st March, 1817, and 29th March, 1822, relative to reductions to be made from the Salaries of Civil Servants, when absent from their Stations, whether on account of bad health or on account of their private affairs, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a public General letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823, be published for General information, and that the Rules be prescribed by the Honorable Court, applicable to the case of Civil Servants, absent from their stations on account of ill health, do take effect from the 1st proximo.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823.

With the exceptions hereafter stated, a deduction of 1-8th to be made from Salaries and Allowances not exceeding 2,000 Rupees per mensem, for one year, and of 1-16th for the next Six Months, after the expiration of which period the Allowance only of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

On Salaries and Allowances exceeding 2,000 Rs. per mensem 1-6th for one year and 1-4th for the next six months. Thereafter the Allowance of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

The exceptions above alluded to are those contained in the 8th and 9th Clauses of the Regulations established in March, 1817, with such modifications as may be required by the foregoing rules.

In the first of those Clauses it is stated, that no deduction is to be made from Allowances which do not exceed 500 Rupees per mensem; and by the second it is

provided, that in cases in which the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants exceed 500 Rupees per mensem, only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the prescribed rate would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, the deduction shall be carried only so far as will leave to the individual the monthly sum of 500 Rupees.

We direct, that these Rules of exception have effect during one year only : that for the next six months, a deduction be made at the rate of 1-8th, and that thereafter the individual, if a Factor or Writer, receive not, as in other cases, merely the Allowance of a Servant out of employ, which, in that event, would amount only to 162 Rupees per mensem, but the Allowance of a Servant out of employ, which, in that event, would amount only to 162 Rupees per mensem, but the Allowance of a Junior Merchant out of employ, viz. 224 Rupees per mensem.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Gen. Dept. September 25, 1833. }

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the severity with which the operation of the Rules relative to deductions from the Allowances of Absentees on account of ill health, passed on the 25th September last, will, as they now stand, affect the interests of many of the Civil Servants at present absent beyond Sea, for the benefit of their health, has been pleased to determine, that the former Rules of the 29th March, 1822, shall remain in force, as applicable to such Individuals actually absent at the Cape of Good Hope, or other places, within the limits of the Honorable Company's Trade, for such a period as may afford them the opportunity of returning within a term not exceeding in any case Six Months from the time when the infirmity may reach the place of residence of the persons in question, or be otherwise communicated to them.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Gen. Dept. Nov. 13, 1823. }

With reference to the Orders of Government, dated the 1st of March, 1817, regarding absentees in the Civil branch of the Service, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Resolutions, passed this day, on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October:—

Resolved, that the Rule for a deduction of one-sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, absent from their Stations, on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the Resolutions passed on the 1st March, 1817, be rescinded; that the Rule contained in the 7th paragraph of the same Resolutions, for a deduction of one-sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, compelled to leave their Stations, on account of sickness, “during the whole period of their absence,” be modified; and that in future, any Civil Servants, who may, with the sanction of Government, (to be granted or not, as may appear proper to the Governor General in Council, in each case,) be absent from his Station or Office, whether on account of his private affairs or sickness, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized Allowances. If, however, the absence of such Servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be made from his Allowances, for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill health, as provided for by the Rules in force.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Gen. Dept. Sept. 29, 1825. }

CIVIL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The resolution of Government, of the 17th February, 1829, reducing the Allowances attached to the several Offices held by Covenanted Civil Servants; but the Court of Directors resolved, that the allowances of none of their Civil Servants, under the rank of Members of Council, (with the exceptions of the Political Residents at

foreign Courts, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and Senior Members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade,) ought to exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they directed, that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, (viz. 20th October, 1829,) be regarded as the established maximum to which, (excepting in the Offices above enumerated,) the total personal allowances of a Civil Servant, whether employed in the Territorial or Commercial Departments, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission, shall, in all cases, be invariably restricted.

SUBSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

To a Senior Merchant, per month	Sa.	Rs.	325	9	0
—Junior ditto ditto	"	"	244	2	0
—Factor or Writer	"	"	162	12	7

The period of Service of Writers, appointed in Europe, is understood to commence from the date of their arrival at the Presidency at which they are to serve; and that of Writers residing in India at the time of their appointment, from the date of arrival at the said Presidency, of the first Writer, appointed in Europe of the same season.

TRAVELLING CHARGES ALLOWED TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

To a Resident, Collector, Agent, Judge, or Commissioner, per mile, whether by land or water	Sa.	Rs.	2	2
To an Assistant Register, Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon			1	1

Bills for travelling, charges, agreeably to the following form, are to be transmitted to the Civil Auditor's Office, where the precise distance, if left blank, will be filled up:—

The Honorable Company,..... Dr.
 To my Travelling charges from----- to----- as Judge, (Register, &c. &c.) of the latter station, being a medium distance of-----miles, at 1. 1 (or 2 2) per mileSicca Rupees----- Shahabad, the-----of-----, 18--,
 Errors Excepted

PASSAGE MONEY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Commanders of the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships are not permitted to receive more than the following sums, for their passage and accommodation at their table, viz.

CIVIL SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

Members of Council,	£	200
Senior or Junior Merchant, or Factor		170
Writer, (including charter party allowance,)		150

CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

Factor, (certified by the Governor General in Council, to be under the necessity of returning from India,)	Sa.	Rs.	2,000
Writers (ditto,)			

PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF 5 YEARS.

No person, who shall have held any Station whatever in India, in the Service of the East India Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member in Council, who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council shall not return to India, within the space of five years next, after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court, especially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 33. Geo. III. Chap. 52, Sec. 70.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

JUDICIAL, AND JUDICIAL FISCAL.

	<i>Salaries per annum.</i>
	<i>St. Rs.</i>
Judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	52,200
Judge of a Provincial Court.....	36,000
Register of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	36,000
Deputy Register of ditto.....	14,400
Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit.....	42,000
Judge of City or Zillah Court.....	30,000
Judge and Magistrate of ditto.....	30,000
Magistrate of ditto.....	19,200
Joint Magistrate and Register of ditto.....	12,000
Principal Assistant to the Agent of Governor General, Sangor and Nur- buddah Territories, above 11 years.....	30,000
Ditto, above 8 years.....	25,200
Ditto, above 5 years.....	19,200
Ditto, above 3 years.....	13,200
Commissioner in Kemahon.....	30,000
Assistant to ditto.....	8,400
Judge, Magistrate and Collector of Raughan.....	36,000
Register and Assistant of ditto.....	12,000
Collector and Magistrate of Calcutta.....	36,000
Collector and Magistrate.....	30,000
Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate.....	19,200
Head Assistant of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	8,400
Second ditto.....	7,200
Third ditto.....	6,000
Assistant.....	4,800

FISCAL.

Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue.....	52,200
Senior Secretary ditto.....	36,000
Junior Secretary ditto.....	31,200
Sub-Secretary ditto.....	14,400
Head Assistant ditto.....	8,400
Second Assistant ditto.....	6,000
Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828.....	45,000
Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.....	52,200
Secretary ditto.....	31,200
Head Assistant ditto, with charge of Salt Chowkies.....	14,100
Second Assistant ditto, with charge of Salt Chowkies and Stamps.....	8,100
Opium Agent at Behar.....	42,000
Opium Agent at Benares.....	24,000
Salt Agent at Tumlook.....	50,000
Hidgelee.....	50,000
Jessore.....	30,000
Salt Agent and Collector.....	36,000
Collector, in charge of Customs and Salt Chowkies, Deputy Opium } Agent, and also Collector of Customs..... }	30,000
Deputy and Sub-Collector, and Joint Magistrate.....	12,000
Superintendent of Sulkea Salt Golahs.....	30,000
of Eastern Salt Chowkies.....	19,200
Collector of Customs at Calcutta.....	42,000
First Deputy ditto.....	20,400
Second ditto ditto.....	14,400

	<i>Salaries per annum.</i>
	<i>St. Rs.</i>
Head Assistant ditto.....	12,000
Second ditto ditto.....	8,400
Collector of Customs at Moorshedabad.....	30,000
Commissioner of Sunderbuns.....	30,000
Assistant in the Revenue and Salt Departments.....	4,300

POLITICAL.

Resident at Hydrabad.....	66,000
———— Lucknow.....	66,000
———— Nagpore.....	66,000
———— Indore.....	60,000
———— Gwalior.....	60,000
———— Katmaudhoo.....	42,000
Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad.....	36,000
Commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.....	50,000
Commissioner of Ajmere.....	66,000
Superintendent of ditto.....	36,000
Head Assistant and Deputy Agent, Indore.....	20,400
———— to Resident at Hydrabad.....	9,000
———— Nepal.....	9,000
Second Assistant to Resident at Hydrabad.....	7,200
Assistant to Commissioner at Delhi.....	4,800

COMMERCIAL.

Board of Trade, Senior Member.....	72,200
————, Junior ditto.....	72,200
————, Secretary.....	23,200
————, Assistant.....	6,000
Commercial Resident, Cossimbazar.....	43,000
————, Budgeah.....	56,000
————, Radanagore.....	56,000
————, Commercilly.....	30,000
————, Jungypore.....	30,000
————, Rungpore.....	30,000
————, Sonamooky.....	30,000
Export Ware-house-keeper.....	42,500
Head Assistant to ditto.....	18,000
Second ditto ditto.....	9,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary to Government.....	52,200
Deputy Secretary.....	18,000
Assistant Secretary.....	8,400
Accountant General.....	72,200
Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.....	37,200
Accountant in the Judicial, Revenue, Commercial and Marine Departments, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt, and Opium Accounts.....	31,200
Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.....	25,200
Head Assistant to Accountant General with Office of Secretary to the Civil Annuity Fund.....	12,000
Assistant to ditto.....	6,000
Civil Auditor.....	36,000
Sub-Treasurer.....	43,200
Head Assistant to ditto.....	8,400
Post Master General.....	37,200
Mint Master including Superintendent of Stamps.....	37,200
Writer, attached to the College.....	3,762

THE APPENDIX.

PART IV.

King's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK,	Full Price of Com- missions.		Difference in value between the several Commissions in suc- cession.		Difference in value between Full and Half-pay.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Life Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	7250	0	1900	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant.....	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet.....	1260	0					
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	7250	0	1900	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant.....	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	6175	0	1600	0	1533	0	0
Major.....	4575	0	1350	0	1352	0	0
Captain.....	3225	0	2035	0	1034	3	4
Lieutenant.....	1190	0	350	0	632	13	4
Cornet.....	840	0			200	0	0
<i>Foot Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel.....	8300	0	3500	0			
Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col.....	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain.....	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant.....	1200	0					
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	4500	0	1300	0	1314	0	0
Major.....	3200	0	1400	0	949	0	0
Captain.....	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant.....	700	0	250	0	365	0	0
Ensign.....	450	0			150	0	0
<i>Fusileers and Rifle Corps.</i>							
1st Lieutenant.....	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant.....	500	0			200	0	0

PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED

(Who were promoted to these Ranks previous to 1818.)

General.....	l. 18s.	per diem.
Lieutenant General.....	l. 12s. 6d.	per diem.
Major General.....	l. 5s.	per diem.

N. B. By the Regulation of 18th Feb. 1818, the establishment of General Officers receiving Unattached Pay is to be gradually reduced to 120, at 25s. per diem; and Officers since promoted to be General Officers receive the Rate of Pay only of their last Regimental Commission.

The Payments are made *Quarterly*, at the Pay Office, Whitehall.

STAFF PAY.

	l.	s.	d.
Field Marshal, Commanding in Chief	16	8	9
Commander of the Forces.....	9	9	6
General.....	5	13	6
Lieutenant General	} When employed as such upon the Staff	}	3 15 10
Major General			1 17 11
Brigadier General..			1 8 6
Colonel			1 2 9
Adjutant General, at home.....	} in War.....	}	4 5 4
..... abroad			3 15 10
Deputy Adjutant General, abroad and at home.....			1 17 11
Principal Assistant Adjutant General, at home			0 19 0
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, at home			0 19 0
Assistant Adjutant General, abroad			0 14 3
Deputy ditto			0 14 3
Sub ditto			0 9 6
Quarter Master General, at home	} in War	}	0 4 9
..... abroad			4 5 4
Deputy ditto, abroad and at home			3 15 10
Assistant ditto, abroad			1 17 11
Deputy ditto ditto			0 19 0
Sub ditto ditto ditto			0 14 3
Perm. Dis. Assistant to the Quarter Master General as Lieut. Colonel	} of Cavalry including 1s. 6d. in lieu of a Servant	}	0 9 6
Ditto as Major of Cavalry ditto ditto			0 4 9
Dep. Ass. Quar. Mast. Gen. Quars. when 15s. a day gross			1 0 9
Temporary Assist. Quarter Master General			0 14 3
Military Secretary, abroad			0 9 5
Assistant ditto ditto			0 19 0
Military Secretary in North Britain			0 9 6
Inspector of Army Clothing			0 9 6
Commandant General of Hospitals			0 19 0
Aide-de-Camp to the King			1 8 6
Ditto to a General Officer			0 10 5
Major of Brigade			0 9 6
Chaplain to the Forces (if commissioned)			0 9 6
Principal Veterinary Surgeon			0 16 0
Provost Marshal, abroad, (if commissioned)			0 9 6
Deputy ditto ditto			0 9 6

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissary General	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General	1	8	6
Assistant Commissary General	0	14	3
Deputy ditto	0	9	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000*l.* per Annum.Principal Inspector, 1,200*l.* per Annum.

Inspector of Hospitals	1	17	11
Deputy ditto	1	3	9
Physician	0	19	0
Surgeon	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 years service	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Rec. Dist.	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon	0	7	6
Purveyor of Hospitals	0	19	0
Deputy ditto	0	9	6
Apothecary	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant	0	6	6
Ditto abroad	0	7	6
Disp. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad	0	6	0

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>	<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>
Field Marshal; General, } To be speci-		*Sec. to Comm. of Forces ..	
or Lt. Gen. command- } ally consider-		*Aide-de-camp	
ing in Chief at the time } ed.		*Major of Brigade	
Lieutenant General	£ 400	Assistant Comm. Gen.	
Major General; or Brigadier } 350		*Judge Advocate	100
General commanding a Bri- } gade.....		Chaplain	
Colonel		Paymaster	
Lieutenant Colonel ..		Physician	
*Adjutant General		Surgeon, Staff or Regimental..	
*Quarter-master-General		Purveyor	70
*Dept. Adj. Gen. if Chief of } 300		Lieutenant	
the Department		Adjutant	
*Dep. Quarter-master General } if Ditto		Assistant Surgeon.....	
Inspector of Hospitals		Cornet.....	
Major Commanding	250	Ensign.....	
Major		Second Lieutenant.....	
*Dep. Adjutant General ..		Volunteer, Classing as Cornet } 50	
*Dep. Qua. master General ..	200	or Ensign.....	
Dep. Insp. of Hospitals ..		*Regimental Quarter Master....	
Captain		Apothecary	
*Assistant Adj. General		Hospital Assistance	
*Dep. ditto	100	Veterinary Surgeon	
*Ass. Qua. master General...		Deputy Purveyor	
*Deputy ditto		The Officers marked thus * to have the Allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.	

HALF PAY.

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.			NEW RATE.		
	Cavalry.			Infantry.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel	0	13	0	0	12	0
Lieutenant Colonel	0	10	0	0	8	6
Major	0	8	0	0	7	6
Captain	0	5	6	0	5	0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards .. .. .	.....	0	3	11	.....	.....
Lieutenant	0	3	0	0	2	4
Do above Seven Years standing .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	4
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant, or Ensign,	0	2	6	0	1	10
Paymaster	0	7	6	0	7	6
Adjutant	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do. red. since 1802	0	4	0	0	4	0
Quarter Master	0	3	0	0	2	0
Surgeon, or Staff Surgeon	0	6	0	0	6	0
Asst. Surgeon, or Staff Asst. Surgeon ..	0	3	0	0	3	0
Veterinary Surgeon	0	3	6	.....	0	4

N.B.—Lieuts. and Capts. of the Foot Guards 7s.—Ensigns and Lieuts. 4s.

STAFF.—Commissary Gen. 29s. 3d. Dep. do. 14s. 8d. Assistant do. 7s. 4d. Dep. do. 4s. 11d. Inspector of Hospitals, 20s. Dep. do. 12s. 6d. Do. after 20 years service, 15s. Physician 10s. Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years service, if ill health, 10s. after 30 years service, 15s. Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 5s. Assistant Surgeon, 4s. Apothecary, 5s. after 20 years service, 7s. 6d. Hospital Assistant 2s. Purveyor, 10s. Deputy do. 5s. Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years service, 4s. 6d.—ten, 5s. 6d.—twenty, 7s.—and thirty years service, 12s. but liable to variation. Chaplain to the Forces 5s. (*liable to the variation*).

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th Jun., 1814, and so those placed upon Half Pay from the year 1793, to the 25th June, 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of Half Pay are paid Quarterly, without Deduction, at the Pay Office, Whitehall.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Army.			Life Gds.			Horse Gds.			Dragoon Guards & Dragoons.			Foot Guards.			Foot, Staff J. & Wag. Tr.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Field Marshal.....	37	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General.....	22	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. General.....	17	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major General.....	12	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	11	5	0	12	9	0	12	19	0	12	7	0	12	15	0	11	5	0
Lieut. Col. Comdt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	0
Lieutenant Colonel.....	10	6	0	11	6	0	11	3	0	10	13	0	11	1	0	9	18	0
Major Commandant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	0	.....	.....	.....	10	2	0
Major.....	10	2	0	10	16	0	10	18	0	10	5	0	10	13	0	9	14	0
Captain.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	0	10	7	0	9	15	0	9	17	0	9	4	0
Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	0	8	14	0	8	2	0	9	0	0	6	13	10
Second do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	10
Cornet or Ensign.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	6	12	0	6	0	0	4	16	2	4	11	10
Paymaster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	0	.....	.....	.....	10	2	0
Adjutant.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	0	5	14	0	4	14	0	4	12	0	4	12	0
Adj. with Rank of } Lieutenant..... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....	9	9	4
Adj. with Rank of } Cornet, 2d Lieut. } or Ensign..... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12	0	8	12	0	.....	.....	.....	7	8	0
Quarter-Master.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	0	5	0	0	4	13	10	4	13	10
Surgeon Major.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	0	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2
Assistant do.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	0	4	19	0	4	19	0	4	19	0	4	19	0
Veterinary do.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....

"An Officer obtaining a Commission in any Corps of Cavalry or Infantry of the Line, or Fencible Corps, is to be charged with the Fees thereof by the Regimental or District Paymaster, or by the Agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the Pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the Fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the Officer's Pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said Fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the Officer's Pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the Agent, by whom the Fees shall have been paid."—*Vide Collection of Regulations, dated War Office, 25th April, 1807, page 162.*

N. B.—This Regulation also applies to *Brevet Commissions*.

**ANNUAL PENSION, ROYAL BOUNTY, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES,
Granted to the Families of Deceased Officers of the Land Forces, under the Rules and Regulations established by the Warrants of 12th June, 1824.**

Bank of the Officer.	Royal Bounty.			Compassionate Allowances		The Aggregate Amount of Allowances granted to the Family of any one Officer in no case to exceed.	
	Pension to Widow.			To Widow, in lieu of ordinary Pension.		To Mother or Sister.	
	£120			Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.		Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.	
	According to the circumstances of the case.	100 <i>l</i> .	120 <i>l</i> .	Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.	Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.	Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.	Of an Officer killed in Action, or dying of Wounds Within Six Months.
General Officers.....	200 <i>l</i> .	100 <i>l</i> .	120 <i>l</i> .	25 to 40 <i>l</i> each.	16 to 20 <i>l</i> each.	50 <i>l</i> .	300 <i>l</i> .
Colonels of Regiments not General Officers.....	90	90	90	18 25	14 16	360	Not exceeding the Annual Amount of the Half Pay attached to the Rank of the Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonels.....	200	100	80	18 25	14 16	330	
Majors.....	70	90	70	16 20	12 14	280	
Captains, Paymasters.....	70	60	40	12 16	9 12	180	
Lieutenants, Adjutants.....	60	50	40	8 14	5 10	100	
Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.....	46	40	36	8 14	5 10	80	
Quarter-Masters.....	40	35	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Veterinary Surgeons.....	40	35	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Regimental Chaplains.....	30	30	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Inspector of Hospitals.....	70	90	70	16 20	12 14	250	
Deputy Insps. of Hospitals, Physicians, Surgeons, Majors of Foot Guards.....	50	60	50	12 16	9 12	150	
Surgeon-Purveyors, Apothecaries.....	45	50	55	12 16	9 12	125	
Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Matrons.....	40	45	40	8 14	5 10	100	
Hospital Assistants, Hospital Matrons.....	30	35	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Deputy Staff and Garrison Chaplains General.....	90	*	*	*	14 16	*	
Chaplains to Forces, District Paymasters, Provost Marshals, if commissioned such.....	50	*	*	*	9 12	*	
Other Staff or Garrison Officers according to the Regimental Commissions which they held when placed on Half-Pay.....							
Commissariat Department.							
Commissary General.....	120	*	*	25 40	16 20	*	
Deputy Commissary General.....	60	*	*	16 20	12 14	*	
Deputy Commissary General, after having been three years on Full Pay.....	70	*	*	18 25	14 16	*	
Assistant Commissary General.....	50	*	*	12 16	9 12	*	
Dep. Asst. Commissary Gen.....	40	*	*	8 14	5 10	*	

N. B.—The Payments are made Quarterly, at the Pay Office, Whitehall; and those of the Commissariat Department, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY—REGIMENTAL PAY

	Life Guards.		Horse Guards.		Foot Guards.		Dr. Gds. and Dr.	R. Wag. Train.	Foot.	R. Staff Corps.	Royal Artillery.		Royal Eng.	Royal Marines.	Militia and Fencib.
	Subsistence per Diem nett.	Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.	Subsistence per Diem nett.	Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.	Subsistence per Diem nett.	Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.					Marching and Invalid Battalion.	Horse Brigade.			
Colonel Commandant.....	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 12 10	1 2 6	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 2 6
Colonel.....	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 6 1	1 8 6	1 3 6	1 12 10	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 7 6	1 6 3	1 17 10	1 17 10	1 2 6
Lieut. Colonel.....	0 19 6	0 16 0	1 1 6	1 7 0	0 14 6	1 4 6	0 19 2	0 18 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 2 1	1 6 1	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 15 11
Major.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 12 6	0 16 6	0 14 2	0 12 6	0 11 7	0 13 8	1 1 2	0 11 1	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 14 1
Captain.....	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 10 6
Do. having higher Rank by Brevet.....	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 10 6
Lieutenant.....	0 7 3	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3
Do. above 7 years stand- ing.....	0 13 6	0 13 1	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 6	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 15 9	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 4
Platoon Sergeant.....	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6
Quarter Master.....	0 9 6	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4
Sergeon Major.....	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Battalion Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Assistant Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Surgeon's Mate.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Veterinary Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6

The difference between the Subsistence and Gross Pay of the Officers of these Regiments, after deducting Foundry, Hospital, and Agency, is paid as "Arrears."

These rates include 2s. 6d. for a horse. 1s. 6d. for a mule or pony to pay as 1st Lieutenant. 1s. 6d. for a mule or pony to pay as Sub-lieutenant. If holding another appointment in the Regt. if otherwise, 5s. per diem.

MEM.—Regimental Surgeons of the Line, those of the Royal Artillery, and Vet. Surgeons, after certain periods of service, receive the following Rates of Pay, viz.

Surgeons of the Line, and Royal Artillery		Veterinary Surgeons	
After 7 years Service.....	14 1 per diem.	After 3 years Service.....	10 per diem.
— 20 do. do.....	18 10 do	— 10 do.....	12 do
		— 20 do.....	15 do.

STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

A Candidate for Admission to the Senior Department of the College must be a Commissioned Officer in the Army, and must have completed the *twenty-first* year of his age. He must have actually served as a Commissioned Officer with his Regiment for three-years abroad, or four years at home, unless he should have been reduced to Half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory Testimonials as to Character and Conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of Service to which he belongs.

These Testimonials must be from the Officer commanding the Regiment in which he is serving, or, if on Half-pay from an Officer of Rank in the Service.

Every Candidate will have to undergo an Examination previously to Admission. The Examination will be chiefly in the Elements of Geometry; but if deemed necessary, it will be extended to other elementary parts of Education requisite to qualify him for making progress in the branches of Instruction taught at the College.

All the Students will have the free use, under such Regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the Books, Maps, and Plans in the College Library.

The time allowed for the course of Education at the Senior Department is One year from the date of the Admission of each Officer. This period may be prolonged, however, by special permission, obtained through the Governor, from the Commander in-Chief, when such indulgence appears to be merited.

The number of Students in the Senior Department is at present limited to fifteen.

Each Student pays into the funds of the College such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Lord of Commissioners.

The Annual Subscription at present is Thirty Guineas.

Lodging Money is allowed to the Officer of the Senior Department, to procure themselves Lodgings in the vicinity of the College, if not provided with quarters. And Forage Money for one Horse (under the authority of the College Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their Studies to qualify them for sketching in the Field.

Every Officer studying at the Senior Department is required to wear his Uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his Regiment.

In case any Officer belonging to the Senior Department conduct himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the Institution, or holding out a bad Example to the Young Gentlemen of the Junior Department, or, either by want of application or in other respects, a Report upon his Conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the Institution.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 453. GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse-Guards, 24th August, 1827.*

His Majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragement to Officers on Half-Pay, to become Settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1827, and 15th May, 1827, to command that the following additional inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those Officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All Officers on Half-pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their Service, or Officers on Half-pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served Twenty Years, half of which on Full Pay, have been reduced, or have retired to Half-pay on account of Wounds or impaired Health, shall be exempted from that part of the Regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th June, 1826, which requires the Officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his Commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such Commission, in the same manner as Officers on Full Pay, who having purchased their Commissions, or having served Twenty Years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to Officers of all ranks, whether on Full Pay, Retired Full Pay or Half Pay; but that, in the two latter Classes, all Sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2nd May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the Officers on Half Pay would be excluded thereby from Sale: and in order that the Government may have full security for the appropriation of the Sums produced by the Sale of Commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's Command, that the Agent to whom the Purchase Money be paid shall be instructed to retain in his Hands one-tenth of the Amount in each case, to be paid to the Officer who purposes to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispose of his Commission, or his Half Pay, with that view, upon his producing to the Agent a Certificate, signed by the Master of the Vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such Vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the Colony.

By His Majesty's Command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant General.

NO. 478. GENERAL ORDER.—*Horse-Guards, 18th July, 1829.*

His Majesty, being desirous to encourage Officers to become Settlers in the British North American Provinces, is pleased to command, that Grants of Land, in the proportions underneath said, shall, on the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief, be made to those Officers who may be induced to avail themselves of the offer, viz.—

Lieutenant-Colonel	Acres, 1200
Major	1000
Captain	800
Subaltern	500

subject always to the condition of actual Residence and Cultivation of the Land so granted, within a certain period.

On application all papers respecting the matter British Provinces of North America, additional papers may, and it is desired, shall be considered as entitling them to the intended grant, provided they have obtained the consent of their Commanders; and in order that His Majesty's Government may have full security for the appropriation to the intended purpose of the sums produced by the Sale, it is His Majesty's Command, that the Agent, to whom the Purchase Money is paid, shall be instructed to retain in his Hands one-tenth of the amount in each case, until a Certificate shall be transmitted to the General Commanding in the Province, that the Officer actually settled,—the intended Money will then be paid to him.

By Command of the Right Honourable, the General Commanding in Chief,

HERBERT TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDA.

Horse-Guards, 30th June, 1830.

Subalterns upon Half-Pay who may be desirous of Retiring, receiving a commuted Allowance for the same, are requested to address themselves to the Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief, transmitting to him a Certificate from a Medical Officer of the present state of their Health, and informing him of their Age, whether they are Married and have Children, and if they are actually in the Receipt of Half-Pay at this Moment.

Horse-Guards, 30th April, 1830.

Captains who Volunteered from the Militia, and are now on Half-Pay with Temporary Rank, will be allowed to commute their Half-Pay, on conditions which will be made known to them by the Military Secretary, as soon as they shall have reported to the General Commanding in Chief, their Age and State of Health. Vouched by a proper Medical Certificate.

CIRCULAR, No. 647.

War-Office, 21st November, 1829.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several Rules and Orders under which Pensions and Allowances are granted on account of Wound, received in Action should be consolidated and amended, and that certain additional Regulations relative thereto shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the Officers under your Command, a Copy of the amended Regulation, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which Officers now on the Pension List shall, during periods of not less than Five Years, have been in receipt of Pensions for Wounds received in Action, they shall in future enjoy their Pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

Officer Commanding

Regiment of
6244

1

Warrant regulating the Grant of Pensions and Allowances to Officers of the Land Forces, for Wounds received in Action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several Rules and Orders under which Pensions and Allowances are granted on account of Wounds received in Action, by Officers of Our Land Forces, and to establish certain additional Regulations relative thereto; Our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the Regulation annexed to this our Warrant shall be the sole Rule on this head; and that the cases in which Pensions and Allowances may be recommended to Us to be granted to Officers, shall be limited to Wounds and Injuries received in Action, and shall be established by the production of such Certificates and Reports of Medical Boards as shall be required by Our Secretary at War.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 14th Day of November, in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1st. If an Officer shall receive a Wound in Action, which shall occasion the loss of an Eye, or a Limb, or the total use of a Limb, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a Limb, he may be eligible to receive a Gratuity in Money of One Year's Full Pay of the Regimental Rank, or Staff Appointment, held by him at the time he was Wounded.

2nd. If an Officer shall be Wounded in Action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of Army Medical Officers assembled by order of the Secretary at War, that such Officer has, in consequence of his Wound, lost a Limb or an Eye, or has totally lost the use of a Limb, or that he has sustained a severe Injury in Action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of a Limb, he may be recommended to His Majesty for a Pension at the rate fixed in the annexed Scale, for the Rank held by him when he was Wounded, and commencing One Year after the Wound was received: the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3rd. If the Officer shall have lost more than one Limb or Eye, he may be recommended for a Pension for each Limb or Eye so lost in Action.

4th. If the Wound received by an Officer in Action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be nearly equal, but not fully equal, to the loss of a Limb, such Officer may be recommended for a Gratuity of Eighteen Months' Full Pay of his Regimental Rank, or Staff Appointment, held by him when Wounded; in

which case no Pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this Regulation.

5th. If any Wound received in Action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a Limb, the Officer receiving such Wound may, in consideration of the expense attending the cure thereof, receive a Gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from Three to Twelve Month's Full Pay of the Regimental Rank, or Staff Appointment, held by him at the time he was Wounded.

6th. If an Officer shall have held a Pension for a Wound received in Action for a term of Five Years, and shall have been examined, twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such Pension; but if the Officer, before the expiration of the term of Five Years, shall have so far recovered that his Wound or Injury is not fully equal to the loss of a Limb, then he shall cease to receive such Pension, and shall have a Gratuity of Full Pay according to the degree of his Injury, as laid down in Article 5.

7th. If within the period of Five Years after a Wound has been received, an Officer does not apply for the Pension, or, applying for it, the Wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a Limb, such Officer's claim to a Pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th. No Gratuity or Allowance for any Wound shall be granted after the lapse of Five Years from the time the Wound was received.

9th. No Pension for the loss of One Eye, from a Wound received in Action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of Vision shall have occurred within Five Years after the Wound was received, and be solely attributable to such Wound.

10th. As a general rule, the Pension shall be granted according to Regimental Rank; but in cases in which Officers with Brevet Rank shall have been employed at the time they were Wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions, the Pensions shall be given according to the Brevet Rank.

11th. These Pensions, being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by Wounds received in Action, may be held together with any other Pay and Allowance to which an Officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

PAY OF CERTAIN GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that the General Officers in our Army, who are not Colonels of Regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by Our Warrant of 22nd July, 1830; Our will and pleasure is that the Pay of all General Officers in Our Army, who, under the Fourth Regulation of the Warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full Pay of their last Regimental Commission, shall from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of Four Hundred Pounds per Annum.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 28th day of May, 1835, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
HOWICK.

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th June, 1835, No. 520.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which Soldiers have drawn their Bayonets upon each other, and also upon other Persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the Streets and in Public Houses. The General Commanding-in-Chief desires, that the Soldiers of the Army may be reminded, that they are armed for the Protection of their King and Country, and for the support

and execution of the Laws, when *lawfully* called out for these purposes; that they wear their Side Arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and, that it is the duty of the Soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed, as Soldiers, with their Side Arms.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an Offence, by the punishment and degradation of every Soldier who shall, hereafter, be convicted of it.

To this end LORD HILL desires, that Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts will bring to summary Trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful Conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his Bayonet, for the purpose of using it against another Person, in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every Soldier convicted before a Court-Martial of having used, or attempted to use, his Side Arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the Punishment awarded by the Court, be degraded on the Public Parade, in front of the Regiment or Depôt to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his Bayonet and Bayonet Belt, and proclaimed by the Commanding Officer as a Man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his Bayonet, except in the Ranks, under the view and command of his Officer.

In all such cases, the Offender shall be stripped of his Side Arms by the Pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded shall not be suffered to wear his Bayonet or Bayonet Belt, except upon Duty, for One Year from the date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good Soldier is entitled, and shall march to Church, in the Ranks, without Side Arms. His Name shall, moreover, be posted up in some conspicuous place in the Barrack Room of the Company to which he belongs, on the Barrack Gate, and on the Doors of the Guard House, and Canteen.

The General Commanding-in-Chief feels confident that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of Officers, and the vigilance of the Non-Commissioned Officers, soon rescue the Army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient heretofore unknown amongst British Soldiers.

By Command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

THE APPENDIX.

PART V.

Military Regulations.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

I—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

1. It is on the Officers, holding the Command and Charge of Companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a Native Corps mainly depend; and it will be generally found, that in Corps, where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the Officers, of this rank the Men are well behaved, smart, and soldier-like, whether on, or off duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it, where it is wanting, the Officers Commanding Companies, must be vested with sufficient authority, to encourage merit and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring, on every trifling occasion, to the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers Commanding Companies, may grant indulgence to deserving Men of their Companies, to a certain extent: they may grant leave for one or two days, excepting at Muster; but this leave is on no account to extend to a later hour than Tattoo-beating. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent, will require the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and must be made through the Officers in charge of Companies.

3. Officers in Command of Companies, are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their Companies; and to enable them to ascertain that their orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a Private Parade of Companies once a week, at sunset. This Parade is solely for the inspection of the Officers Commanding Companies. All deficiencies in the Appointments, or Clothing of the Men, with the causes that led to them, to be reported, for the Commanding Officer's information, through the Quarter Master.

4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four Sections, with a proper proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers to each; and the European Officers will endeavour to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the Commanders of Sections constantly to be reminded, that their credit, as smart Officers, worthy of their advancement, will depend on the soldier-like appearance of their Sections. To carry this into effect, in most Native Corps, will require time and much attention; but when once effected, it will be productive of the best results. An Officer, however, must not rest satisfied that his orders are attended to, merely because he has given them; he will have many obstacles to overcome in introducing this Regulation, and he should make it a point of seeing his Sections paraded occasionally, under their Non-Commissioned Officers, before filling in as a Company. A roll of each Section is to be kept by the Non-Commissioned Officer, and no alteration to be made in it, without an order from the Officer in Command of the Company.

5. The Officers Commanding Companies, are responsible for the payment of their Companies; for the Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Regimental Appointments in use, and for the repair of Arms.

6. They are authorized to enforce the execution of all Orders and Regulations, relating to the interior discipline and economy of their Companies, by ordering those Men, who neglect or disobey them, extra duty, or punishment Drill, not exceeding four days' Guard, or ten days' Drill.

7. They will occasionally visit the Men of their Companies, who may be in Hospital, and ascertain, by personal inquiry, if they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick Men, this essential part of an Officer's duty, should be particularly attended to, in unhealthy situations ; nothing being so gratifying to the Native Soldier, as to perceive that his Officer is interested in his welfare

8. The following Books are to be kept in each Company.

One for copies of Muster Rules and Pay Ab tracts.

One Book for Family Remittance Bills.

A Roll of Native Officers and Men, with a list of their nearest relations, in the order of succession, opposite each Man's name.

One, for the Long Roll of the Company. This Book is to be made out in strict conformity with the orthography used in the General Roll of the Battalion.

A Register of General Leave.

A Register, containing distinct Statements of the proceeds of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys : these Registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the Regimental Office, for the purpose laid down in General Orders of the 19th May, 1807.

A Book for entering the date and subject of all Orders, affecting their duty, as Officers Commanding Companies.

A Character Book. This Book will be confined to the Naicks, Drummers, and Privates of the Company : and it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Company, to enter in it, every incident calculated to make known the general character of Individuals belonging to his Company.

9. The character of the Native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attentive observation of the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the Men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European Officers to form a correct opinion of their fitness for promotion ; but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unfavorable nature, in the behaviour of Individuals in this Book, it will become a public Record of the greatest use, in preventing the promotion of unworthy Individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving Soldier.

10. Without some Record of this kind, an Officer, who has not been long in Command of a Company, and who is called upon to recommend a Naick, or a Private for promotion, has seldom the means of ascertaining the character of his Men : he is under the necessity of applying to the Native Officers, or Pay Havildar, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the Commanding Officer's duty, to pay and to exact attention to these Records, and to have every particular of a Man's conduct so fully inserted, as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These Books will be inspected by the Commanding Officer, on the 1st of May, August, November, and February.

13. Any injury that may occur to the Arms, Accoutrements, or Appointments ; of Companies, or any deficiency in them, with all the information the Officer may be able to obtain, of the cause of the loss or injury, is to be immediately reported to the Quarter Master, for the Commanding Officer's information, to enable him to comply with the directions contained in General Orders.

14. Officers Commanding Companies will per-oually disburse the Pay, as soon as practicable after the receipt of it ; and for this purpose, they will have their Companies marched to their Quarters, in their Uniform and Side Arms, and again taken back to the Lines, by the senior Native Officer present.

15. The Men on Guard are to be paid by their Officers when relieved : and excepting in cases of extreme urgency, the Officers are expected to see every Man in their Companies receive his Pay in their presence.

16. Whenever a Casualty may occur, the Coat and Pantaloon in wear, are to be sent into Store, to be again issued, under the orders of the Commanding Officer to Recruits.

II.—GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior Officers, is the first principle of Military discipline ; if, therefore, a Subaltern should chance to Command on any parade, or duty, all junior Officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Field Officer. Subaltern Officers Commanding Platoons at Drill or Exercise, may order extra Drill, not exceeding four days, to any Man of their Platoon, who is awkward or inattentive ; and when inspecting Guards, may order any Man, who is dirty, one day's extra Guard ; but if they think more than four days' extra Drill, or one day's Guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. In reprimanding Men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

3. Every Officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the Men of the Corps, on, or off duty ; and whether they belong to his own Company or not.

4. Officers should also take notice of all Guards and Sentries of the Regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation ; they should be equally ready to bring into notice any remarkable instance of attention ; they should watch over the general character of the Corps, and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour, on duty, of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps, but particularly of their own Companies. The frequency of Commands and Escorts, under European Officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

6. They should, themselves, attend to the complaints of the Men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a Native Officer, a Havildar, or a servant. The Officer, who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the Native Soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young Officer, that grievances, which to him may appear trifling, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the Men ; and that, even, when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the Soldier's statement, and to convince him, that his feelings have not been disregarded.

8. All Officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general Report of the conduct of the Native Commissioned Officers and Havildars belonging to their Detachment ; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular, connected with the Individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a Non-Commissioned Officer's duty which show attention and smartness ; this will be noted, in a general way, in this Report.

10. All young Officers, on first joining a Corps, are to attend the Drill, until perfectly acquainted with the Drill of the Recruit and Company, Mounting Guard, Manual and Platoon Exercises, Marching and Standing Salute with a Sword. An Officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his Regiment, is to be ascertained by his Drilling and Commanding a Platoon, in his Commanding Officer's presence.

11. They should be posted, at first, to the Company of some old Officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner in which the interior duty of a Company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different Books which are kept, and of the Reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the Drill, be sent on Command, under another Officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join, they are to attend all Courts of Inquiry, Courts Martial, and Committees, which may be held in the Regiment, to learn the manner in which those duties are conducted.

12. No Officer to have the Command or charge of a Company, until he shall have done Regimental duty for two years, and not then, unless he has acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the Native Soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the Officer acquire over the Soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

13. Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detained. The hours for making the common reports of a Corps, are to be fixed, and all Officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14. Native Officers attending at an European Officer's Quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with a courtesy due to their situations.

15. No Officer should detain an Orderly who may be sent to him; being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his Post.

16. Officers allowed Orderlies, are to use them on Public duty only: whatever duty a Soldier is on, he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an Orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the Surgeon; and while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address in the Adjutant's Office.

19. In closing those general remarks for Officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends, in a Native Corps, on the conduct of the European Officers. An attentive body of Officers will ensure attention from the Men; and indifference to the performance of duty, on the part of the European Officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the Native of all ranks.

20. Matters purely Regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an Officer, or punishment inflicted on Men of the Corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the Regiment. These conversations often give rise to exaggerated mis-statements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credit of the Regiment.

III.—THE ADJUTANT.

1. It ought to be the anxious wish of every Commandant of a Regiment, that no Officer, who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of Adjutant. The Officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; to be well acquainted with the habits, customs, and prejudices of the Sepoys; to have great Command of temper: to be completely master of the Drill, in all its parts; and, above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all duties, that they may fall as equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the Corps, and all Standing Orders and Instructions, as to the proper mode of executing its various duties, will be kept in his Office. He is responsible for the due circulation of Orders of every description.

4. All Official Returns and Reports, excepting such, as appertain particularly to the Quarter Master's Department, are to be made out under his inspection: he is also the channel of communication with the Commanding Officer, on all points of duty.

5. When the Corps is ordered to be under arms, he will have it properly told off, and ready at the hour specified: he is to examine all Detachments previously to their being delivered over to the Officer appointed to Command them; and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all Guards marched off from the Battalion Parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the Sergeant-Major; he is to attend all Drills, and be particularly careful that the Recruits are trained in strict conformity with the Regulations.

7. When Recruits are posted, or Sepoys transferred to Companies, the Adjutant is to send a Descriptive Roll, carefully copied from the Regimental Register, to the Officer Commanding the Company to which the Men are posted.

8. The following Books to be kept by the Adjutant :—

One Battalion Register, or Long Roll.

One Register of the Estates of deceased Native Officers.

One General Register of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; this Register to contain merely the name, rank, and Company, date of decease, balance of cash and appropriation of the balance : all other particulars being in the Company Registers.

One Book for Public Letters.

One Register of Regimental Courts Martial.

One Register of General Leave.

One Book for copies of Monthly Returns.

One Book for copies of Casualty Lists.

One Book for copies of Present Estates.

A Character Book for Native Commissioned Officers, and for Non-Commissioned of the rank of Havildar.

9. He is to submit to the Commanding Officer daily, a Morning Report of the Corps : also a weekly Report of the punishment Detail, specifying the names of the Men ; the Company to which they belong ; by whom they were sent ; for what crime ; and for what period. He will send all Returns, with a Roll, for examination by the Surgeon, previously to their being entered.

10. The greatest attention is requisite, in keeping the Character Book of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavourable, is to be always explained to the individual concerned.

IV. —THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the Stores belonging to the Regiment, and for the correctness of the Returns and Reports he may submit for the signature of the Commanding Officer.

2. He will prepare Indents, Survey Reports, and all Papers connected with the Stores, of every description, in use with the Regiment ; and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to him, for the Commanding Officer's information.

3. He will submit, every Monday, to the Commanding Officer a Report of the Clothing, Stores, and Ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last Return.

4. He will go through the Lines, at least twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encroachments are made on the streets by the erection of tatters, or screens of any kind ; he will also prevent the *Gowdars* from digging pits or gutters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these Men, in rear of each wing of the Corps.

5. He will also direct his Sergeant to go through the Lines daily, and see that the Orders are strictly attended to.

6. The following Books are to be kept by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

A Book for copies of all Indents, Returns, and Survey Reports.

A Book for copies of the Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts of his Establishment.

These Books are to be submitted quarterly, with the other Books of the Regiment for the Commanding Officer's inspection.

7. Any deficiency in the Arms, Accoutrements, Appointments, Ammunition, or Camp Equipage of the Corps ; he is to report to the Commanding Officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss or injury.

8. He is to furnish every Officer proceeding on Command, with a written Statement of the Public Stores, of every description, sent with his Detachment.

9. Of the duties of Interpreter, the explanation of all Orders in plain language, is one of the most important. If this be done carelessly, or unintelligibly, the very

object of publishing these Orders will be defeated ; for, if they are not distinctly understood by the men, they cannot be attended to, or obeyed.

10. The Interpreter will also consider it his duty, to make out Petitions of all kinds for the Men. Any Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Sepoy, requiring a Petition to be prepared, is to apply to the Officer Commanding his Company, who will give him a Letter to the Interpreter mentioning his request.

11. The Interpreter is to sign all Petitions, as examined, and submit it then to the Commanding Officer, for signature.

12. All Petitions are to be copied into a book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of their dispatch by dawk, is to be marked.

V.--THE SURGEON.

1. This Officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Corps, than any Officer in it ; and that, although any interference in his Medical treatment of the sick, would be improper, and is unauthorized, yet, all other points connected with the Rules already laid down by the Regulations of the Service, for the management of the Hospitals of Native Corps, are cognizable by the Officer at the head of the Regiment, who is responsible for their due observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the Men, when sick, to resort to a well-regulated Hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an Hospital badly managed, or indifferently attended to, the Men will never willingly go. It is not the use of Europe Medicine that the Sepoys have any objection ; but they are shrewd and observant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the Surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any *private interference of the Native Doctors* in the supply of Bazar Medicine, Oil, Bandages, or any thing used in the Hospital, is to be strictly prohibited.

4. The Establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the Hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the Regimental Bearers is to be always in attendance at the Hospital, to assist the Sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindoostanee, so necessary for every Officer employed with a Native Corps, is particularly so for the Surgeon ; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and ample supply of Hospital Cots, of the prescribed size, is to be always kept ready in Cantonments ; and when in Camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good, dry straw.

8. Men discharged from Hospital in a weak state should be recommended to be excused duty, for as many days as the Surgeon may deem advisable ; and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the Surgeon's recommendation. During the time a Man may thus be excused duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Musaulman or Brahmin Cooks, allowed by the Government for the sick, are to be of a description of Men approved of by the Sepoys, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo Water-carrier should also be a person of the same description.

10. Men sent to the Hospital, should be accompanied by the orderly Havildar and a note should be sent to the Surgeon, by the Officer Commanding the Company, in the following form :—

" Sir,—Be pleased to receive into the Hospital, Annund-Sing, Sepoy of the—— Company, for the cure of his disorder.

A. B. Captain,
Commanding——Company."

[Date.]

And on the Man's discharge, the Surgeon is to furnish him with a Certificate to the following effect :—

" Annund Sing, Sepoy of the——Company, is discharged from the Hospital, the——of——

C. D. Surgeon.

N. B. He should be excused from duty for——days."

VI.—THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Officer of the day has the general charge of the Guards, mounted in the Corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first instance, on any occurrence in the Lines, requiring the presence of an European Officer.

2. He will march off the Battalion Guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at or before sun-set; and pay particular attention to the dress and appearance of the Men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the Native Officer of the day, to visit them at noon, and about midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the Hospital, and see that the Men are furnished with proper Cots; that the Hospital, and its immediate vicinity, are clean, and free from filth of any kind.

5. On visiting the Hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain, by personal inquiry of the Men, whether they have any cause for complaint, or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the Hospital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number of sick, from the Non-Commissioned Officer on duty.

6. A Memorandum is to be inserted at the foot of the Officer's Report, stating the hour at which the Hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were asked, with the complaints, if there be any.

7. This Officer on no account to quit the Lines of his Corps, but to be ready, at all times, to receive reports, and to proceed to the Lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own Lines, but in those of any other Corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford all the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private property.

VII.—THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Sergeant Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone he is responsible: he is charged, in a secondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon that Officer, in all that relates to the Drill, the examination of Men paraded for duty, and to the discipline, generally, of the Native Officers and Sepoys; it is through him, that the Adjutant generally conveys to the Corps, the verbal and occasional Order of the Commanding Officer.

2. All verbal Orders given through the Serjeant Major of the Regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly, as if they were calculated in the Regimental Order Book. If any Officer should apprehend that there was a mistake in an Order thus issued, he is to bring it under the Commanding Officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected; but he is not himself to stop its execution. On Service, it may be often necessary to convey to the Men, Orders of the greatest consequence in this manner.

3. As this Non-Commissioned Officer lives in the Lines with the Men, he must necessarily be sooner informed of any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the Regiment; he should, therefore, be very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly so to that of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers; and he should not fail to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to effect the discipline of the Corps.

4. He will parade all Guards, and see that they are clean, and dressed according to Order; after Guard Mounting in the morning, he will attend the Drill, and assist in its superintendence.

5. He will also attend Drill in the Evening, whenever 20 Files, or upwards, of old Sepoys are at Drill.

6. He will instruct the young Non-Commissioned Officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examing the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with theirs.

7. He will be careful that Men, ordered punishment Drill, be not permitted by the Orderly Havildars to evade the order.

8. He should invariably wear the Uniform furnished by Government; and if permitted to wear a Raggy, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder, similar to that furnished by Government.

9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the Natives of the Corps, at Christmas, or at any other Holiday.

10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to, harshly, before the Men; if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not reform, he is no longer fit for the situation.

VIII.—THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in care of the Stores: he is to see that the Parade is cleared and clean, and the Flags for Exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.

2. He will go through the Lines, once every twenty-four hours, and see that the Orders respecting them are duly attended to: he will, in the first instance, point out any deviation from the Orders, to the Orderly Havildar of the Company, in which it may occur; and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.

3. As this Non-Commissioned Officer acts, in some measure, as Drill Serjeant, he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at Drill.

4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most urgent necessity, employ him during Drill hours; and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.

5. The Orders respecting dress, laid down for the Serjeant Major, are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant, as well as the prohibition of the use of harsh language to him in presence of the Men.

IX.—NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of Officers, that Officers Commanding Companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the Men in the Lines.

2. They are so often detached on duty, with small parties of the Corps, that much of the efficiency of the Regiment will depend on them.

3. They should be confined to the duty of their rank, in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should be upheld by the European Officers, as much as possible.

4. It is, however, to be clearly understood by all, that the Native Officers are as much subordinate to the European Officer Commanding their Company, as any Men in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which in the slightest degree, renders them independent of the Officer Commanding the Company.

5. They should not be permitted to interfere with Men, wishing to make any complaint or reference to their European Officers: they may accompany the Men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully explained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a Sepoy from going to his European Officer, would be considered as disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6. The privilege of communicating the wishes or request of the Men to the Commanding Officer, is to be confined to matters connected with their religious prejudices and ceremonies.

7. The practice of making the Native Officers the medium of communicating Orders of Government to the Men is to be strictly prohibited. Any thing to be explained to a Company, is to be always done by the Officer Commanding the Company, who is the channel of explanation on these occasions.

8. All meetings of Native Officers, and their instituting an investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining Individuals, is to be strictly prohibited. Those implicated in such proceedings, are to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The Native Officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the Officers of their Companies, any discontents or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

X.—NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Native Officer of the day is to visit the Guards and Hospital of the Regiment, under the orders of the European Officer of the day.

2. He is to go through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after Tattoo-beating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct, and disperse any assemblies of Men; taking care to report particularly to the European Officer, the most trifling occurrence, is any way affecting the regularity of the Corps.

3. Should any meeting of Native Officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as Soldiers, take place in, or near the Lines, he will report it immediately to the European Officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting, as he may be able to learn: any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

XI.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. Non-Commissioned Officers rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Naicks appointed to act as Havildars, are to be ranked above all other Naicks; and Sepoys appointed Lance Naicks in Regimental Orders are to be obeyed as Naicks.

3. It is desirable that a Lance Naick be appointed to every Company, the duty being in general very heavy on the Naicks; and this appointment would also be the means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permanent rank.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers ought to show a good example; to be particular in the performance of every duty; smart and clean in their dress; always recollecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the Corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from orders whatever.

6. They are to exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately, confirming, (when alone on Guard or detached,) and in other situations, reporting every man who disputes their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Non-Commissioned Officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity, or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trustworthy; his further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect, as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-Commissioned Officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline; and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of Men, in, or near the Lines, at unreasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service; and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it, without loss of time, to the Officer Commanding their Company.

9. In whatever Company or portion of the Corps, the discontent may show itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a Non-Commissioned Officer, he is to report it immediately.*

* Note.—The greater number of Non-Commissioned Officers have great aversion to making these reports, from an apprehension, that should they fail in proving the facts on which they are grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, be clearly understood, that if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicion of what was reported, that it was not entirely without foundation, nor the effect of malice or folly, the reporter would be considered to have done his duty, and to be entitled to commendation.

In Native Corps, from the frequency of detached Commands and Guards, Non-Commissioned Officers are often removed for weeks, and even months, from all control, or from the inspection of any superior Officer. In no service, whatever, does so much depend on this class of Officers.

It is consequently necessary, that in promoting them, the claim of seniority should not be exclusively attended to.

10. The Havildars at the head of Sections, have a very favorable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement: no Man, who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this, or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

XII.—PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The Pay Havildars are to assist the Officers of Companies, in keeping the Pay Accounts; to take charge of the spare Arms and Accoutrements, or other Stores of the Company, and to keep them in good order.

2. They are to take Regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on Command, unless it be with their Companies.

3. They should not be put on Guard a day or two before or after Muster, or on pay day, or the day after.

4. The appointment of Pay Havildar is not confined to Havildars or Naicks, although they should be preferred, when perfectly competent. But the nomination rests with the Officer Commanding the Company, who is responsible for the Pay of the Men, and for the correctness of the Accounts; and whose interest, as well as duty, it will be, to take care that the Office is held by an Individual, who is in all respects qualified and trust-worthy.

5. The appointment of a Pay Havildar is to be notified in Regimental Orders, and he is not to be removed by an Officer who has the occasional and temporary charge of a Company, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

6. The Pay Havildar will take care that the Arms are regularly marked, and he will keep a Roll of the Company, showing that number has been allotted to each Man in it.

7. The Arms and Accoutrements of the different Companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing Letter; A for the 1st Grenadiers, B for the 1st or Light Company, C for the 2d Company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K for the other seven Companies.

8. Every set of Arms and Accoutrements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3, &c.) in addition to the Letter. The practice of marking the names of Men upon their Arms and Appointments will thus be rendered unnecessary and is to be prohibited.

XIII.—ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

1. These Men to be on duty for a week.

2. They will call the Roll of their Companies at the Parades, and report the names of all absentees.

3. They will also tell off their Companies, Sub-divisions, Sections, double Files, and Threes, taking care that every Man knows his place and duty; they will then examine the dress of the Men, with their Arms and Accoutrements, and see that every thing is according to Order; after which, the Company is to be reported to the senior Native Officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European Officer; should the latter not be on the Parade, the Native Officer will proceed to examine the Men, and ascertain that they are properly told off; this is never to be omitted, whether the Men Parade for Exercise or not.

4. The Orderly Havildars will parade all Men furnished for Guards, or other duties, by their respective Companies, and march their details to the Parade, delivering them over to the Serjeant Major, or the Havildar Major. They will be particularly careful that every Man is clean, the Flints properly fixed, and the Ammunition according to Order; any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the time of delivering the Men to the Serjeant Major.

5. They will prepare the Daily Reports of their Companies for the Adjutant, and for their Companies. They will keep the Roster of the Men and Non-Commissioned Officers; attend to the Arms, Accoutrements, and Stores, lodged in the Bell of Arms, and prevent the Arms or Accoutrements being kept in the huts of the Men.

6. They will attend to the streets of their Companies, and report any inattention to the Orders in force, to their Captains.

7. They are to take all sick Men to the Hospital, and on their admission, report it to the Officer Commanding their Company: this they will also do, when a Man is discharged.

XIV.—THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

1. The Hospital Orderly is to be a Havildar, and to be relieved weekly: negligence and irregularities of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a Non-Commissioned Officer to be on this duty permanently.

2. It will be the duty of this Non-Commissioned Officer to attend generally to the sick: and to see that none quit the Hospital but such as have the Surgeon's permission.

3. He will also take care, that the Hospital attendants are present, and ready to afford their assistance to the Men in Hospital.

4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the Surgeon; report to the visiting Officer the number of Men in the Hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the Commanding Officer.

XV.—DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The Drummers and Fifers, when on general duty, must necessarily be under the Officer Commanding, but when off duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the Drum or Fife Major, whichever may be Senior.

XVI.—PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, owing to the small number of European Officers usually present with a Native Corps, render it indispensable to the efficiency of the Native Army, that none be advanced to these situations, but Men who are in every respect qualified for them, by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniformly good conduct. Readiness in meeting the calls of the Service, is to be considered as constituting, in itself, a strong claim to promotion; nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring Soldier, that he may, with confidence, rely on his own exertions for the notice of his Officer, and for advancement in the Service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, who may be candidates for advancement, reference is to be made to the Character Books.

3. When two Men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himself in the Field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two Men appear to be equal in point of merit and Field Services, the oldest Soldier, or senior officer, is to have the preference.

5. No Non-Commissioned Officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his situation, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A Lance Naick, who during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of Naick; and if guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reduced.

7. Although the Native Soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermented liquors, stupefaction from opium or bang, is not common among them. Any Man addicted to habits, leading to this state of mental torpor or imbecility, is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

8. In some Regiments, the recommendation of Officers Commanding Companies, for promotion to the rank of Havildar and Naick, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the Officer, who has the best means of knowing the merit of the Men, should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The Officer Commanding the Company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the Individual recommended: his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to.

When the Officer Commanding the Regiment on full inquiry, shall not approve of the Man recommended, he will return the recommendatory Roll to the Officer Commanding the Company, with directions to make another selection.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of Havildar, the Commanding Officers will select a Naick to replace him from the general List, referring, before he decides on the promotion, to the Officers Commanding Companies, for the character of the individual.

10. Vacancies in the rank of Naick, are to be filled up from the most deserving Sepoys, at the recommendation of Officers Commanding the Companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same Company, within two months, the Commanding Officer will take the opportunity of calling for Rolls from other Companies, and will select some deserving Man, who has been backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any Companies are detached from the Regiment, and employed on actual Service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached, are to be filled up by promotions in the Companies in which they occur; and they are, at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the Regiment.

XVII.—REDDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1. When a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the Officer Commanding his Company; and although, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless, provided it be not also malicious, he is not to be rebuked for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well founded, no delay is to take place in redressing the grievance complained of.

2. Soldiers who have any representation to make, are to take an opportunity of making it when they are not on duty; but any man who murmurs, or even speaks on Parade, or at Drill, unless it be in answer to a question put to him by a superior Officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any Sepoy or Drummer considering himself ill-treated by a Non-Commissioned Officer, shall, in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means for obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of discipline, although, on inquiry, it may appear that the Non-Commissioned Officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any Non-Commissioned Officer and another of higher rank.

XVIII.—DISCHARGES.

1. Every Native Soldier, after three years of service, is entitled to his discharge in time of Peace, if his Company is not ten Men short of its complement, on making application for it through the pre-scribed channel.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no Man, who shall have completed his contracted period of Service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on Service, or in the case of expected Service, as hereafter specified.

3. All applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European Officer Commanding the Company, to which the person applying belongs.

4. The application is to be reported to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who, in the case of Commissioned Officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant-General; and in case of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, will either grant the discharge immediately, if the occasion appear to be urgent, or defer it until the expiration of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the Corps be on Service, or if there be the expectation of Service, he will reject the application altogether.

6. The power of Commanding Officers to dismiss Sepoys, unfit for the Service, is confined to the cases of Men, who from bodily defects, sickness, or accident, are incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier, and who are not entitled to the benefit

of the Invalid Establishment. In all such cases, the Surgeon is to bear testimony by his signature to the discharge, to the unfitness of the individual for performing the duty of a Soldier. Commanding Officers may also dismiss, without reference, Recruits, who, from awkwardness at the Drill, are obviously unlikely to become smart Soldiers.

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the Service, or when the Commanding Officer is desirous to have a Sepoy discharged, application must be made for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Inquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute Descriptive Roll of the Sepoy.

8. All Native Soldiers convicted of the crime of theft, before a Court Martial, or a Magistrate, may be discharged the service, without a reference to Head-Quarters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the Military profession.

9. Native Soldiers, to whom Corporal Punishment is awarded by the sentence of a Regimental Detachment, or Brigade Court Martial, are to be discharged the Service, if the General or Officer Commanding the Division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When Sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the Coat and Pantaloon, due for the two years preceeding the 1st of January of the current year*. Their Caps, Breast-plates, and Great-Coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master, and served out to Recruits.

11. Commanding Officers are authorized to discharge Drummers and Fifers received from the Orphan School, on their application, and without reference to any particular period of Service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the individual. They are not to be discharged, as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of **Drummers and Fifers**, are the same as those for **Sepoys**.

FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof ——— Sepoy, (*Hucildar or other rank*), is discharged from the ——— Company ——— Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Bengal establishment, at his own request, (*or in consequence of being convicted of theft, before a Court Martial or other cause, which is to be particularly stated,*) having served in the said Corps ——— years ——— months and ——— days, and having first received a just, full, and true account of all his Pay, arrears of Pay, and other demands from the Honourable Company, from the time of his first enlisting into their Service to this present date, ——— also Clothing for the year ——— (*compensation in lieu of* ———) as appears by his receipt on the other side.

A. B. *Captain,*

Commanding the Company —— Regiment,

Station and Date.]

Exd. C. D. *Lieutenant,*

Adjutant — Regiment.

E. F.

Commanding the Regiment.

N. B. The following Certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge :

I acknowledge to have received from the Honorable Company, a full and true account of all my Pay, arrears of Pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the time of my first enlisting into their Service to this date ; also Clothing for the year — (or compensation in lieu of Clothing, should any be due.)

X The mark of

In presence of }
 Havildar. } Sepoy.

*. Vide G. G. O. 12th October, 1827.

XIX.—GUARD MOUNTING.

1. All Guards are to parade with shouldered Arms and unfixed Bayonets, without any intervals between them, the Ranks open, and the Havildars with Pikes carried. The Officers with their Swords drawn, and Non-commissioned Officers, Commanding Guards, are to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line, where they are to receive the old Parole, and such Orders as may be given to them.

The Field Officer or other Officer Commanding, will give the word of Command.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—outward face :

Take post in front of your respective Guards.

Quick March.

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective Guards the word of Command will be given :

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—to your Guards.

March.

Halt.

Front.

The Commanding Officer will then give orders to

Order Arms.

Fix Bayonets.

Shoulder Arms.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—inspect your Guards.

The several Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will then inspect their Guards as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's Guard, each Officer is to take a Rank, followed by a Havildar.

As soon as the inspection is over, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers return to their posts, and the Adjutant will go down the Line, and receive the report of each Guard.

The Commanding Officer will then order,

By Troop

and the Guards will be marched past by Divisions.

2. Whenever an Officer, senior to the Officer on duty, may be on Parade, the Guards will march by, and salute him ; the senior Officer on duty taking post, and marching past at their head.

XX. CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1. The conduct of the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the Corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

2. The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, when on Guard, must therefore pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their Men, and carefully examine the dress of every relief, before marching it from the Guard Room.

3. Guards relieved daily, should never take off their Accoutrements, except for the purpose of cooking ; and one-half of the Guard only, is to be permitted to be absent, for this purpose, at the same time.

4. From the 22d of March to the 23d of October, all Guards lodge their Arms, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon ; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their Arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless especially ordered.

5. The Officer Commanding the Guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together : every man is to be present when the Arms are taken up in the afternoon ; and no one is to quit the Guard after sunset, except on some very urgent occasion when it is expected the absence will be as short as possible.

6. All Guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their Arms, during the night. Guards relieved daily, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.

7. The reliefs of Sentries are to be always marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer, who will be held responsible, that the Orders are explained to every Man, and understood by him, before he is posted.

8. It is the duty of all guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the Stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.

9. Sentries are never to put down their Arms; they are, on no account to enter into conversation with passengers or others, or to walk about in a sauntering, lounging manner; their pace should be the usual quick step.

10. When an Officer approaches a Sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will present Arms to a Field Officer, or Officer of superior rank, when he passes in front of him. If he pass in rear, the Sentinel will neither face about, nor present Arms.

11. After sunset, Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment; but Sentinels will stand steady, with carried Arms, and facing to their proper front, when, Officers in uniform approach their post until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.

12. They are to enforce firmly the Orders given to them, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this injunction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed, or resisted, they will call the Guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their Arms.

13. The orders for each particular Guard, and the rules respecting the honors and compliments to be paid to Officers of different ranks, and to parties, under Arms, are to be written in the Dehnagere and Persian characters, and hung up in the Guard Room. The duties of Sentries are to be also fully detailed in the same manner; and although the Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers on Guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some Man of the Guard capable of doing it.

14. All Guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly Guards entrusted with the charge of Prisoners.

15. Sentries from Guards or Piquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another Sentry challenge, is unmilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.

16. When any one approaches their post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with *ported* Arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

17. Guards and Piquets are always to fall in the order in which they were marched off from the Regimental Parade.

18. The slightest neglect, on the part of a Sentry, should be severely punished. It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of this duty, would never be overlooked. All the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment should be occasionally visited at night, by an European Officer, who will report, in writing, whether he found them alert and vigilant.

19. All Guards or Esorts, from which more than one Sentry will be required, and having but one Non-Commissioned Officer, are to have a Lance Naick attached to them, who will take, in turn with the Havildar, the duty of relieving the Sentries.

20. Sentries are in the habit, particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth; this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

XXI.—SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established, and persevered in.

2. As many of the Non-Commissioned Officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paraded two or three times a week, and instructed by the Serjeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances, covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these Drills, it

must be ascertained, that the distance ordered, is correctly taken ; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duties of the Coverers, in the different changes of position for a Battalion, as laid down in the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Army, should also be carefully explained, and every Non-Commissioned Officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained whether he is acquainted with the duty required of him.

XXII.—CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable, that every Man should have two Coats, and this a little attention will effect.

2. The old Coat is to be worn on fagging duties, such as Commands, Guards in the wet weather, and night Guards ; this second Coat might always be dispensed with on marching at a Relief, if the Corps moved near the period when fresh Clothing was due.

3. The extra Coat should never be considered an incumbrance, as it enables a Corps to parade smartly dressed, on occasions on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance ; and it would never require more than two hackeries to transport the Coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the Officers, would be trifling.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the Coats being made up to fit the Men, every Company should furnish the Quarter Master with an Indent, detailing the number of Coats, of the different Sizes required ; this can always be ascertained with the greatest exactness in a Company. From the Company Indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the Regiment.

5. Officers Commanding Companies, will keep a Roll of their Men, with the size Coats required for each Man, specified opposite his name.

6. On the receipt of the Clothing, the Committee will carefully examine it and will ascertain whether it exactly corresponds with the Indent, should it not correspond with the Indent, or should it be, in other respects, objectionable, a copy of the Survey Report is to be transmitted to Head Quarters.

7. On the issue of Clothing, a receipt for the number of Coats, specifying the sizes required for each Company, is to be sent to the Quarter Masters, who will serve out the Coats in conformity with it ; and the Roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper Men.

8. The woollen Trowsers are to be indented for and served out, in the manner above directed.

9. Many Men are in the habit of sleeping in the cold weather, when off duty, in their Coats and Pantalons, a practice which is to be strictly prohibited.

10. As soon as the white Clothing is in use, the best Coats and Pantalons in wear, are to be neatly packed and lodged in the Bells of Arms. This precaution will secure them from fire, and the Pay Havildar should see them opened and aired, at least once a month in the dry season, and every week, in the wet season.

XXIII.—HALF-MOUNTING.

1. Commanding Officers will consider it their duty to see, that the Sepoys and Recruits are provided with the necessary articles of Half-Mounting, through the agency of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and workmanship, and that no more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for Half-Mounting, are to be made under the authority of Regimental Orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the Acquittance Roll of Companies.

3. Officers Commanding Companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the Pay Master, on account of Half-Mounting.

4. When a Regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a Memorandum of the number of Recruits received, during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the Half-Mounting required.

5. Whenever Turbans, Great Coats, Breast-plates, or Knapsacks are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander-in-Chief's sanction through the General Officer Commanding the Division.

6. All articles of Half-Mounting are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee, previously to being served out; and the proceedings of the Committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any Sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his Half-Mounting is to be put under stoppages in Regimental Orders, not exceeding 2 rupees a month, when stationary and 1 rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter-Master with the articles required.

8. Officers Commanding Corps are held personally responsible, for the due appropriation of advances on account of Half-Mounting; and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of Half-Mounting, remaining in store.

XXIV.—PETTY STORES, AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, being intended for the whole Corps, should be lodged in the Store Room, and issued, when required, to repair or to replace parts of the Accoutrements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The Forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant.

XXV.—BAGGAGE.

1. Every man, on a march, is to carry the following articles, neatly packed in his Knapsack: an Unga, one pair of white Trowsers, the fatigue or cloth pair being in wear (according to the season,) a Dotee, a Jawa, a small Duree, or Carpet for sleeping on, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, and also a piece of Pipe-clay; this will leave room for a chudder, should the Man wish to carry one. A Lota, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up inside the Lota: this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order, is to include a Great Coat, or Blanket rolled up, and strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with a pair of Shoes inside the Knapsack. The Knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of the Pouch.

3. Every Corps should parade, at all seasons, once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order: the Companies should be inspected, and the Corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles.

4. As it is of importance, that the Men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the Great Coats being provided for, except in cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the Knapsacks, are a Dotee and an Unga, with 3 seers of Pots amounting altogether to 4 seers per Man.

5. This will enable every Company of 90 Men, to march with 5 Bullocks, or 3 Camels. A few spare Camels for the Regiment, and one Bullock per Company, are to be allowed at starting, to replace those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The Officers are to be particularly careful to prevent the Cattle being overloaded; any Man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of baggage should be punished. Without constant attention, on the part of European Officers, this order will be certainly evaded.

7. A Sepoy is to be allowed with the Baggage of each Company, while marching, with a Non-Commissioned Officer to superintend the whole: these Men are to be relieved weekly.

8. The General is to be the signal for striking the Tents, and loading the Baggage; and full time should be allowed for this, before the Men are ordered to fall in.

XXXI.—REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every Man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with
 One pair of fatigue Trowsers.
 Three pair of white Trowsers.
 Three Ungas, or Jackets.
 A Great Coat.
 A seat of Beads, with clasp.
2. The undermentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessities.—
 One pair of light Shoes, sewed with thread, and not with thongs, to be reserved for Parade duties besides the pair in wear.
 One Dotee, besides that in wear.
 One Pouch Cover, black.
 One Cap Cover, ditto.

XXVII.—SERVANTS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

Two Washermen.
 Two Barbers.
 One Sweeper.

The pay of these Servants is to be fixed by the Men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the Officer Commanding the Company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify that they are so, at the foot of his Acquittance Roll.

XXVIII.—RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. Corps ordered to move at relief, will expend their annual Practice Ammunition, or make it over to the relieving Corps, as circumstances will admit.
2. Minute and particular surveys should be made of all Public Buildings, in every situation where Troops are relieved.
3. Commanding Officers of Posts and Detachments, will take the most and effectual measures for the protection of all Buildings, public and private, as well as the Huts of the Men, during the progress of the Relief: so that the relieving Corps may derive the full benefit of whatever Huts and shelter may be left by the relieved Troops.
4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master General's Department, or by the Staff of the Division; and smaller detachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the halts they are to make. This route is not to be deviated from, without some urgent cause.
5. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or single Corps, may be ordered to proceed by land through any part of the Company's Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or Corps, is required to give the earliest practicable information to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such Districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and the specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of pounds of Fire-wood which will be required for the use of the whole Detachment, including the Officers and the Camp followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication.—When a Detachment moves by water, information of the date, when it will enter a Collector's District, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.
6. The Commanding Officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the Rivers or Nullahs intersecting their march, where Boats or temporary Bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the Baggage attached to them.
7. The Commanding Officers will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs, through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that on receiving the notification abovementioned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders, to all persons throughout his district, for furnishing the Troops with such supplies as they may require, and for the providing of Boats, for crossing Nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable Native Officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the Troops through his District, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops, by furnishing them with such assistance in Cattle and Hackeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route.*

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent Non-Commissioned Officer, or an old Sepoy, according to the strength of the Detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready for the Troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the Troops, including Earthen Pots and Firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and Commanding Officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into all complaints preferred against any person under their command.

11. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with Boats, or temporary Bridges, under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the Troops and Baggage, the person providing them is to be furnished with a Certificate, specifying the number of Boat and persons employed, the burden of each Boat, and how long they were employed. When temporary Bridges are constructed, their dimensions, and the materials of which they are made, are to be stated in the Certificate.

12. The Certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is granted, to the Collector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The Commanding Officer will state generally thereon, whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges.†

13. Pichheads and Platforms being unnecessary for Corps marching unencumbered with Artillery, or heavy Carriages, no allowance will be granted for them: two Platform Boats only will be allowed for a Battalion of Sepoys, for crossing the Bazaar and Officers' Cattle.

14. All occupiers or proprietors of Land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of Troops, should furnish the Commanding Officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustained, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with Detachments of Troops, or in charge of Stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the District; or, in situations remote from the residence of the principal Civil Authority, to the Subordinate Native Officers: all such applications for Men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompanied with the amount of the hire of the Dandies or Coolies, or the value of the articles required.

16. Officers Commanding Detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their Command; and they must be careful, that the Soldiers or Followers do not straggle from the line.

17. They are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression, or any just grounds of complaint, for the inhabitants of the Districts through which their Detachments may pass; and although it is the duty of every Officer to preserve order and discipline among the Troops, in all situations, yet an attention to these essential points, becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excesses committed by the Men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the Inhabitants, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers Commanding Detachments or Corps, marching from one Station

* See Regulation XI. of 1806, — Henley's Code, page 611.

† See Regulation XI. of 1806, — Henley's Code, page 615.

to another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19. A report of the march of all Corps or Detachments, is to be made to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

20. Officers Commanding Detachments, who may experience delay or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of Boats or Ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the Officer, under whose orders they were detached, that he may bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly, to the Officer Commanding the Division, District, Garrison, or Field Force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly Reports of progress, with Present States, are also to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

23. In all these Reports of progress, the Officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their Detachments, at the time of making their report, and if they are encamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known Town or City, in the neighbourhood.

24. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, who have to pass through a Cantonment on their march, are to apply, in the regular manner, through the Staff Officer of the Post for permission to enter it; and the Officer Commanding the Detachments, is to wait on the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, (if his senior,) with a Present State of the Detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.

25. All Detachments in fixed Stations, are to maintain the same system of discipline, with respect to Parades, Drills, Guard Mounting, and Dress, as may be observed with their respective Corps.

26. As the character of a Corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its Detachments, the Officers should be particular in causing their Men to appear clean, and properly dressed.

27. Parties marching under Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, are often permitted by them to move in an unsoldier-like manner, the Men straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head, Officers Commanding Regiments will give such directions, to every Officer proceeding in charge of a Detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion, and calculated to prevent a practice at variance with good order and discipline.

XXIX.—TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of Treasure, cannot be too cautious and vigilant: they should see their Sentries posted, and ascertain that every Man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the Party should ever be absent during the day, and every Man should be present before sun-set.

3. The Arms should be examined every evening, to ascertain that the Flints are properly fixed, and in good order, and all the loaded Musquets should be fresh primed.

4. The Sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and, at night, near enough clearly to distinguish any Man who might attempt to pass between them.

5. The Musquets of the Sentries, and those of not less than one-third of the Party, should be always loaded.

6. The Arms should be grounded, not piled: and at night, the Men should lie down in their ranks, with their accoutrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7. The European Officers, or at least one of them, will be with the Men.

8. The Sentries should be visited every half hour by a Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, and two or three times during the night by an European Officer.

9. In encamping the Party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brushwood, cultivation, old buildings or ruined walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any Party, wishing to make an attempt on the Treasure, and may enable it to approach unobserved: there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack,—the clearer the spot, on which the Part encamps, the safer it may be considered. Officers will recollect, that the slightest neglect, of want of vigilance on the part of the Escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or a part of the Treasure.

XXX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Men are to be taught to conduct themselves on all occasions, and in all situations, in an orderly, soldier-like manner; to avoid riotous assemblages; and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the Inhabitants of the Country.

2. Should any person, not in the Military service, ill-treat, abuse, or insult a Sepoy, the latter is not to take the Law into his own hands, and chastise the Individual himself; he will ascertain who the offender is and where he resides, and will then report the ill-treatment he has received, to his Officer who, through the medium of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, will endeavour to procure redress for the injury, by means of the Civil Authorities; should the redress solicited not be afforded, a report of the whole of the circumstances is to be made, for the information of the highest Military Authority.

3. Many Sepoys are in the habit of wearing their Coats or Turbans, with no other part of the dress of a Soldier, this practice is to be prohibited, and the Men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a Soldier, or to appear in their Native dress.—An exception may be permitted on a march, when the men resort to the Regimental Bazaar, for the purchase of provisions.

4. When marching, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly about the ears and head: a practice so obviously unmilitary, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences, is to be strictly prohibited.

5. Men attending the Reviews of other Corps, are to appear in full uniform with their Side Arms.

6. No man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a Faqueer in his dress or person, on, or off duty.

7. No man is to point his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face, when on duty.

8. On arriving at new quarters notice is to be given in all the Bazaars, that the Dealers are not to give credit to the Men of the Corps, beyond the amount of half their monthly Pay, and not even to this extent, without the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of Pay for the month or months for which such debts have been contracted.

9. The Roll is to be called in every Company, by the Orderly Havildar, at sunrise, and at sun-set; and when there is no regular Parade, the Men will always fall in, for this purpose, at the Bell of Arms, in their undress.

10. Sepoys on duty as Orderlies, or on any other duty, are not to carry Chattahs; the Men are never to be exposed unnecessarily; but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every respect as Soldiers, wearing their Great Coats when it rains, but never while on duty, using a Chattah.

11. In order to bring the Non-Commissioned Officers under the immediate observation of the Commanding Officer, a Havildar or Naick is to be attached to him as an Orderly, and to be relieved weekly; and with the view of promoting that mutual regard which should subsist between Officers Commanding Companies, and the Sepoys, and to enable the former to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters of their Men, it is desirable that Officers should be removed as seldom as possible, from one Company to another.

12. An Order Book is to be kept in each Company, and one in the Battalion for the entry, in Hindoostanee, of all Orders, which it is of importance the Men should distinctly understand; and, on an Order of this description being issued, it should be notified to the Drill Havildar, who will attend at the Interpreter's and

receive from him the Order, entered in the Battalion Book, and written in the Debnagree character. The Havildar, on receiving the Book, will proceed to the lines, and cause the Order to be copied in the Company Books, that it may be read at sun-set, Roll-call, or before Parade, should there be one: and in order that this duty may never be neglected, the Adjutant will always be at the Lines at Roll-call, when Orders are to be read, and the Officers of Companies will, at their private Weekly Parade, cause the Orders of the preceding week to be read to the Men, in their presence.

13. These Books are to be made of good Country paper: a Battalion Book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Interpreter's Office. The Company Books are to be furnished by the Officers Commanding Companies: the Regimental Book by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

14. All parts of the foregoing Orders, which are of importance, the Native Officers and Men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the Pay Havildars of each Company.

15. They are to be read and explained to the Men, in the presence of the Officers of Companies, once a month, at one of the private Parades.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of Division and Station Orders, as well as all other Documents transmitted to Head Quarters, shall be written in a clear legible manner, and 3 lines shall not be comprised in a less space than one inch. Care is also to be taken, that the usual margin of about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the breadth of the page be invariably preserved. - *G. G. O. C. F. 25th April, 1834.*

All Public Officers in their correspondence shall include under one cover all Letters addressed to the same Officer in one day, until the Packet amount to 21 Sicca weight. *Adjutant General's Circular, 15th December, 1829.*

The enclosures in Public Letters are always to be numbered. When the Originals are transmitted, they are to be marked on the back with the No. and Date thus: -
Letter from (Name and designation.)
To (Name and designation)
Dated.

When the enclosures are copied out consecutively, the No., the name of the Writer, and of the person to whom the Letter is addressed, and the date, are to be prefixed to each, in the same form as above.

Each Letter to be restricted to one Subject. Abstracts of the Subject and purport of Letters to be annexed to them; on a separate half sheet when the Letter exceeds one page, and otherwise in the upper part of the margin: names of persons and places to be distinctly written: Public Letters, &c. to be written with black ink: and the margin to be on the inner side of each page. *Adjutant General's Circular, Letter of the 23d July, 1830.*

Officers signing Official Documents to add their designation at full length. Letters to be dated at the beginning.

In Reports or Letters written on actual Service, the hour at which they are written should be added to the date.

Officers on duty, or on leave at the Presidency, corresponding with any Public Officer, are to date their letter from their place of residency and not merely "Calcutta, or "Fort William."

When more than one side of the paper is written on, the full sheet is to be sent.

All Returns, Rolls, or other Public Documents, should have the heading of the Roll or Return written on the back of it also. Separate Letters are not to be sent with Monthly Returns. Weekly States, and other Papers, in cases of mere detail,

where an explanation is not necessary ; but where any explanation is required, and where Papers are transmitted to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief, as Promoting Rolls, or Reports of Special Committees, they should be accompanied by a Letter.

Periodical Reports and Returns should have the title, as *Cattle Report, Monthly Return, Weekly State*, written on the upper corner of the envelope.

All instructions received from Head Quarters, or from a superior Officer, should be acknowledged by a letter, mentioning the date and the subject, in a summary manner.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

LEAVE FOR THREE MONTHS.

G. G. O. No. 76. 28th February, 1823.—An Officer may be absent on urgent Private affairs from his own Presidency for any period not exceeding three months, without its being deducted from his service.

LEAVE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. 7th December, 1833.—Officers applying for leave to visit the Presidency are reminded of *G. O. C. C. 19th July, 1807*, requiring them to calculate the period of time necessary for performing the journey to and from their Corps.

It is expected that Officers will rejoin their Corps by the expiration of the leave granted ; and no extension will be allowed except for very urgent reasons, or an account of Sickness duly certified.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO SEA OR FURLOUGH.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 12, 1818.—The most Noble the Governor General, in Council, is pleased to lay down the following Regulations, in regard to the mode in which applications for leave of absence to proceed to sea, or on Furlough, are to be submitted to Government, by Staff Officers, whether attached to the Civil or Military Departments of the Service :—

1. Officers employed in Public Departments, and Officers at the Presidency, shall transmit their applications for leave to proceed to sea, or on Furlough, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief ; and shall, at the same time, make the necessary report of the circumstance to the head of the Department, under which they may be employed.

2. Officers holding situations away from the Presidency, and whose duties may be considered as purely Civil, such as Residents, Civil Surgeons, &c. shall, in the first instance, obtain leave to repair to the Presidency, from the authority under which they are immediately acting : and on their arrival there, shall submit their applications for the ultimate leave, through the Adjutant General of the Army.

3. Officers serving on the Staff, in the Military Department, away from the Presidency shall, through the prescribed channel, transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, their applications for permission to come to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting their request to be allowed to proceed to Sea, or on Furlough.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON PASSING STATIONS.

G. O. C. C. September 21, 1825.—The Commander-in-Chief is sorry to learn, that frequent instances have lately occurred, of Officers passing Military Stations without reporting themselves ; as the Regulations of the Army, and the common forms of the Service require. His Excellency desires, that all persons concerned, will attend to the existing orders on this subject, which require the Military Officers, (as well as Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons,) who may arrive at any Station or Post, where there are troops, should report themselves to the Commanding Officer, or public Staff Officer of the place.

2. Such Officers as are prevented by indisposition from waiting upon the Commanding Officer, will report their arrival in writing, for his information, to the Major of Brigade or Staff Officer of the Station, stating whether they are on leave of

absence, on Sick Certificate, on duty, &c., the authority under which they are come to the Station, and the period they intend to remain.

3. It is also the duty of Officers passing a Military Station, to call at the Brigade Office, (or other Public Staff Office of the Post,) that they may learn, if any General Orders have been issued which affect them : and if they remain any time on leave at a Station, they ought to do this from time to time, to see the General Orders which have been published.

6. When there is a General Officer in Command of the Division, residing at any Station, the immediate Command of which is exercised by a Brigadier, (as at Barrackpore or Cawnpore,) Officers are to report their arrival and departure to his Staff, as well as to the Station Brigade-Major, and to wait upon him as well as upon the Brigadier.

5. Medical Officers will, likewise, always wait upon the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, on passing the Stations where they reside.

6. Officers passing any of the principal Stations on the River, or the Forts of Monghyr, Buxar, or Chunar, where they do not mean to make any stay, are nevertheless to report to the Station Staff Officer, (the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, or Fort Adjutant,) that they may receive any orders which may possibly be waiting their arrival.

7. Officers Commanding Stations and Posts, will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any Officers, who arrive within their Command, intend to remain, and will take care, if they are proceeding to join a Regiment, that they do not delay their journey without some sufficient cause ; and if they are on leave, that they quit the Station in sufficient time to rejoin before the expiration of their leave, unless a renewed Sick Certificate, or other sufficient cause, be a signed for prolonging their stay.

8. All application for leave, or extension of leave, from Officers at another Station, which are sent, either to their Commanding Officer, or, (in urgent cases,) direct to Head Quarters, are to be countersigned, and transmitted by the Officer Commanding the Station where they are.

9. The Officers Commanding the principal Stations of the Army, will receive instructions to forward, on the 1st and 16th of each month, a List of the Officers who have arrived at the Station, who are remaining there on leave, or duty, and who have left it during the preceding fortnight. They are also hereby desired to bring to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, an instance where the preceding Orders may be neglected.

10. All Officers, Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeons, who are directed to join any Regiment or Detachment, are to report their progress once a week, to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment, to which they are proceeding, and their progress is to be noted from these Reports, in the Monthly Returns.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON ARRIVING AT THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. November 10, 1820,--Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough, from Sea, or from leave, are to report their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General, and of the Town Major, as well as to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division (at Barrackpore) On leaving Calcutta, either to embark on board Ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are enjoined to report the circumstance to the same authorities : These reports may be made in writing, if indisposition should prevent an Officer from making them in person. All Officers coming to the Presidency, are to report, in writing, their place of residence, or address to the Adjutant General, and to the Presidency Major of Brigade (now Deputy Assistant General.)

In addition to the report above-mentioned, Medical Officers are to report to the Secretary of the Medical Board ; Officers in the Ordnance and Barrack Department, to the Secretary to the Military Board ; and other Staff Officers generally to the Heads of their Department.

All Officers are directed, during their residence at the Presidency, to attend occasionally at the Town Major's Office, in Fort William, or at the Brigade Officer at Barrackpore, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the General Orders that have been issued from time to time.

G. O. C. C. June 22d, 1830.—Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough from Sea, or on leave, are, on reporting their arrival to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to state, that they have communicated their arrival to the Town Major of Fort William, to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, and to the Officer Commanding the Corps, or to the Head of the Department to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board Ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are also to report to these authorities.

G. G. O. No. 46, 23d February, 1829.—All Sick Officers, arriving at the Presidency, will be accommodated with quarters in Fort William, and receive professional attendance from the Medical Staff of the Garrison.

ON RETURN TO DUTY.

G. O. C. C. 1st August, 1823.—Whenever an Officer rejoins his Corps or station he is to be noticed in the Returns and Muster Rolls, as "Rejoined from leave on *that date*," although the whole or the period for which he had permission to be absent may not be completed. The Returns and Muster Rolls will thus convey sufficient notice of his return to his duty to the Departments concerned; and the practice which has prevailed of formally cancelling in *G. O.* the unexpired portion of leave in such cases will in future be discontinued.

G. O. C. C. 8th January, 1823.—When Officers exceed the leave granted them in *G. O.* by a few days, the Officer Commanding the Station or Post will exercise his discretion in granting them an extension.

APPLICATION FOR SICK LEAVE.

G. O. G. G. May 24, 1822.—The Most Noble the Governor General, in Council directs, that every Officer in the Honourable Company's Army, on the Bengal Establishment, quitting his Corps or Station, on sick leave, shall procure from the Medical Officer who has attended him, in addition to the Certificates, prescribed by General Orders of the 18th July, 1807, a detailed statement of his Case, with an Account of its Symptoms, past treatment, present State, and the Opinion of the Medical Officer as to what Change of Air, whether the River, Sea, Cape of Good Hope, or Europe, may be necessary for the restoration of health.

When the Sick Officer has occasion to apply any other Medical Officer for assistance, after having left his Station, he is to submit the before-mentioned Statement to such Medical Officer, together with a copy of the Medical Certificate, and the Medical Officer will mark such Observations on the statement, as the nature of the case may require.

On the arrival of a Sick Officer in Calcutta, he is to apply to a Presidency Surgeon, submitting the statement and Medical Certificate before-mentioned when the Presidency Surgeon will either direct him to wait on the Medical Board, furnished with a Certificate from himself, or retain him under his own care, as may to him appear necessary.

The duty of examining Sick Officers at the Presidency, is to be taken in rotation, Monthly, by the Members of the Medical Board, the Secretary of which will acquaint the Adjutant General of the Army with the name of the examining Member, on the 1st day of each Month.

In case an Officer falls ill when absent from his Corps, he is to procure the prescribed Statement and Certificate from the first Surgeon he may apply to, following the directions, above given, in his subsequent proceedings.

The Examining Member of the Medical Board, being satisfied on a perusal of the Statement and personal examination of the Sick Officer, that a Voyage to Europe, or to Sea, is absolutely necessary towards recovery, he will countersign the Certificate to that effect, which will have been previously granted by the Presidency Surgeon.

G. O. G. G. December 9, 1824.—In continuation to General Orders, 24th May, 1824, it is hereby directed, that all Sick Officers, whose state will admit of it, shall appear before the Medical Board for final examination: those whose indis-

position is of such a nature as to preclude their personal attendance on the Board, will be visited by the Examining Member of the Month.

The following is the Form of Certificate to be observed henceforth by the Presidency Surgeons, and which is to be countersigned by the Board, or the Examining Member, as the case may be.

"We do hereby Certify, on honor, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of A. B. to be of such a nature as to render his return to Europe, (or a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or New South Wales, &c. or to Sea, for ——— months, as may be thought proper,) absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health.

(Signed) C. D.

Presidency Surgeon.

(Countersigned)

E. F. }
G. H. } *Members Medical Board.*
L. J. }

A strict conformity to the above is expected.

All applications for extension of leave of absence, should state distinctly the date of the General Order under which the parties may, at the time, be absent from their Corps. Officers Commanding Stations are directed not to transmit any application to Head Quarters in which this is omitted.—See *G. O.* 18th June, 1812, and *G. O.* 2d September, 1823.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. G. G. Sept. 15, 1821.—Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at the St. Helena, his full Regimental Allowances, for the time during which such Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.

Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, absent from his Regiment, on his private affairs, by leave from the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief shall be permitted to draw his full Regimental Allowances for the period of Six Months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, and to no later period.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence, on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one-half of his Staff Salary, for the period during which such Certificate or Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every allowance for Office, or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer, doing the duty of such Absent Officer.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on his private affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander-in-Chief shall be permitted to draw one-half of his Staff Salary for the period of Six Months, from the commencement of his Leave of Absence, and for no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every Allowance for Office or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer, doing the duty of such Absent Staff Officer.

In cases of the Absence of Staff Officer, when it is not found necessary to appoint an Officer to perform the duties, or when a Staff Officer in the same Department, (as in the Commissariat,) holding the same Rank, and drawing the same Allowances may be detached to perform the duties, then the Absent Staff Officer to draw one-half of his personal Allowances, under the provisions of the preceding Regulations, and the remaining portion to be a saving to Government.

Military Officers absent on their private affairs, from their Regiments or Stations, by leave of Government, or of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be entitled to draw their full Regimental Allowances; and in case of Staff Officers, a moiety of their Staff Salary, when permitted, on urgent private business, to visit the Presidency.

G. O. G. G. Nov. 28, 1821.—Within the line from Cuttack, Sumbulpore,

Allahabad, Pertaubgurh, Sultanpore Oude, Goruckpore, and along the frontier to Chittagong, the regulation of the 15th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Officers proceeding from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Secrora, Seetapore, and the Stations in Bundelcund the period is extended to Seven Months.

From Etawah, Mynpoory, Futty Ghur, Shahjehanpoor, and Bareilly, to Seven Months and a half.

From Agra, Muttra, Ally-Gurh, and Saugor to Eight Months.

From Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Howaibig, Almorah, Lohoghaut, Jubbulpore, Gurrewarrah, Hussingabad, and Bhawalpoor, to Eight Months and a half.

From all the higher Stations to Loodhiana, and from Baltool, Nagpoor, Asseer-gurh, Mundlaiser, Mhow, Neemuteh, and Nussierabad, to Nine Months.

G. G. O. No. 49, 11th February, 1825.—No allowances are to be passed to any Officers, who may henceforth obtain leave of absence from this Presidency on Medical Certificate, beyond a period of Two years.

OFFICERS WHO OVERSTAY THEIR LEAVE TO THE CAPE, &c.

G. G. O. Dec. 16, 1824.—Officers absent beyond the Presidency of Bengal, and unable to procure a return passage within the time, for which leave was granted are invariably to provide themselves with a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, Resident, Chief, Town Major, or other Superior Officer of the place at which they may be, certifying to that effect, and without which, their Allowances will be forfeited from the expiration of the period of leave of absence.

All Officers proceeding on leave of absence by Sea, are directed to furnish themselves, from the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, with an Official Copy of the General Order granting such leave.

G. G. O. No. 31, 20th February, 1832.—Any Military Officer proceeding hereafter beyond Sea, or the limits of this Presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain absent for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on Furlough, in like manner, as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of Government that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return to Bengal, from the colony or settlement at which he was residing, at any time within three months previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

APPLICATION FOR FURLOUGH, &c.

No Officer to be allowed Furlough with pension to draw his pay, until he has served 10 years in India, except on account of Certified Sickness. C. D.'s Letter, 3d December, 1808.

All Officers applying for leave to go to Sea, or to proceed to Europe, or to resign the Service, are required to send to the Adjutant General, with their applications, a Certificate, signed by the Presidency Pay Master, and countersigned by the Accountant in the Military Department (and in case of Medical Officers, a certificate from the Apothecary General, in addition,) "that there are no demands against them in the Books of those Offices." When they may have any unsettled accounts, they will furnish, in lieu of this Certificate, an engagement from an established House of Agency, to be responsible for any claims against them on the part of Government.

Officers applying for leave to go to Europe, or to Sea, for the benefit of their health, are to send, with their applications, the prescribed Medical Certificate, recommending their making a Sea Voyage (or proceeding to Europe,) signed by a Presidency Surgeon, and countersigned by the Medical Board.

Officers who are not entitled to furlough, from the period of their service, to transmit, with their application to return to Europe, a succinct detail, on honor, of the circumstances which induce them to make such application.

M. C. 11th Oct. 1785, G. G. O. 15th January, 1811, G. O. 18th July, 1807, G. G. O. 9th March, 1827, G. G. O. 21st January, 1828.—See Henley's Code, pages 136, 139, and 150.

APPLICATION FOR SHIPPING ORDERS.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 4, 1823.—In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication, of business it is notified to the Officers of the Army, that in their application to the Department of the Adjutant General for Shipping Orders, whether they be about to, embark on the Ships of the Honorable Company, or on Private Vessels, they are invariably to state the names of the individuals composing their families, who are to embark with them, in addition to their own.

Officers not having Families are to insert the words *no Family* in their applications for Shipping Orders.

Their Shipping Order for Servants, Natives of India, proceeding to Sea with individuals, is procured on application direct to the Secretary in the General Department, on the prescribed deposit being lodged in the General Treasury.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to direct, that all applications, not made in conformity with the above directions, shall be returned to the parties.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 16, 1824.—In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it is hereby notified, that Officers obtaining leave of absence, do not require Shipping Orders to proceed merely from Port to Port in India on private Ships, a copy of the General Order, granting such leave, being considered sufficient authority for their reception. Certain regulations, however, peculiar to the Regular and Chart-red Ships, of the Hon'ble Company, require the issue of the Shipping Order, when an Officer, proceeds on one of those Vessels.

For Officers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. and eventually to Europe, Shipping Orders are necessary.

PILOTS' CERTIFICATES.

G. O. G. G. Sept. 23, 1820.—Much inconvenience having been occasioned of the Public Service, by the inattention of Officers to the Rules laid down in General Orders of the 21st January, 1817, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Promulgation of the following Additional Regulation, on the subject therein referred to :—

All Officers, of the Bengal Army, obtaining leave to go beyond the limits of this Presidency, who neglect, if proceeding by Sea, to transmit to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, and also to the Adjutant General of the Army, a certificate signed by the Pilot, of the date of dispatch of the Vessel on which they may proceed; or, if travelling by land, to report to the same Authorities, the date of their quitting the limits of this Presidency, will have their leave calculated from the date of the Government General Order, granting the indulgence.

G. O. C. in C. January. 5, 1825.—Officers applying for leave to proceed beyond the limits of this presidency by Sea, are required to include in their applications, the name of the Ship on which they purpose to embark.

G. G. O. January. 28, 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their Original Orders of 1796, as to Leave of Absence and Furlough, and to permit the Absence of an Officer on urgent private affairs, from his own Presidency, for any period, not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH, &c.

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 3d January, 1817.

Para. 3. "Adverting to the frequent application made to us by Military Officers for an extension of Furlough and being of opinion, that all such applications, preferred on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably compelled to make the same. We have resolved, that it be required of all Officers, whenever they shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solicit a further leave of absence, to transmit with their Letter of Application, a Certificate, signed by at least, two Gentlemen, eminent in the Medical Profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and

stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary ; also, that previously to an extension of Furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as we may deem satisfactory.

4. " We have further resolved, that all officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of Sickness, be required to furnish a Certificate, signed by, at least, two eminent Physicians ; also the attestation of a Magistrate, in support of the fact, that the persons who have signed the Certificate are Physicians.

4. " Whenever any officer on your establishment shall receive permission to come to Europe whether it be on account of ill health, or of private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these Orders.

G. O. G. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—In order fully to inform the Officers upon this Establishment, of the existing Regulations, with respect to Furlough to Europe as well as to check the practice, which, to a certain extent, has lately prevailed, of Military Officers postponing their return to their duty, for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the Service ; the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September, 1820, is published to the Army ; and the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that a printed copy of this Order be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, to every Officer who shall obtain the permission of Government, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

" Officers coming to England on Furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their arrival and address, by letter, to our Secretary, forwarding, at the same time, the Certificates which they received in India.

" In all cases of Furlough, whether it be granted for private affairs, or on sick Certificate, Officers are required to join the Establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years, from the commencement of their Furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us, six months before the expiration of the said term of three years.

" Extensions of Furlough will not, in future, be granted, except in cases of Sickness, certified in the manner prescribed in our dispatch of the 3d January, 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

" When under any such circumstances, an Officer shall have obtained an extension of Furlough to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain permission either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe.

" The Act of the 33d, Geo. III. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects Military Officers, applies only to cases of Sickness, Infirmary, or inevitable Accident, and no Officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the Service, after five years' absence, under that Enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing Regulations, an extension of furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

" The plea of ignorance of the Regulations will not hereafter be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them : but Officers, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the Service unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this country.

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 16th December, 1807.—Para. 2. " The frequent applications that have been made to us, by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of Money on Loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances, the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties, to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and the practice has of late years increased.

3. "As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on Furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns, as further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature above-mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future, we direct, that you publish, in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that Officers at home are not hereafter to expect that application for advances for money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulation of the Service, will be attended to."

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Officers, (of whatever rank,) must be ten years in India, before they can be entitled, (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified,) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons.

Officers who have not served ten years in India but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay, on furnishing an affidavit of the urgency of the case, in which the circumstances are to be briefly noticed.

Officers, after arrival at the Presidency, are to address their applications, for furlough, to the Adjutant-General, enclosing therein a certificate from the Presidency Pay-Master, and Accountant to the Military Department, of there being no demands against them, (or in lieu thereof, an engagement on the part of some respectable agency house,) and also a medical certificate from a presidency Surgeon, countersigned by the examining member of the Medical Board, if the application be grounded on ill health. A certificate signed by the Pilot of the date of dispatch of vessels in which officers embark, to be sent to the Adjutant-General, and also to the Secretary to the Government Military Department.

A chaplain, after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to go home on furlough, and receive the pay of a major. Should he go home from sickness, prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay, only in case of going home from sickness.

Officers going to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival, by letter, to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they arrived, and their address, forwarding, at the same time, the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court of six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned; or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All Officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence, on account of sickness, must transmit, with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate signed by, at least, two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary. Also previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced, by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty, on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must, at its

expiration, apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No Officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years absence, under the Act of the 33 Geo. III. chap. 52, sec 70.

Every officer upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of 3 years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted, by the Court, to remain a further time in Europe.

No Officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half, from the period of his quitting India, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, tentatively, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the charge of Recruits.

At a Court of Directors, held on the 22d December, 1820.—Resolved that, whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they shall be placed in charge of the Senior Company's Officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within, at least, seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Gravesend.—That the officer proceed with the men from the depot:—That, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage money of his rank:—And, that the commander of the Ship be authorized to draw on the company's paymaster for the same.

PRECLUDING THE RETURN TO THEIR DUTY

OF MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

No officer, who shall have had any civil or military station, whatever, in India, in the service of the E. I. Company, being under the rank or degree of a member of council or commander-in-chief of the force, and who, having departed from India, by leave of the Governor or General in Council or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or native corps of troops, or in the civil line of the Company's Service: unless, in the case of a civil servant of the Company, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors, assembled in general Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident. 33, Geo. III, Cap. 52, Sec. 70.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

Every Officer, after twenty two years' actual service in India, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained; but such pay is to be the same only, as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £ 500 per annum.

A Surgeon of general hospital, or superintendent-surgeon, who has been in that station not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £ 300 per annum.

All other Surgeons and assistant-Surgeons attached to the Military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served seventeen years in India.

An assistant-Surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head surgeon is allowed to retire on a pension of £ 50 per annum.

A Chaplain after eighteen years' service in India, (ten of which at a Military station,) including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of major.

A Chaplain having served ten years in India, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of major; after seven years, on the half pay of captain.

A commissary or deputy commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay, if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A conductor of ordnance is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Every lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain, is allowed, to retire with the *Half pay* of the rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India; but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or an ensign nine years in India including three years for a furlough, may retire on the *Half pay* of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A subaltern officer, or military assistant-surgeon having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the *Half pay of Ensign*, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England, and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to serve in India, from his first arrival for the space of *twenty-two years* without having a furlough, in that case he is allowed *two years* before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Officers, in future, retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years, from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen; and all casualties, by death in Europe, after the expiration of the same period of 2 years, from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period, expired notwithstanding, in both cases, the Officers may have received an extension of Furlough. G. G. O. No. 230, of 1824.

STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

G. G. O. No. 163, of 17th August, 1827.—Not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on Staff employment from any one Corps whether Cavalry or Infantry. Of these not more than two are to be of the Rank of Captain. And when a Subaltern Officer on Staff employment shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain in a Corps having two Captains absent on permanent public employment, he shall be required to vacate his appointment.

G. G. O. No. 105 of 15th May, 1829.—When any Regiment shall have 4 Officers on Staff employ and 4 on furlough, and an additional Officer

shall require to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) shall be required to rejoin his Corps.

C. D.'s Letter G. G. O. No. 105, of 15th May, 1829.—No Officer to be withdrawn from his Regiment for the purpose of being appointed an Extra or Supernumerary Aid-de-Camp. And Officers acting as such, not to receive any allowance for doing so. No Regiment shall have three Officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all Regiments have two; nor four till all have three.

G. G. O. No. 13, 30th January, 1832.—Whenever it shall become necessary to restore an Officer to his Regiment from detached employment, otherwise than by promotion, such Officer shall be those last withdrawn for Staff duty.

G. G. O. No. 154 of 1833.—With reference to the Regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental Duty for Staff Employment, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paragraph 3) of a letter, No. 47, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in General Orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three Presidencies.

G. G. O. No. 240, of 23th November, 1829.—When an Officer at the head of a Department, or an Officer holding the appointment of Deputy in a Department, shall proceed on leave of absence, the individual nominated by Government to officiate in the superior grade, shall, if in the same Department, be entitled to draw one-half of his own Salary and the forfeited moiety of the salary of the absentee; and when under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by Government to bring an extra Officer into the Department, the Officer thus temporarily employed, shall be allowed the undrawn half Salary of the Deputy or Assistant, as the case may be. If an extra Officer should not be required, the undrawn half Salary becomes a saving to the State.

G. G. O. No. 151, 24th September, 1832.—No Officer transferred from one Regiment to another, shall be eligible to a Staff or Civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the Regiment to which he may have been so transferred.

G. G. O. 21st May, 1832.—Officers of the Civil Staff of the Army though exempted from attendance at all Ordinary Parades, are expected to attend to the requisition of a Commanding Officer, whenever he considers himself justified in demanding their presence, by the occasion for which the Troops may be assembled.

Para. 3. Although we attach a very high importance to the rules, established for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental Duty for Staff Employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Governor General, in favor of Officers selected for the Personal Staff to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Vice-President in Council, and the Aides-de-Camp of General Officers on the Staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the Governor General), that "no Officer shall be informally withdrawn from his Corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an Officer taken out of order from a Regiment shall not be eligible for a transfer from a Personal Staff Appointment to any permanent detached employment," unless whilst so withdrawn, the Staff Absentees from his Corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.

PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED BEFORE AN OFFICER CAN HOLD A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

G. G. O. G. January 31, 1823.—No Officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the General Staff of the Army, who shall not have served

four years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a Corps.

An Officer may hold the situation of Aide-de-Camp, after having served one year with his Regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on Field Service, is not to be counted in the Regimental duty, as above prescribed.

G. O. G. August 12, 1825.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of General Orders, under date the 31st January, 1823, prescribing the period of Service necessary to entitle an Officer to hold any situation on the General Staff of the Army, be extended to every Civil Situation to which a Military Officer is eligible.

APPOINTMENTS WHEN TO BE VACATED.

G. O. G. May 23, 1823—It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which Officers holding Staff Appointments, or other Public employments, under this Presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to Superior Rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date:—

PUBLIC OFFICES AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS TO BE VACATED ON PROMOTION TO NO LIMITATION.

Residents at Native Courts, or high diplomatic Missions; Command of Divisions.

THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Secretary to Government, Military Department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Garrisons.

MAJOR GENERAL, REGIMENTAL COLONEL.*

Chief Commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department, Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer Officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, *ditto* *fitto*; Personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief; Political Agents at Inferior Native Courts, Commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.

FIFTY-FIVE COLONEL REGIMENTALLY.

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistant in Civil Charge of Districts; Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; 1st *ditto* Quarter Master General; 1st *ditto* Commissary General; 1st *ditto* Auditor General; Agents for Gun Carriage; Agents for Gun Powder; Agents for Army Clothing; Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Model-Master and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Secretary Military Board; (now Secretary to the Military Board in the Commissary Department); Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; Superintendents of Foundry, if an Artillery Officer; Superintendents of the Stud; Presidency Pay Master; Commandant Poly Guard of the Governor General; Commandant Golumdauz Battalion; Commandant Local Partidons; Commandant Local Horse; Commandants New Levies; Commandants Pioneer Corps; Superintendent of Canals and Agent for the Construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

MAJOR REGIMENTALLY.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants in Staff Offices or Public Departments, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters; Deputy Pay Masters Brigade Majors; Surveyors, Land or River, if not

* Not operating until they become entitled to the Off-Reckoning dividends of their respective Corps.—See G. O. G. 6th May, 1824.

Engineer Officers; Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in Command, &c.; Aides-de-Camp to General Officers; Secretary Clothing Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, Stud Department; Superintendent Field Transports; Superintendent Half-wrought Materials; Superintendent Family Money; Superintendent Cadets; Superintendent Roads or Bunds; Superintendent Timber Agencies; Superintendent of Telegraphs; Garrison Store Keeper; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto; Fort or Contonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or Institution, Political, or other Civil Situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident, or to a Civil Commissioner; Appointments in the Mint; Command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; Command of Residents' Guards or Escorts.

No Appointment or Public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a Military Officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of Regimental Captain, excepting professional Offices in the Corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

G. O. G. G. July 4, 1823.—In cases where Officers unite a Military Command with a Political Situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of Superior Rank under the operation of the General Orders 23d May last, but which the Public Service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned, as a limit for the Political Situation.

TRANSFERS TO INVALID AND OTHER CORPS.

G. O. G. G. No 85, 13th June, 1833.—No European Officer will be hereafter transferred to the Invalid Establishment, whose application is not supported by Certificates in the following forms.

Medical Certificate.

I _____ do hereby certify, that I have attended _____ during _____ and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, he is permanently disqualified for the performance of farther effective Service, and that such disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

(Signed)

Regimental or Station Surgeon.

(Countersigned) _____

Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

Certificate of Character.

I do hereby declare that I believe the conduct of _____ while with the Regiment under my Command, to have been at all times that of an Officer and a Gentleman.

(Signed)

Officer Commanding the Corps.

(Countersigned) _____

Commanding Officer of the Division.

In cases where Officers may have exchanged Corps they will be required to produce Certificates of Character in the above form from the Officers Commanding the several Regiments to which they may have been attached.

QUALIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS.

G. O. C. C. May 27, 1823.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify to the Subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the Candidates for the Office of Interpreter in Native Corps, and of the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2d. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character, of the Oordoo, and the *Devi Nagree* of Khurree Bolee.

3d. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindooce, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any Orders in those dialects, or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried, are

1st. By well selected Questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2d. By *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.

3d. By written Translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders, or Rule and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the *Bagh-Buhar* in Hindoostanee; the *Prem Sagur* in Khurree Bolee; and the *Golistan*, or *Onwar-i Soheily* in Persian.

It will be the duty of Committees of Examination, to ascertain the attainments of Candidates by the foregoing rules, and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification.

G. O. C. C. December 28, 1827.—The Commander-in-Chief, impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to rise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the office, has determined not to appoint any Officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained, from the Report of the Committee of Examinations, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen,—which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will,—that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another Corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of stating to the army, that in his selection for situations on the Staff, depending on his recommendation it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need; encouragement of merit, and remuneration of service.

QUALIFICATION FOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

G. G. O. 9th December, 1831.—No Officer deemed qualified for an appointment in the Commissariat Department who cannot pass the examination in the Native Languages prescribed for a Regimental Interpreter.

G. G. O. 20th April, 1835.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules for the Appointment and Promotion of Officers in the Commissariat Department:

1st. The Commissariat at the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra together, and of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of

One Commissary General.

One Deputy Commissary General.

Assistant Commissaries General.

Deputy Assistants ditto.

Sub-Assistant ditto ditto.

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several Governments respectively according to the necessities of the service;

and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several Commissaries General to report to Government, whenever they may find, that the number of Officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective Departments.

2nd. All Appointments to the Commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable Company's Army, but no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3rd. Every officer on his first appointment to the Commissariat shall enter the Department at the bottom of the Junior Grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the Commissary General, who may be selected from the Army at large, and be at once appointed head of the Department; due attention and consideration being of course given to the services, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the Department.

4th. No Sub-Assistant shall be promoted to the grade of Deputy Assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no Deputy Assistant to the grade of Assistant Commissary General, who has not served four years as a Deputy Assistant, or seven years in the Department; nor shall any Assistant Commissary General be promoted to the Deputy Commissary General who has not served five years as an Assistant, or twelve years in the Department.

5th. If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the Commissariat, qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exists. But Seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the Commissary General will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the Supreme Government dated the 22d December, 1815, 27th March, 1819, and 24th April, 1822; provided the individual shall have served in the Department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th. All officers of the Commissariat are subject to the Staff Regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective Regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the Department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by Regimental promotion, may be continued in charge until such time as the Commissary General can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the Department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of Sub-Assistants; but Officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the Department by promotion in their Regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the Department may entitle them to hold under these rules and the general regulations of the service: provided that, on re-appointment, they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily appointed to the Commissariat by Government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, but without any claim to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the Commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.

THE STAFF.

G. O. C. C. Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August, 1832.—The Uniform prescribed for certain Staff Officers of the Bengal Army, being "the same as that in His Majesty's Army," General Officers, Brigadiers, (as Colonels on the Staff,) and the Officers of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Departments,

Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants, General of Divisions, Brigade Majors, and Aides-de-Camp will provide themselves, as soon as may be convenient, with the Uniform of their respective ranks, agreeably to the alterations made by His Majesty in General Orders dated Horse Guards, 18th of May, 1831.

It is not at present intended that any alteration should take place in the Dress of other Departments of the General Staff.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar, embroidered all round; embroidered cuff, two inches deep; slashed flaps to the sleeves, five inches high, and two inches broad, with three small buttons; and embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts one inch wide; skirts, ornaments embroidered; white ker-cymete turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery.—Gold, oak-leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold, with solid crescent device, a sword and baton crossed, surmounted by a crown, embroidered on the strap; the strap confined by a narrow gold lace binder; dead and bright gold bullion.

Buttons.—Bolt convex, with sword and baton crossed, with laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without binding; the fan of back part eleven inches; the front, or cock, nine inches; each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star-Loop.—Eleven inches; long, ground work of four ends of large dead gold wire gimp, ornamented with gold centre star, with round studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments in filigree work.

Tassels.—Gold and crimson, with worked hangings.

Plume.—Red and white swan feathers, drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

Cravat or Stock.—Black silk.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth with gold oak-leaf lace two inches and a half wide down the outward seam; or white linen, according to the season.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

Sword.—Mameluke gilt hilt, with the device of sword and baton crossed, and encircled with oak leaves; ivory grip; scymitar blade.

Scabbard.—Brass for the field; black leather, with mountings to correspond with hilt, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword-Knot.—Crimson and gold cord, with acorn end.

Sword-Belt.—Blue leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery; the carriage, to be embroidered on both sides; the belt to be worn over the Coat.

Plate.—Gilt, having the letters W. P., the crown, and a spring of laurel on each side in silver.

Sh.—Gold and crimson silk hat, with gold and crimson silk crape fringe tassels, seven inches and a half long.

Gloves.—White leather.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for Dress, but without embroidery.

Epaulettes. (without device)

Hat......

Loop......

Tassels......

Plume......

Cravat or Stock......

Boots......

Spurs......

} The same as in the Dress Uniform.

<i>Sword</i>	} The same as in the Dress Uniform.
<i>Scabbard</i>	
<i>Sword-Knot</i>	
<i>Belt</i>	
<i>Plate</i>	
<i>Sash</i>	
<i>Gloves</i>	

Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, two inches and a half wide, and welted at the edges; or white linen, according to the season.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRRESS.—The same as for a Lieutenant-General, except that the Coat is to have ten buttons placed by twos in each row, a blue cuff, two inches deep, the upper inch embroidered all round; no embroidery on the sleeve above the cuff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRRESS.—The same as for a Major-General, excepting that the cuff and sleeve of the Coat are to be without embroidery, and the straps of the epaulettes without device.

Frock-Coat for General Officers.—Blue cloth, two rows of regulation buttons, placed according to rank, as on the scarlet Coat; blue velvet Prussian collar and cuffs, gold and erminion cord on the shoulder, with small buttons.

Clack for General Officers.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Housing for General Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and a quarter, to be worn over the saddle; made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and fore-hands, and to bear certain embroidered ornaments to denote the rank of the Officer.

The housing of a *Lieutenant General* is to be denoted by an embroidered crown, sword and baton, and two stars.

The housing of a *Major General* by a crown, sword and baton, and one star.

The housing of a *Brigadier General* by one star.

Saucle.—Of blue web, to be attached to the housing.

Bridle.—Of black leather; bent branch-bit, with gilt busses; the front and roses of garter blue.

Collar.—White.

Holsters.—Covered with black leather.

COLONELS ON THE STAFF, (BRIGADIERS.)

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, single-breasted, with a row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; blue Prussian collar, embroidered in the front; blue cuffs two inches deep; slashed flaps to the sleeves, five inches high and two inches broad, with three small buttons; embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts, one inch wide; skirt ornaments embroidered, white kerseymere turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery.—Oak leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold, with solid crescent; the strap without device, and confined by a narrow gold lace binder; dead and bright gold bullion, two inches and three quarters deep.

Buttons.—Gilt convex, frosted, the edge encircled with burnished laurel.

Hat.—Cocket, without binding; the fan, or back part, eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches; each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star Loop.—Ground work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long, large dead gold star in centre, with studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Tassels.—Gold and crimson.

Plume.—Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whalebone quite stiff.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam; or white linen.

Sword.—Gilt three quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed; straight sabre-blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel for the field; black leather with gilt mountings for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold, and seven crimson bullions two inches and one quarter deep; gold W. R. on one side, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

Sword Belt.—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

Sash.—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

Cravat or Stock,

Boots,

Spurs,

Plate,

Gloves,

} The same as for General Officers.

UNDRRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for Dress but without embroidery.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

Epaulettes,

Buttons,

Hat,

Star Loop,

Tassels,

Plume,

Cravat or Stock,

Boots,

Spurs,

Sword,

Scabbard,

Sword-Knot,

Sword-Belt,

Plate,

Sash,

Gloves,

Horse Furniture,

} The same as in the Dress Uniform.

—The same as that of Staff Officers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, nine in each row placed by threes in each row; the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar; the front part *only* embroidered, the cuffs two inches deep; the skirt six embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeves six also, viz. one on the cuff, and five above it, the loops and buttons placed by threes; skirt ornaments embroidered; white kerseymeré turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery.—Oak-leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth, acorn pattern, embroidered oval badge, with the King's cypher, dead and bright purl bullion crescent, bullion two inches and three quarters deep.

Buttons.—Gilt, convex, frosted, the edges encircled with burnished laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without binding; the fan or back part eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches, each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star-Loop.—Ground work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long, large dead gold star in centre, with studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Tassels.—Gold and crimson.

Plume.—Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whale bone quite stiff.

Cravat or Stock.—Black Silk.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam; or white linen.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

Sword.—Gilt three quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed; straight sabre-blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel for the field; black leather, with gilt mountings, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword Knot.—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold and crimson bullions two inches and a quarter long; gold W. R. on one side, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

Sword Belt.—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

Plate.—Gilt, the letters W. R. the crown, and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Sash.—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

Gloves.—White leather.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for *Dress*, but without embroidery.

Trousers.—Oxford texture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide, or white linen.

Epaulettes, }

Hat, }

Star-Loop, }

Tassels, }

Plume, }

Cravat or Stock, }

Boots, }

Spurs, }

Sword, }

Scabbard, }

Sword-Knot, }

Sword Belt, }

Plate, }

Sash, }

Gloves, }

The same as in the Dress Uniform.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL & DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Coat.—Corresponding with that of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General, excepting that there are to be ten buttons on the breast of the Coat in each row, placed by twos; the skirt, four embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeve four also, viz. one on the cuff, and three above it, the loops and buttons placed by twos.

In every other respect, their Dress and Undress are to be the same as those of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, placed at equal distances, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered frog loop and button on each side; blue cuff, two inches deep; four embroidered loops and buttons on the skirt; on the sleeve four also, viz., one on the cuff and three above it, placed at equal distances.

Epaulettes.—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth; embroidered oval badge with the King's cypher, dead and bright purl bullion crescent; bullion two inches and three quarters deep.

In every other respect, the Dress and Undress are to be the same as for Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, single-breasted; ten buttons at equal distances; blue cuffs, blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered loop and button at each end; three embroidered red loops and buttons on the skirt; the sleeve is to have three also, viz., one on the cuff, and two above it; the loops and buttons placed two and one on the skirt and sleeve; the embroidered loops without drops.

In all other respects, the Dress and Undress are to correspond with those of an Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master-General.

N. B. The Officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master-General's Departments at the Head-Quarters of the Army, are to be distinguished by the collar of the Coat being half red and half blue, and by the embroidery of the epaulettes being on scarlet cloth instead of blue.

MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

The Dress and Undress are to be precisely the same as for the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, except as far as respects the button,* which is to be frosted with W. R. and a crown, and the epaulettes, which are to be gold embroidered straps on blue cloth; dead and bright gold purl bullion crescent; bullion according to rank.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

DRESS.

Coat.—The same as for the Deputy Assistant and Quarter-Master-General, except that the embroidered loops are to have drops; the buttons are to be plain gilt, and placed in pairs on the breast, and with the loops, two and one on the sleeve and skirt.

<i>Epaulettes,</i>	The same as for Major of Brigade.
<i>Hat,</i>	} The same as for the Staff generally.
<i>Star-Loop,</i>	
<i>Tassels,</i>	
<i>Feather,</i>	
<i>Cravat or Stock,</i>	
<i>Trousers,</i>	
<i>Boots,</i>	
<i>Spurs,</i>	
<i>Sword,</i>	
<i>Sabre,</i>	

* If this button should not be procurable in Calcutta at present, Brigade Majors will substitute a plain gilt button, until the proper pattern can be obtained.

<i>Sword-Knot,</i>	} The same as for the Staff generally.
<i>Sword-Belt,</i>	.	.	.	.
<i>Plate,</i>	.	.	.	.
<i>Sash,</i>	.	.	.	.
<i>Gloves,</i>	.	.	.	.

UNDRESS.

Coat and Epaulettes.—The same as in Dress.

Trousers.—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

In all other respects as in Dress.

Frock Coat.—Blue, single breasted; Prussian collar, plain gilt buttons.

The Aids-de-Camp of the General Commanding in Chief are to be distinguished from the Aids-de-Camp of other General Officers by an edging of embroidery round the collar, and front of the red coat.

Frock Coat for all Staff Officers under the rank of General Officers.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with stand up cloth collar, cloth cuffs, and regulation button, without epaulettes, or shoulder straps.

Cloak for Staff Officers.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HORSE FURNITURE.

FOR ALL STAFF OFFICERS UNDER THE RANK OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

Saddle-cloth for Staff Officers.—Dark blue, of two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one inch; to be worn under the Saddle.

Sursingle.—Of blue web.

Bridle.—Of black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt bosses; the front and roses of garter blue.

Collar.—White.

Holsters.—Covered with black leather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF GARRISONS.—Coats Scarlet, double breasted, with blue facing, and plain gold embroidery, the lappels buttoned back, slashed sleeves and skirts.—Garrison Staffs gilt buttons, set on the breast by tows, and on sleeves and skirts one and two: viz. one on the cuff, and two on the sleeves; one button hole on the collar. Two plain gold epaulettes, with the distinctions of field officers and colonels upon them. Cocked hat with gold scaled loop, and Infantry feathers. Regulation sword, steel scabbard, when mounted: on all other duty, black leather, crimson and gold staff sword belts. The undress coat to have no embroidery; in all other respects to be the same as the dress, G. O. 3d September, 1819.

FORT MAJORS.—The same as that of a major of brigade, G. O. 1st July, 1787.

FORT ADJUTANTS.—To wear the same cuffs, collar, and embroidery as Fort Majors, but not facings, and the holes to be embroidered on the breast of the coat, G. O. 11th July, 1787.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—Coat the same as that worn by the quarter master general: epaulettes embroidered on a blue ground, buttons plain white; Hat, Regulation cocked, plain white button, white feather, Sword, Regulation, cut and thrust, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—Coat epaulettes, buttons, hat and sword, the same as the Commissary General. G. O. 15th April, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—Coat without lappels, epaulettes and buttons, as above; hat and sword as above. G. O. 15th April, 1810.

SUB ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—(Being an Officer in the Service.) Coat with lappels, one epaulette, and buttons as above: hat and sword as above: (Not Officers in the Service) Coat plain blue, red cuffs, collar, and buttons as above;

hat plain cocked, no feather; sword as above :—Assistants and sub Assistants to wear frog embroidery, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—A double-breasted coat, with blue cuffs and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, general staff buttons by threes, silver epaulettes, with plain embroidery on a blue ground; sword and hat the same as those of the general staff: G. O. 19th September, 1813.

DEPUTY JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—A single breasted coat, blue cuffs, and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, white buttons, one on the cuff and collar, and two on the sleeves; two plain silver epaulettes without embroidery: G. O. 30th December, 1812.

DEPUTY PAY-MASTERS.—To wear in silver the same with fort adjutants. G. O. 30th December, 1812.

BARRACK MASTER.—The same as fort adjutants, with one basket embroidered gold epaulette on a blue ground. G. O. 13th December, 1812.

SECRETARY TO MILITARY BOARD.—A double breasted frock coat, with blue cuffs and collar without embroidery, slashed sleeves and skirts; regulation gilt buttons, by twos, plain gold epaulettes; regulation sword and cocked hat: G. O. 9th February, 1814.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The same as the Secretary, with one epaulette: G. O. 9th February, 1814.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The same as worn by corresponding ranks in His Majesty's service. G. O. 11th July, 1787.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.—Scarlet coat, single breasted black velvet collar and cuffs; slashed sleeves and skirts; lion buttons, (yellow): two epaulettes, embroidered with gold on black velvet with two gold embroidered button holes on the collar; two on each sleeve and two plain on the sleeves, cocked hat with black feather, black button, and black silk loop; regulation swords and black sword belt, (waist) G. O. 20th July, 1810.

GARRISON SURGEONS.—The same as Surgeon of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

GARRISON ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—The same as Assistant-Surgeons of Infantry, with blue cuff and collar.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS ATTACHED TO HOSPITALS.—Plain coat, single breasted, yellow lion buttons, plain yellow cuffs and collar, plain round hat.

CADETS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.—Plain undress jacket and plain regimental appointments, according to the uniform of that branch of the service to which they belong: Cadets never to wear the full uniform of commissioned Officer, until promoted to that rank. G. O. 30th December, 1812.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE FIELD AND LOWER PROVINCES.—A double breasted coat with lappels, cuffs, and entire collar of blue; slashed sleeves and skirts; plain raised yellow lion buttons, by twos, in the manner of the deputy adjutant and deputy-quarter master generals; two basket-embroidered gold epaulettes, on blue ground, with one basket-embroidered button hole on the cuffs and collar; sword and hat, the same as those worn by the General Staff.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The same uniform as above, with the exception of the coat being single breasted, and having only one epaulette; the buttons by twos, in the manner of an aide-de-camp and major of brigade: G. O. 10th April, 1817.

AGENTS FOR GUN CARRIAGES AND GUNPOWDER.—The same as commissaries of Ordnance, excepting that the buttons are to be plain gilt. Field officers, holding those situations to wear two epaulettes.

CLOTHING AGENTS.—A single breasted Coat with blue Cuffs and collar, without embroidery; slashed sleeves and skirts; regulation gilt buttons by twos; plain Gold Epaulettes, (if a Field Officer to wear two Epaulettes,) cocked hat with gold lace loop; Regulation Sword, Tassel and Belt.

PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—Coat blue, facings red, epaulettes embroidered on a red ground, buttons ordnance, embroidery gold, to match the coat embroidery, and placing the buttons the same as the Commissary General's.

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat, sword, &c. the same as the principal commissary of ordnance excepting the buttons, which are to be placed two and two.

COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—Coat without lappels, one epaulette on the right shoulder, 10 buttons at equal distances, embroidery plain, slashed sleeves, 4 buttons on the cuff and sleeve and on the skirts at equal distances. Cocked Hat, scale loop- and sword as above.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, BEING A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—The same as commissary's with exception to the buttons on the sleeves, which are to be one on the cuff and 2 on the sleeve, and three on the skirts, set on as brigade-major's.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUMA, 4th September, 1828.

Jacket. Regulation Jacket of blue, with scarlet cuffs and collar; edged all round with cloth, the color of the facings: Prussian collar, 3 inches deep, ornamented with an edging of narrow French braid, and a border of small Russian figuring: pointed cuff, 4 inches deep at the point, ornamented with French braid, to correspond with the collar. The Jacket to be single-breasted; to fasten with hooks, and to have three rows of Buttons: to be trimmed with flat gold lace, set on in waving lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace, extending the full width across the breast, and about 3 inches at the bottom: Pockets, back-seams, and bottom of Jacket to correspond with collar.

Trowsers. Dark blue Trowsers, with two stripes of gold lace, three quarters of an inch wide, up each side seam; leaving light between them $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Boots. Ankle Boots.

Spurs. Fixed brass Spurs, with two inches and a quarter necks, including rowels.

Head Dress. Cocked hat, as now worn.

Sabre. The Regulation steel mounted sword, half basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish-skin gripe, bound with gold wire, the blade very little curved, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with a round back, terminating within 11 inches of the point.

Scabbard. Regulation Scabbard, with horse shoe at the bottom; solid bands and rings, Trumpet to mediate on.

Sword Knot. Coin on and Gold cord Sword Knot, with bullion tassel.

Girdle. Girdle of Crimson and Gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, as at present.

Waist Belt. Waist belt of Gold lace 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, of the color of the facings, up the centre; red morocco lining and edging, fastening in front with Sphinx ornament, having two large and one smaller gilt rings through which hang three slugs of each silk and Gold velvet lace, with buckles and straps, by which the Sabre tache is suspended, and two Gold velvet and silk slings of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide lace for the rings of the Scabbard, with a silk stripe in the centre, the color of the facings, and morocco lining and edging.

Sabre Tache. The Sabre Tache of blue cloth, 13 inches deep; 8 inches wide at top and 10 at bottom; edged round with 2 inch lace, leaving a blue edge; in the centre the letters H. A. embroidered, with a scroll below them, bearing the Regimental badges the Corps may be entitled to.

Pouch Belt. The Pouch Belt of gold lace 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, the color, of the facings; lining and edging to correspond with the waist belt; buckle, tip, and slide attached to the Pouch box, with gilt buckles and rings.

Pouch Box. Pouch box of black leather, with a gilt embroidered edging round the top; gilt flap 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, embossed round the edges, having H. A. and Regimental badges plated, raised in the centre: on each side gilt staple ornaments for the rings of the Belt.

Cravat. Black Silk Stock.

Gloves. White leather Gloves.

UNIFORM.

Jacket. Dark blue rounded shell Jacket, agreeable to a sketch approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and lodged in the Staff Office of the Horse Artillery.

Shoulder Straps. Pair of scaled gilt shoulder straps solid crescent, without bullions.

Trousers. Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes each three-quarters wide of the color of the facings of the Regiment on the outward seam, having a light $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between them.

Boots and Spurs. Boots and Spurs the same as dress.

Head Dress. Helmet as at present, Roman helmet with glazed skull and peak, and a red horse hair mane; gilt scales; leopard skin turban, fastening with gilt chains.

Sabre and Scabbard. The same as dress.

Sword Knot. Of brown Leather.

Waist Belt. Of brown leather; fastening in front as in full Dress.

Sabre Tache. Of plain black patent leather.

Foraging Cap. Of dark blue Cloth, welts and plaits the color of facing; gold band 2 inches wide, with gilt button at top; black patent peak, edged with gold braid.

Great Coat. Dark blue, to fasten with braided loops and stand up collar.

Cloak. Cloth, dark blue.

HORSE APPOINTMENT.

Saddlery. Hussar Saddle complete, crupper and breast plate of brown leather, ornamented with leather rosettes. Hussar bridle with plain curb bit; ornamented head stall; plain field collar, to correspond with crupper and breast plate.

Dress Shabraque. Dress Shabraque of dark blue cloth; 3 feet 10 inches in length; 3 feet 4 inches in width across the centre; 5 feet across the rear; 3 feet 6 inches across the front, the corners rounded, with figured lace 2 inches wide, and lined with Serge; the four corners of the Shabraque embroidered with the letters H. A.

Undress Shabraque. Undress Shabraque of plain blue cloth, of the same dimensions, and edged with black worsted lace, one inch wide.

MEMORANDUM.

The dress Belt and Pouch are to be worn at all Reviews, Leves, and Balls, and upon all occasions of particular ceremony. The Dress Jacket with the appropriate parts of dress, before-mentioned, to be worn at Reviews, Duties of Honor, Dress Parades, Balls, Leves, and all occasions of public ceremony.

White Trowsers are sanctioned instead of cloth, in the hot weather; but the periods of this indulgence are to be fixed by the Officer Commanding the Corps, when not prescribed by higher authority.

A Waist-coat of cloth, the color of the facings of the Corps, with a small edging of lace $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, and in the hot season a white waist-coat, is also permitted to be worn with the undress Jacket, when off Parades; but on all occasions, the Dress Jacket is to be closed. For hot weather the undress Jacket may be made of the lightest suitable materials, as dark blue Camblet or Salk, but exactly resembling the Cloth Jacket.

Officers Commanding Brigades who may desire more detailed directions or an explanation of any part of these Regulations, are to apply to the Adjutant-General, through the Officers Commanding the Horse Artillery.

INFANTRY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1834.*

The Major-General in Command of the Forces having been pleased to direct the existing Orders on the subject of the Dress of Officers of Infantry to be collected and transmitted, in a condensed form, to Officers Commanding Regiments, I have the honor to forward a copy for your guidance.

You will observe, that the articles of Equipment sent out as pattern by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and adverted to in Government General Orders of the 12th July, 1831, are now fully described; and it will not escape your notice that several of the rules laid down in the Orders quoted in the margin* are not applicable to the present Dress. These Or-

* G.O. 25th Jan. 1829
G.O. 9th Sept. 1829
G.O. 24th Sept. 1829
G.O. 10th Oct. 1829.
G.O. 18th Oct. 1829.
G.O. 11th April 1831
G.O. 30th Nov. 1829
Circular Letter 25th January, 1828

ders are accordingly to be considered as annulled, and in their stead, you will have the goodness to adopt the Regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules:

The red Coat will be worn at Divine Service, at Levees, on Guards, Public Field days, General Inspections, Funeral Parties, General, District and Garrison Courts Martial, and visits of ceremony.

The Sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red Coat, except at evening parties, when the Coat may be worn open, with a Waistcoat of white linen, with small Regimental buttons.

At Levees, the buff leather Sword Belt is invariably to be worn.

The Frock Coat is never to be worn when the Regiment is paraded for exercise, nor when there is a prospect of the Troops being obliged to use their arms; on these occasions the shell Jacket is the appropriate dress. The Frock Coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties off Parade, Inspection of Barracks and Hospitals, on Courts of Inquiry and Committees, Inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the Sash and Belt over it.

The black Waist Belt is the Belt to be worn when required with the Frock Coat; and when the Officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the Frock, the Sash also is to be worn.

The shell Jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open.

A white linen Uniform Jacket, with ten small Regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar, may be worn when the Men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white dress; but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and Parades, and to private parties.

Ensigns, until finally posted, are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress Uniform of the Regiment with which they may be doing duty.

At the Presidency, Officers are expected to wear the undress red Jacket, or blue Frock Coat, and Military Cap, whenever they appear abroad or go out for a morning or evening's ride.

In Military Cantonnements, during the months in which Officers are allowed to wear white linen Jackets, at their Regimental Parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides, or at visits not of ceremony.

These Regulations are not to apply to Officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fives, or cricket, or in field sports.

Coat.—Scarlet, with two rows of Uniform buttons, ten in each row, in pairs: the distance between the rows three inches at top, and two inches and a half at bottom. Prussian collar, with two loops and Small Uniform buttons at each end; plain round cuff, two inches and three quarters deep; scarlet-slashed flap on the sleeve, with four loops and small buttons; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; two large buttons and four short twist loops at the waist; white kerseymeré turn backs and skirt linings, with a welting of the same round the cuffs, collar and outward seams of the front Regimental skirt ornaments: the collar and cuffs are to be of the collar established for the facing of each Regiment, the loops on the collar and flaps are to be of gold lace, and the entire loop is not to exceed one inch and a quarter in breadth.

Epaulettes.—Field Officers—plain gold lace strap: solid crescent, embroidered badge of the King's cypher: the bullion of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel is to be three inches and a half deep; that of Major three inches.

Captains—Gold lace strap with narrow silk stripes, of the color of the Regimental; facing solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of a Major, and two inches and a half deep.

Subalterns—The same as a Captain, except that the bullion is smaller.

Officers of Flank Companies are to wear wings. The Grenadiers are to have a grenade on the centre plate. The Light Infantry a bugle.

Cap.—Black beaver, six inches deep, with lacquered sunk top, eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the Cap; black patent leather peak, a gilt star plate with Regimental ornaments in front of the Cap and gilt scales on the sides.

Feather.—White, upright hackle, eight inches long with a gilt socket. The Light Infantry Officers to wear a green tuft.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and a half wide; or white linen according to the season of the year.

Boots.—Ankle Boots.

Spurs.—For mounted Officers, yellow metal, with necks two inches and a half long including rowels.

Sword.—Gilt half basket hilt, with the King's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather, the gripe of black fish skin; bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating off to a shampe without nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard.—Black leather, with gilt mountings. Brass Scabbard for Field Officers.

Sword Knot.—Crimson and gold striped, with bullion tassel.

Belt.—White buffalo leather, with a frog worn diagonally over the shoulder. Field Officers to wear a Waist Belt of the same material, two inches wide with slings.

Plate.—According to Regimental pattern.

Sash.—Of crimson silk patent net with fringed ends, to go twice round, and tie on the left hip.

The pendent part to be one foot in length.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet, with collar and cuffs of Regimental lacme: a row of small Regimental buttons down the front, in pairs, and two on each cuff, gold plated cord shoulder straps.

Frock Coat.—Blue, single breasted, with eight Regimental buttons down the front, and two small ones on the cuff. Plain Prussian collar; shoulder straps formed of loops of small gold cord, with a small Regimental button.

Waist Belt.—Black patent leather, with a sliding frog and snake clasp.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with a band and welt the color of the facing of the Regiment; black leather peak.

Light Infantry Officers to wear a Cap of green cloth, with a band and welt the same as the other Officers of the Corps.

An oil skin cover may be worn over it in wet weather.

Cloak.—Blue lined with scarlet shalloon, walking length clasp ornaments at the bottom of the collar and ball buttons. It is optional with Officers to provide themselves with a Cloak.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Coat.—Agreeably to the Uniform of their respective Regiments, with the Epaulettes of their corresponding ranks.

Hat.—Cocked, with black silk button and loop, and without any feather.

Waist Belt.—Of a pattern similar to that of the other Officers, but of black leather to be worn under the Coat.

Appointments and other articles of Dress the same as those worn by the other Officers of their respective Regiments, except the Sash, which is not worn.

In undress, and on all occasions not connected with Parade or ceremony, the Regimental Forage Cap may be worn.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Saddle.—Plain Cavalry Saddle, with holsters; the cantle mounted with brass, the holsters covered with black patent leather.

Saddle Cloth.—Of the same color as the facings of the Regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with gold lace five eighths of an inch wide, and scarlet edging.

Bridle.—Of black leather, bent branch bit with gilt bosses; front and roses to correspond in color with the facings of the Regimental.

Collar.—White.

BOAT ALLOWANCE.

G. G. O. 16th Dec. 1816. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to authorize officers of His Majesty's Service, who become supernumerary to the complement attached to regiments, to draw the half-batta, and the house rent, (if not furnished with quarters) of their regimental rank, during the time they may be detained in India; also boat allowance from the station at which their corps is stationed, to the Presidency, when directed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed by water.

G. G. O. 19th Sept. 1818. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following resolutions of Government, on the subject of boat allowance to officers, viz.

1. Whenever a regiment, or any number of troops or companies of a corps move by water, the proportion of officers of all ranks, regularly belonging to, and on the establishment of such regiment, or companies of a regiment, as the case may be, will naturally move with their men, and draw, of course, the boat allowance of their ranks, in addition to their tentage.

2. If, from a deficiency of officers, or other cause, the Commander-in-Chief shall consider it necessary to order any additional officers, of whatever rank, to join and do duty with such regiment, or companies of a regiment, His Excellency, will be pleased to represent the case to Government, when boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted to the requisite number of extra officers.

3. In the case of drafts, detachments or recruits proceeding to join corps by water, or of invalid, supernumeraries, or time expired men, returning to Fort William, boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted, on the representation of the Commander-in-Chief, to the following proportion of officers:—

To any detachment under 30 men, one subaltern. If above 30 and under 60 men, two subalterns; and so on in the same proportion: with the addition of one captain for every detachment, consisting of not less than three, or more than five such subalterns' parties. Two captains for six, and not more than eight such parties, and so on; also with the farther addition of one field officer for every detachment, consisting of not less than three captains' parties, as above detailed.

4. The names of all officers appointed to do duty with the detachments, as extra officers with regiments, or companies of regiments, proceeding by water, are to be specified in General Orders, or Division or Station Orders, (as the case may be,) for the convenience of more readily auditing their bills.

5. The Governor General in Council extends the indulgence of boat allowance to all cadets, assistant surgeons, and subaltern officers, on their arrival for the first time in Bengal, and being ordered to join a regiment; the same indulgence is extended to gentlemen, appointed in India to commissions in His Majesty's Army or in the local corps; to ordnance and warrant officers, and generally to persons newly appointed, and for the first time, proceeding to join their corps or stations; but officers and others profiting by this indulgence, are to cease drawing their tentage from the day of their being ordered to embark and join, until the expiration of the period for which they received boat allowances.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be pleased, in all possible cases, to employ individuals of this last description on duty with detachments, where extra officers, drawing boat and tent allowances shall be required, under the provisions of the 2d and 3d clause of the order. This preference will reduce, as much as possible, the charge which must be incurred by the indulgence now granted to all young officers on their first arrival.

7. One medical officer will always be permitted to proceed on duty with every Detachment of Europeans; and such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

8. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may be of opinion, that the presence of a person conversant in the languages is essentially necessary with an European detachment, and that none of the officers attached to it, or proceeding to join corps on boat allowance, under the 5th clause of this order, are competent to the duty in question. His Excellency will be pleased to recommend any officer qualified to officiate in the capacity of a linguist; such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

9. In all other cases, except those above specified, officers drawing tentage are invariably to proceed at their own expense on any duty on which they may be sent, unless ordered specially by water in charge of troops, stores, or treasure, by the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, previously obtained. When any particular occasion appears to His Excellency to call for special indulgence, such case is to be referred for the decision of the Governor General in Council, in the first instance, agreeably to the practice in regard to all matters creative of expense, unless when the Commander-in-Chief may be in the Field, or when a pressing emergency shall appear to a general or other officer in command and to be such as shall justify him in ordering boat allowance on his own responsibility. In such cases, the General or other Order shall be considered by the paymaster as a sufficient warrant for immediate payment of a boat allowance bill, and the necessary sanction to the Audit Department for adjusting the same, will be issued by Government, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

10. The regulations now laid down, are not to be considered as affecting, in any way, half-pay or cashiered officers, whose cases are provided for by General Orders of 16th December, 1816.

G. O. 27th March, 1819. With reference to General Orders of the 19th of September last, defining the situations in which officers would be permitted to draw Boat Allowance, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following additional rules:—

Whenever a lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or cadet, is, for the first time, permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to draw the boat allowance of his rank, from the cantonment in which he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be stationed, although he may have been previously receiving tent allowance with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided, that prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the receipt of full regimental allowances, for the term of 8 months.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that officers drawing boat allowance under this Regulation, shall forfeit their claim to tentage during the period for which boat allowance may be drawn.

G. O. G. G. August 20, 1830.—The Governor General in Council, is pleased to revise the periods, for which boat allowance has heretofore been granted to officers, authorized to travel by water, at the public expense, and to direct, that the following scale be substituted from this date:—

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare, for approval and publication, a similar table, applicable to stations or out-posts accessible by water, but not included herein, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the Routes of the Ganges and Jumna.

The practice of passing boatage beyond Gurmuktesar, on the Ganges, and Delhi, on the Jumna, will cease; and in future the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest to the destination of the individual ordered to join by

young officers, or others, who now forfeit their tentage until they join their corps, in future, be entitled to draw that allowance from their arrival at the station to which they may have drawn boat allowance.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED.

	Months.	Days.
From Calcutta to Allahabad,	2	15
" " to Agra,	4	19
" " to Berhampore or Moorsshedabad,	0	20
" " to Buxar or Ghazee-pore,	2	0
" " to Bareilly,	4	0
" " to Chittagong,	1	22
" " to Chunar, Benares, or Sultanpore,	2	5
" " to Cawnpore,	3	0
" " to Dacca,	1	0
" " to Dinapore, Patna or Hadjee-pore,	1	22
" " to Delhi,	5	5
" " to Fatty Ghur,	3	15
" " to Gurnukteser Ghaut,	4	8
" " to Lucknow,	3	0
" " to Muzapore, Jany-pore, and Gorruck-pore,	2	8
" " to Monghyr,	1	8
" " to Muttea,	4	15
" " to Pertaub Ghur,	2	15
" " to Sultanpore, (Oude,)	2	15

The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general information :

	Sonat	Rs.
For Colonels Regimentally,	600	
" Lieut.-Colonels ditto,	450	
" Majors ditto,	360	
" Captains ditto,	180	
" Subalterns ditto,	100	
" Cadets ditto,	80	
" Conductors, Apothecaries, and Stewards,	70	
" Sub Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards,	50	

When Ordnance officers, proceeding in charge of Magazine Stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisite certificates, by the Military Auditor General.

COMPENSATION FOR CHARGERS.

G. O. G. G. August 27, 1830.—The Governor General in Council, is pleased *Minutes of Council, 13th March, 1795.* to notify, for general information, that the *G. O. G. G. 19th June, 1813.* following revised rates of compensation for *G. O. G. G. 4th May, 1822.* the loss of chargers killed, or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectionally diseased, will hereafter be passed to the several descriptions of mounted officers, entitled to such indulgence, under the provisions of the orders quoted in the margin.

2. To Horse Artillery and Cavalry officers for the loss of a charger, selected from the ranks, or remounts of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, viz., the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per cent per annum, for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

3. To all mounted officers, for the loss of a charger, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 Sonat Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

4. For the loss of a charger, purchased at any price above 800 Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 Rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger, are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October, 1817, and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid and the date of purchase.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE.

Officers who cannot be supplied with quarters, where their corps are stationed, are to be allowed house rent, in lieu of quarters, to be drawn in arrears.

A field Officer of any rank, member of the Medical Board, or head Surgeon of General Hospital, per month,.....	Sa.	Rs.	120
A captain, regimental surgeon, chaplain, pay-masters or commissary			90
A subaltern, assistant surgeon, or deputy commissary,.....			60
A cadet, conductor, or apothecary,.....			30

Staff officers, not specified herein, are to draw their house rent, according to the rank for which they receive pay.

Officers in the receipt of full batta are not to draw house rent, except in particular cases, as specified hereafter, in lieu of quarters.

The following general staff and commissioned officers not having house rent consolidated in their staff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering residence in Calcutta necessary, are to draw house rent according to their respective rank in the service; viz.

Surveyor General of India,	{	Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,
Judge Advocate General,		Successor to the Commander-in-Chief,
Secretary to the Governor General,	{	Commandant of the Calcutta Militia,
- to the Commander-in-Chief,		Assistants in military offices.

PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWANCE TO ALL OFFICERS.

Commanders of the H. C. Ships are prohibited from demanding more than the sum specified below, on account of the passage and accommodation at their tables of the undermentioned officers, under pain of forfeiting treble the amount, so overcharged, for the benefit of the Poplar Hospital. Any additional accommodation or cabin, beyond that, to which the parties are respectively entitled under the regulations of the Company, may, however, be agreed for, and paid separately.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

General Officers,.....	£ 250	Subalterns,.....	£ 110
Colonels,.....	200	Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, (exclusive of charter party allowance,.....)	95
Lieutenant Colonels and Majors....	150	<i>Ditto at Third Mate's Table,.....</i>	55
Captains and Surgeons,.....	125		

If any third mate shall directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any assistant Surgeon or Cadet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these regulations, he shall be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of the Poplar Hospital, and such will be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

N. B. The above sums must be paid to the Pay-Master of Seamen's Wages, whose receipt must be produced, before an order will be issued for the reception of the person on board any of the Company's ships.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA, ON SICK CERTIFICATE FOR MILITARY DUTY.

Captains and Surgeons,....	Rs 2000	Subalterns, A-st. Surgeons and Cadets, 1500
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N. B. The commander of each regular ship is required to receive, at least, two officers, on the above terms, and to appropriate the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter-gallery taken off, their accommodation. The commander of each extra ship, is required to receive at least one, and to accommodate him with a cabin, on the starboard side, abaft the Chief Mate's, and abreast of the spirit-room, not less than 7 feet long by 6 feet wide.

In the event of any of H. M. regiments returning to Europe, Government will allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin as they may think fit for their

accommodation; the same sums being allowed for the passage of such officer, as for that of an officer of the same rank proceeding to Europe on military duty.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWED TO THE COMMANDERS OF H. C. SHIPS.

During the months of October, November, December, January, and February.

To Madras,.....Sa. Rs. 100	To Ceylon,..... 150
To Prince of Wales' Island..... 100	To China,..... 250
To Fort Marlborough,..... 150	To Negapatam,..... 125
To Bombay,..... 200	From Trincomalee to P. W. I..... 100

During the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

To Madras,.....Sa. Rs. 125	To China,..... 130
To Prince of Wales' Island..... 125	To Ceylon,..... 150
To Fort Marlborough,..... 180	To Negapatam,..... 170
To Bombay,..... 250	From Trincomalee to P. W. Island. 105

Every Officer, from whom more than the above rates shall have been required, is to report the same to Government, through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or commander, who shall have received it and the name of the vessel.

Passage money to all officers of H.M. regiments, ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, such as exchange with officers in this country, who happen to have been placed on half-pay, or from other causes, "beyond their controul."

Lieut. Col. batta 4 months, ..St. Rs. 2400	Lieutenant batta & gratuity 7
Major ditto ditto,..... 1800	months, St. Rs. 1004
Captain, batta and gratuity 7 months, 1512	Ensign, ditto ditto,.....,.... 714

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP.

It having come to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, that the good order and wholesome practices, formerly observed in the Company's ships, have been laid aside, and late hours, and the consequent mischiefs introduced, by which the ship has been endangered, and the decorum and propriety which should be maintained destroyed, they have thought proper to frame the following regulations on these points, to which the readiest acquiescence is expected: and any person offending against them, will incur the Court's high displeasure, viz.

Resolved—Therefore, that, in order to prevent any accident from the fire and lights being kept up beyond those hours, usually observed in all proper disciplined ships, it is strictly enjoined, that no fire be kept up beyond eight at night, unless for the use of the sick, and then only in a stove, and that candles be extinguished by nine between decks, and ten, at latest in the cabins; and that the utmost precautions be observed to prevent their being visible to any vessel passing in the night.

That the hour for dinner be not later than two o'clock; and when the commander of the ship retires from table, either after dinner or supper, the passengers and officers of the ship retire also.

That the captain be strictly enjoined to pay due attention to the comfortable accommodation and liberal treatment of his passengers; at the same time, setting them an example of sobriety and decorum, as he values the pleasure of the Court.

That any excess or disorderly behaviour below, being equally repugnant to the good order and discipline of the ship, will, on representation, be noticed by the Court of Directors, and not fail to incur their displeasure.

That any improper conduct of the officers of the ship, towards the passengers, or each other, shall be quietly made known to the commander, who shall weigh the circumstances with impartiality, and if conciliation be ineffectual, decide, according to the best of his judgment: and every person concerned, be expected quietly to conform thereto; but should any one think himself aggrieved thereby, he may appeal to the Governor and Council of the first settlement the ship arrives at, or if homeward bound, to the Court of Directors.

The diversity of characters and dispositions which must meet on ship board, make some restraint upon all necessary, and any one offending against good manners, or known usages and customs, will, on representation to the Court, be severely noticed.

Tables of Pay and Allowances

TO THE INVALID AND PENSION ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rank.	Invalid Establishment.		Pension Establishment.	
	Pay. Per Diem.	Full Batta Per Diem.	Pay. Per Diem.	Half Batta Per Diem.
Colonel.....	10 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0
Lieutenant Colonel.....	8 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Major.....	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary.....	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.....	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ensign.....	1 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Conductor and Riding Master.....	60 pr. mo.	60 pr. mo.	50 pr. mo.	30 pr. mo.
Sub-Conductor and Assistant Riding Master, Pay and Half Batta of their Ranks.....			60 pr. mo.	
Apothecary.....			50	
Assistant ditto.....			50	
Hospital Steward.....			50	
Assistant ditto.....			32	

N. B.—Officers on the establishment of the European Invalid Companies and Native Invalid Battalions, receive the pay, full batta, and allowances of their regimental rank, tent allowance excepted.

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, FORT WILLIAM. 24th APRIL 1831.

No. 93 of 1831.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Paragraphs (3 to 5) of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 97, dated the 6th November 1833, the provisions of which are applicable to the three Presidency-cities, be published in General Orders:

3. I. We direct that Fee upon Commissions granted by His Majesty to the Company's Officers, shall be hereafter collected by, and credited to, the Government, in the same manner as the Fee on Company's Commissions are now collected and credited; and that the Salary to be hereafter granted to the Military Secretary of the Company, do in Chief be two hundred and two hundred and 60 Rupees (Rs. 250) per month in home Town and all other establishments.

4. We observe, from the same source, in the rules of General and Town Officers, of the same rank at our several Presidency-cities, and that the rates or most in cases indefinitely exceed the rates paid by Officers of the same rank in His Majesty's Army.

5. We therefore direct, that the Fees on Commissions to be hereafter paid to the Company's Officers of all the three Colonies, be the same as those charged to His Majesty's Officers of corresponding rank, and that one moiety of those Fees be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's Commissions.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Octagoned, 30th July 1831.

In conformity with instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their Military Letter No. 97, dated the 6th November 1833, and published in General Orders "Fort William, 24th April 1831," the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council directs that the following scale of Fees be collected by, and credited to, the Government, on Commissions issued to the Company's Officers, of all the three Presidencies, one moiety of which to be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's Commissions.

Revised Table of Fees chargeable on Commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April 1831.

Rank.	In Corps of Light Cavalry			In Corps of Artillery, Engineers and Infantry.		
	Amount in Senat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees			Amount in Senat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees		
	Rs.	Ans.	P.	Rs.	Ans.	P.
Colonel.....	60	—	—	60	—	2
Lieutenant Colonel.....	85	6	1	71	6	4
Major.....	82	3	2	77	12	0
Captain.....	78	3	2	73	12	0
Lieutenant.....	65	0	—	51	8	6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign.....	48	3	2	36	11	8
Surgeon.....	41	14	10	42	13	10
Assistant Surgeon.....	39	12	0	9	12	0
Veterinary Surgeon.....	40	3	2	—	—	—

(Signed) WM CASEMENT, Col.

Secy to the Govt. of India. Mil. Dept

TABLE OF REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

In Sonat Rupees : the same for any Month.

CORPS.	IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT. <i>a.</i>						IN THE FIELD.					
	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Woolage.	Horse Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Woolage.	Total.
<i>a.</i> Colonel.....	367 5	700 15	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1067 5	367 8	700 15	0 0	0 0	1067 8
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	278 4	538 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	816 4	278 4	538 6	0 0	0 0	816 4
Major.....	232 13 1	448 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	680 13 1	232 13 1	448 4	0 0	0 0	680 13 1
Captain.....	179 8 4	335 4 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	514 13 0	179 8 4	335 4 6	0 0	0 0	514 13 0
Lieutenant.....	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.....	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0
Vetinary Surgeon.....	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0	160 8 0	311 5 0	0 0	0 0	471 5 0
Corporal.....	97 5 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	288 5 1	97 5 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	288 5 1
<i>b.</i> Colonel.....	304 9 0	570 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	874 9 0	304 9 0	570 15 0	0 0	0 0	874 9 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	213 8 0	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	619 8 0	213 8 0	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	619 8 0
Major.....	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0
Captain.....	140 6 1	271 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	411 6 1	140 6 1	271 10 0	0 0	0 0	411 6 1
Lieutenant.....	120 6 1	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	351 6 1	120 6 1	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	351 6 1
Second Lieutenant.....	100 6 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	291 6 1	100 6 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	291 6 1
Surgeon.....	121 1 1	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	352 1 1	121 1 1	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	352 1 1
Assistant Surgeon.....	100 14 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	291 14 1	100 14 1	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	291 14 1
<i>c.</i> Colonel.....	301 6 1	560 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	861 6 1	301 6 1	560 15 0	0 0	0 0	861 6 1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	213 8 0	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	619 8 0	213 8 0	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	619 8 0
Major.....	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0
Captain or Surgeon.....	121 12 0	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	352 12 0	121 12 0	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	352 12 0
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.....	100 11 0	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	291 11 0	100 11 0	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	291 11 0
Ensign.....	10 7 5	19 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	29 7 5	10 7 5	19 10 0	0 0	0 0	29 7 5
<i>d.</i> Colonel.....	304 6 0	560 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	864 6 0	304 6 0	560 15 0	0 0	0 0	864 6 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	214 8 1	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	620 8 1	214 8 1	406 10 0	0 0	0 0	620 8 1
Major.....	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0	182 10 0	344 10 0	0 0	0 0	526 10 0
Captain or Surgeon.....	121 12 0	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	352 12 0	121 12 0	231 10 0	0 0	0 0	352 12 0
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.....	100 11 0	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	291 11 0	100 11 0	191 10 0	0 0	0 0	291 11 0
Ensign.....	40 7 5	19 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	59 7 5	40 7 5	19 10 0	0 0	0 0	59 7 5

a. Commissioned Officers of Artillery, or European Regiments, in the Garrison of Port William, at Dumbury, Enniskerry, Berchamps and Dinapore draw Half Batta and Half Tentage, and in Garrison of Port William, at Dumbury, Enniskerry, Berchamps and Dinapore draw Full Batta and Full Tentage. Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry draw Half Batta and Half Tentage. In Camps, at and above Benares, Bull Batta and Full Tentage. Regimental Colonels are allowed Full Batta at any Station.

b. Regimental Colonels are allowed Full Batta at any Station.

c. Infantry Officers when entitled by the Regulations to Horse Allowance draw for it at the rate of 30 Sonat Rupees a Month.

d. Rent Allowance is not allowed to the Chief Engineer or Assistant Engineer of Puzos in Garwhals.

e. Above 3 Years Service, 12 12 0; Above 10 Years 146 1 6; Above 20 Years 182 10 0 per M. m.

f. A shilling per day, or 12 2 0 per Month deducted, being included in Pay.

g. Veterinary Surgeons, while actually present with their Regiments, are also entitled to draw Palankeen Allowance, at the rate of 30 Rs. 6 As. per Month.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

For the Guidance of Commanders and others, belonging to vessels resorting to the Port of Calcutta.

1st. Commanders of ships or vessels, coming up to Calcutta, are to hoist a blue-peter at the main-top gallant mast-head, on arriving abreast of Kidderpore, and to keep the same flying until the Harbour Master's Assistants shall have taken charge from the pilot.

2d. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off Calcutta, or Kidderpore, (if the vessel is to remain there,) an officer from the Harbour Master's Department will be sent on board, to moor her in a proper berth, and as near in a line as possible, leaving a sufficient space for ships to pass up and down the channel, next to the outer buoys of the moorings.—As the Harbour Master is held responsible for the movement of all ships and vessels to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his Department are not to be interfered with, in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into lock, or to the Honourable Company's Moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

3d. All applications to take in, or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the Harbour Master's Department, are to be made in writing to the Master Attendant, who will direct the Harbour Master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

4th. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver booms rigged in, as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot takes charge.

5th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the Honourable Company's Moorings, shall have at least, one anchor at the bow, with a cable-bent, and ranged, ready for letting go, at all times.

6th. No ship nor vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the Honourable Company's Mooring Buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the Harbour Master or his Assistant.

7th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving; commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go.—All vessels in the Port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

8th. Vessels docking or undocking, are to have their lower yards down and top-masts struck.

The Harbour Master's Assistant, in hauling ships or vessels into dock, is to take care, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed,) be suffered to remain; also to shut in all the ports and scuttles.

9th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawser and attend to the helm, to prevent accidents occurring ; ships frequently having so many turns in their cables, that they cannot veer away, and consequently are liable to go adrift, during strong tides, or blowing weather.

10th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rozin on board, to prevent accidents by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard, ballast, broken bottles, or rubbish of any kind.

11th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fairs, or at any of the Honorable Company's Moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's Department to do so.

12th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others, while in charge of an officer under the authority of the Master Attendant, have no claim on Government for such damage ; but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the Master Attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

13th. In order to avoid misconception, as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels making use of the Honorable Company's Chain Moorings, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public, that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel which may use those moorings.

Rules of Hire of the Moorings at Calcutta, Sulkea, Coola Bazar and Kidderpore, and other Charges in the Harbour Master's Department.

CHAIN MOORINGS.

TONS.	PER DIEM.
All vessels up to 199,	2 Rupees.
„ „ „ from 200 to 299,	3 ditto.
„ „ „ 300 to 399,	4 ditto.
„ „ „ 400 to 499,	5 ditto.
„ „ „ 500 to 599,	6 ditto.
„ „ „ 600 and upwards,	7 ditto.
Swinging Moorings,	3 ditto.

N. B. No vessels above 300 tons burthen, can be hauled to the Swinging Moorings.

Hauling to the Chain Moorings,	25 Rupees.
Ditto from ditto,	25 ditto.
Hauling to and from the Swinging Moorings,	25 ditto.
Hauling under four, ships of 250 tons and upwards,	50 ditto.
Ditto ditto, under 250 tons,	25 ditto.
Hauling from under fairs,	Same as above.
Re-Moorings,	25 Rupees.
Hauling into dock,	50 ditto.
Ditto out of dock,	50 ditto.
For the use of the buoy hauling into dock,	10 ditto.
„ „ „ „ on tof deck,	10 ditto.
Riding at the said buoy, per diem,	3 ditto.
Hauling any ship or vessel on the ways or from off the ways,	50 ditto.

Transporting vessels (when not at the Chain Moorings, or not going into, or coming out of dock,) from Sulkea, to any part of the river, not below Kidderpore, 25 Rupees.

JOHN HAYES, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, the 1st of February, 1827.

CHARGES OF PILOTAGE.

TABLE of RATES of full and broken Pilotage, chargeable to all Ships and Vessels, inward and outward, of the River Hooghly.

Draught of Water.	Full Pilot age inward	Additional Pilotage outward	Inward Proportion.	Outward Proportion
<i>Feet.</i>				
9....to....10	100...	10	From Sea	From Calcutta.
10....to....11	120...		To Saugor,....4-12ths	To Mysore or
11....to....12	140...		To Kedgerree, .6-12ths	Fulta,.....2-12ths
12....to....15	160...		To Culpee,....8-12ths	To Dd. Harb.,...3-12ths
13....to....14	180...	20	To Dd. Harb.,9-12ths	To Culpee,....4-12ths
14....to....15	210...		To Fulta, or	To Kedgerree, .6-12ths
15....to....16	250...		Mysore, .10-12ths	To Saugor,....8-12ths
16....to....17	300...	40	To Calcutta, full	To Sea, full Pilotage.
17....to....18	350...		Pilotage.....	
18....to....19	400...			
19....to....20	450...	60		
20....to....21	500...			
21....to....22	550...			
22....to....23	600...			

NOTE.—The vessels of all Foreign Nations now pay pilotage as those under British colours.

N. B.—If, broken pilotage is meant, the proportion of full pilotage between the different stages, or places of anchorage. All ships, the property of Foreigners, as well Asiatic as European are subject to a further charge, termed "Lead Money;" it being indispensably necessary, that the pilot should have with him a leadsmen in whom he can confide, when in charge of other than British ships. Whenever a leadsmen is employed, the charge is 25 Rupees.

No vessels shall be allowed to proceed to sea until a certificate is produced to the Master Attendant's office from the Marine Paymaster, that all the port charges against the vessel have been adjusted.

A consideration for detention, at the rate of two rupees per diem from British and foreign vessels, are charged by persons in the pilot service, who may be kept on board of ships, at anchor, by desire of the commander or owner.

CLAIMS FOR PILOTAGE DEPOSITS.

Individuals having claims on the Marine Department for the balance of deposits, made at any time under the rules of the port for the outward pilotage of vessels, are hereby requested to send them into the office, where they will be examined, and the payment of the amount, if found correct, will be authorized.

The following is the Form in which these demands are to be set forth.

Statement of the Amount of Deposit, made for the Settlement of the Outward Pilotage of the undermentioned Ship (or Ships) which still remains to be accounted for, by the Marine Department.

Date on which deposit was made.	Name of Vessel on the Person account of by whom the Deposit was made	Commander's Name.	Port for which Vessel sailed.	Amount of outward Pilotage made.	Amount of outward Pilotage payable.	Balance remaining to be accounted for by the Marine Department.

Date

(Signed) A B.

It will be necessary, of course, previously to any such claim being heard, that a receipt, or other authentic voucher, should be produced in evidence of the money sought to be recovered, having been actually paid on account of outward pilotage, in the hands of the Marine Pay Master.

MARINE BOARD, 12th of Feb. 1822.

H. SARGENT, *Secretary*.

MARINE BOARD, 1st JANUARY, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, that with a view to the speediest possible adjustment of the Deposit Pilotage, the Master Attendant has been instructed to require all Pilots, in charge of outward bound vessels, to forward, previously to the vessel quitting the River, Certificates, in duplicate, countersigned by the Commander, of the draft of the water at which the Ship will leave Saugor, which can, at all times, be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for the required purpose. One of these Certificates will be annexed to the adjustment Pilotage Bill, and if transmitted regularly, as directed, will enable Agents and others to obtain the adjustment without delay. Ship Owners are, therefore, requested to direct the Commanders of Ships, which fill up at Kedgerree or Saugor, to expedite the transmission of the Certificates in question, immediately after all cargo, &c. is on board; or in Ships which sail direct out, as they pass Kedgerree. Certificate of the Pilot having conducted the Ship or vessel in safety to Sea, may be still delivered as usual.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 7th OF FEBRUARY, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas, in several late instances the Marine Board have been unable to recover just claims for sundry Port Charges, incurred, after Ships have left Calcutta, such as for detention of Row Boats and additional Pilotage Charges, arising from the original draft of water given, being considerably under the actual,—it has been deemed expedient, that the Commanders of all Vessels, from and after the 20th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a Pilot, furnish the Master Attendant with a guarantee of some respectable House, for the payment of all such Charges. Copies of the form of application for a Pilot, and of the guarantee will be furnished at the Bankshall.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

1.—Parties having any Claims on the Marine Department, are requested, on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for Examination and Registry, direct to the Marine Board, whence if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the Marine Pay Master, passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary Correspondence, it is requested, that Bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the face of the Bill itself a reference may be made to the authority on which the Claim is preferred, and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the Bill. In cases where the Claim has arisen out of Correspondence with the Board, a reference, by number and date, to the Board's Letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a Bill presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the Bill with vouchers, and an explanatory Letter.

4.—Any Bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further voucher, will be returned to the Party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the Marine Pay Master, and may, accordingly, apply for the Payment.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

Marine Board, 19th October, 1826.

REGISTER OF GRAPNELS, WRECKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given, that the Naval Store-Keeper has been instructed, from the 1st proximo, or the 1st of May, 1822, to keep a general register, in which all anchored grapnels and wrecks of every description, which may have been lost in the river Hooghly, and may be recovered by the Master Attendant, will be entered, and that the said register will be open every day, during the official hours of business, for the inspection of the public, with the view of facilitating the inquiries of those who may be desirous of identifying their property.

2. A copy of the rules, also, under which the system of clearing the river by the Master Attendant is henceforward to be conducted, may be seen on application at the Naval Store Keeper's Office.

H. SARGENT, *Secretary.*

Marine Board, 13th April, 1822.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the Mercantile Community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine Committees of Inquiry, intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the Marine Board, by or through the Master Attendant, against any member or members of the Pilot Service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The Master Attendant, or his Deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d. When the Master Attendant or his Deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complainant, the Marine Pay-Master shall be nominated president; and, if he should be unable to attend, the commander of any of the Honorable Company's chartered ships or cruisers, or if no such officer should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individual, by profession a mariner, shall be selected by the Marine Board to preside.

3d. A commander of some one of the Honorable Company's chartered ships shall be always appointed to sit as a member of the court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th. In making arrangements for the formation of every committee of inquiry, five commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such commanders in Calcutta shall be less than five, shall be apprized of the intentions of the Marine Board to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional for the whole of those so apprized, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said committee of inquiry.

5th. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint, as directed.

6th. Two Branch Pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every committee of inquiry.

7th. When any opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent, respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the Marine Board.

8th. The judge advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by judge advocate in naval and military courts of inquiry.

N. L. Marine Board, 28th Sept. 1822.

H. SARGENT, *Secretary.*

STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the

following copy of a notification, received from the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, be published for general information:—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following instructions, for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore, from the Straits of Dryon, by a route newly discovered by the Commander and Officers of the Honorable Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, called "Phillip's Channel," be published for general information:—

Directions for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore. (from the Straits of Dryon,) or Phillip's Channel.

After clearing "the Middleburgh Shoal," either to the eastward or westward, a direct course may be steered for the Cap Island, which lays near a bluff headland, on the eastern shore. This Island bears, north-east by north from the centre of the Middleburgh Shoal, and north-north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ east from the centre of Red Island; on the bearing there is an extensive reef of rocks, distant one mile to the northwest of the Twins, with a working wind, and standing to the northward. A vessel ought not to approach too near it: this shoal of coral rocks is dry at low water spring tides. When on it, the north passage Island bore south, Sabon Hill west, the Island of Red Island south and by west; the soundings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round it: steep too. After leaving Red Island Pulo Duncan is the first Island that will be distinguished from the group of Islands forming the eastern shore. Pulo Duncan are two low woody islands, bearing north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ north distant eight miles from Red Island; in passing it to the westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are some rocky reefs which surround it from hence Cape Island will be seen, and bears north, distant four miles and half from Pulo Duncan; the soundings are from twelve to seventeen fathoms. Cape Island or Rock, so named, from its appearance, is a rock, of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks, projecting out about three hundred yards; the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen fathoms, decreasing as you near the Island. Between it and the "Bluff Head Land," is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cape Island.

When abreast of Cape Island, Long and Round Island, and the Rabbit and the Coney, may be distinctly seen: a direct course may be steered to pass in mid channel, between Round Island and the eastern shore, which is three and a half miles across: the soundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south end of Round Island, go no further to the westward than to bring the north to the west end of Long Island, or with centre of the Rabbit, as there are four rocky reefs to the south-west of Red Island; when on the south-east end of the southern reef in a boat. Red Island was in one with the Rabbit: the centre of Round Island east $\frac{1}{4}$ north; the soundings are irregular near these shoals and Long and Round Islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock and a patch of dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

AMHERST HARBOUR.

The following Remarks, by Captain Studdard, commander of his Majesty's Ship Champion, on the approach from Sea to the New Town of AMHERST, at the entrance of Martaban River, are published for General Information.

When Soundings are given, they are to be understood as having been taken at low water Spring Tides.

"Steering for Amherst with a leading wind being Cape Champion, (a small Island assuming the appearance of a Cape;) when well in with Zeabo, to bear S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. and Zeabo, (a small, well wooded Island, about one mile S. b. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the Pagoda.) E. b. S.—Pagoda E. N. E. and east end of Beboo Island, F. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

when Ships without a Pilot, or unacquainted with the place, may anchor in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms soft bottom, being in the fair way for Brisbane Passage, and as the pass is narrow, not exceeding twenty-five fathoms from rock to rock, with shallow knowls on either side, it would be advisable, previous to its being buoyed, to sound through into the harbour. But should circumstances prevent that precaution, the following hurried remarks might conduct a ship through :

" Being the centre of Zeabo E. S. E. about three cables distant, and Cape Champion shut in by west point of Zeabo ; then steer N. N. E. paying close attention to the soundings, the depths varying in the Channel from three to nine fathoms, and in some places, by yawing a cable's length on either side, from five feet to six fathoms, more particularly when Cape Champion opens about a sail's breadth to the eastward of Zeabo.—The Beacon (to be) on the western extremity of the rocks, forming the east side of the pass, will lead to near its centre: when borrowing a little to the eastward of Mid Channel, run through it six and eight fathoms general soundings, steering for the first reach in the neighbourhood of Martaban River, N. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. When to the northward of the reef, the water may be shoaled to four fathoms; then steer to the eastward, for the southern point of the entrance to the Kalveen River, or for a conical mount, showing a little to the southward of the entrance, being one of the long range of the Yea Mountains, seen in the interior, and anchor in from two and a half to three and a half, soft bottom, at any convenient distance from ashore.—Larger vessels, when in four fathoms, to haul in for the anchorage, should should steer for a large well-wooded hill on the northern end of the Waagrew, or Campbell Range, and anchor in, from three to five fathoms soft bottom. I would recommend mooring up and down the tide, and during the S. W. monsoon, the best bower to the eastward. To run out through Brisbane Passage, steer towards, (what I imagine to be a shoal, with a passage round it,) through middle ground, guided in the approach by the soundings until the pass is opened; and when Zeabo shows to the westward of the Pagoda, with five and six fathoms *half-tide*, it indicates the fair way. When Cape Champion and Pagoda are in one, haul up a little more for the pass, and when open, then borrow, (as on entering,) a little to the eastward of mid channel, and run through S. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. When a cable and a half to the southward, keep a point to the westward, until Cape Champion opens west of Zeabo, from when I had regular soundings, with muddy bottom."

" There is another channel running close along the N. E. side of the reef, with deep water, but running so near the rocks at the S. W. end of the middle ground shoal, that I would not recommend it being used, except from necessity.

NOTE. " This harbour possesses, among other advantages, that of filling nearly two hours before the water ceases to flow in the River, and continues, with little variation in depth, until the ebb becomes general, offering the facility of a lake during that interval, to communicate with the shipping, &c. &c.

" A like advantage is enjoyed by L'Havre de Grace, arising from similar natural cases. Being situated near the mouth of the Seine, its area is filled at nearly flood from the British Channel, and remains stationary nearly three hours. The Seine, and its tributary interior branches, receiving their quota in the interim, the returning ebb is guided by the sands at the mouth of the River, rushes towards the harbour, where, there not being any back-water, confines what is already in, until a fall of some feet has taken place in the offing, proving a circumstance of peculiar importance to so confined a port as L'Havre, and which may tend materially to the future benefit of the place now in question.

" The velocity of the flood tide, at its utmost rate, is of no moment, the ebb retiring with about double the force, in consequence of the water from the Kaleen River being directed through the harbour after first quarter flood by the Diana Shoal. The extreme fitness of the harbour for docks, (there being a rise and fall of nineteen feet,) although undertakings to be reserved for other periods, should not be overlooked in the present view of its qualities."

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board 22nd July, 1826.

THE 14TH OF MARCH.

A Survey having been made of the James and Mary Shoal, by Captain Ross, the Marine Surveyor General, and that Officer having reported, in a very satisfactory manner, as to its not being of that dangerous character which has been long imagined, and the Master Attendant having reported his opinion, that Vessels may be, with perfect safety, Piloted up and down the River at a great draft of water than is now authorized: Notice is hereby given, that from and after the date of the Notification, Pilots have, under the sanction of Government, been instructed to Pilot ships at the following drafts of water.

From March to September, inclusive.

	<i>Ft. In.</i>
From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,.....	17 6
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor,.....	18 0
From Saugor Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above.....	83 0

From October to February, inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,.....	18 0
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor,.....	19 6
From Saugor to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above.....	23 0

By Order of the Marine Board,

W. P. PALMER, Assistant Secretary

COMPARATIVE RANK

Of Officers in the Navy and Army.

NAVY		ARMY.	
Admiral of the Fleet	with	Field Marshal	
Admirals,	„	Generals	
Vice-Admirals,	„	Lieut.-Generals	
Rear-Admirals,	„	Major-Generals	
Commodores, 1st Captains to Commanders-in-Chief ..	„	Brigdr-Generals	
Captains of three years' Post	„	Colonels	
Other Post Captains ..	„	Lieut.-Colonels	
Commanders ..	„	Majors,	
Lieutenants ..	„	Captains	

NOTIFICATION.

The following particulars, relative to the extremities of the Eastern Sea Reef and Saugor Sand, and to the positions of the Lower Floating Light buoy, of the Floating Light vessel, &c. are published for general information:—

The Master of the Floating Light Vessel has been directed on no account, to quit the position herein described, unless driven from his moorings, or when obliged to come to town to re-fit; on which occasions a pilot vessel will be directed to take up the position, until the return of the Light Vessel.

Extract from Report of Marine Surveyor General.

“It has been said, that the extremities of the sands, at the entrance of this river have a tendency to increase to the southward. By the direction of the Marine Board, I examined the Eastern Reef and Saugor Sand, and found the end of the former in 20° 59' 36" north latitude, and in 88° 12' 8" east longitude, the end of the latter is in 21° 2' 9" north, and 88° 20' 57" east, being on the meridian of Fort William Flagstaff. The Lower Floating Light Buoy is in 21° 7' 00" north latitude, *per* 88° 12' 40" east longitude. From it the south end of the reef bears S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the end of Saugor Sand E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

“By referring to Captain Maxfield's chart of the Sand Heads, it will be seen that my observations place the end of the reef 1' 26", and the end of Saugor Sand 2' 9" more northerly than is marked thereon. The Floating Light Station, I also make 4 miles to the northward of the situation assigned it on the chart. In regard to the longitude I differ considerably from the chart.

“My observations place the end of the Eastern Reef 9' 22" and the end of Saugor Sand 15' 30" more westerly, which difference partly arises from the meridian

of Fort William being erroneously said to be 88° 28' east of Greenwich, whereas, observations taken at the Observatory, and many lunars reduced to the flagstaff, give it 88° 20' 57" east.

"The small difference in our latitude is not likely to produce much inconvenience to navigation; but the great difference in the longitude may perplex the navigation considerably; for if by departing from Madras, or any other well-determined meridian, with good chronometers, he is in possession of the correct longitude, and shapes his course for the Floating Light, according to the chart, in 88° 25' east, he will assuredly find himself 12½ miles to the eastward of its true position and he steering to Lacan's Channel.

"The present position of the Floating Light is well chosen, as she serves both to mark the Eastern Channel, and also for deep ships to cross over the Eastern Reef by her bearings. I beg leave to suggest, that she should not be removed, or suffered to quit her station, and cruise about, being (in her proper station,) a well-determined object by which the navigator may examine his chronometers after a long passage down the river, as well as to depart from.

"The Reef Buoy at present bears about N. W. by W. ½ W. from the Floating Light, distant about 5 miles, one buoy being distinctly visible from the other.

"The Spit Buoy is in 21° 13' 00" north and longitude 88° 09' 27" east: it bears from the Floating Light N. 46° W. distant 15½ miles.

"The following observations were made by myself while down the river:—

"Diamond Harbour Flagstaff, latitude 22° 11' 14" north, and 9° 52" west of Fort William Flagstaff.

Rangafullah Obelisk, 22° 1' 10" N. 8° 10" W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.
Kedgerree Post Office, 21° 52' 34" N. 22° 06" W. of do.
Kedgerree Light House, 21° 50' 18" N. 23° 58" W. of do.

Large tree on Middleton Point, (which stands where the intended Light House on Saugor is placed on Mayfield's Chart,) 21° 37' 54" N. 8° 47" W. of F. Wm. F. S.
Tripod on Edmondstone's Island, 21° 30' 46" N. 10° 46" W. of do.
Tripod at New Anchorage, 21° 43' 48" N. 17° 57" W. of do.
Silver Tree Obelisk, 20° 57' 52" N. 12° 15" W. of do.

"The differences of longitude were measured by four excellent chronometers, under favorable circumstances, three times between Fort William Flagstaff and Kedgerree Post Office, and five times between the latter and the Floating Light Buoy. The latitudes are the results of several observations, taken at a short distance on each side of noon, and reduced thereto, by Doctor Young's method—I therefore hope, that the positions which I have given to the different points will be found correct, as every care was observed to obtain the same."

(Signed)

DANIEL ROSS,

Marine Surveyor General.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, 13th April, 1829.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that two buoys have lately been laid down at the entrance of Chittagong river, the particulars whereof, as reported by Mr. Branch Pilot Sinclair, are published for general information; viz. "One off Patanga Point, and the other on the Western extreme of the Fall running off Norman's or Noman's Point. The Northern Buoy is a skeleton Buoy painted red, and an excellent mark to keep vessels from running on shore on the reef, off Patanga Point, either in working down or coming in. This buoy ought not to be brought to the Eastward of N. by E: it lays in two fathoms low water spring tides, and very steep particularly to the N. W.—I myself after laying the buoy, shoaled from two fathoms into 4 feet at one cast. The south buoy is a 3rd class buoy, (spire,) painted black, No. 15. This buoy is an excellent leading buoy into the river, and equally as good

a mark for going out, in the south-west monsoon, on a flood tide; running up, vessels may keep in close to Noman's Point, from 4 to 6 fathoms; and by so doing run up in a line to the buoy, without having less water until you come close to the buoy: on coming close up to the buoy, I would advise the officer in charge to steer direct for the northern buoy, until rather more than half way between them, and then haul up N. E. for the flag-staff. In crossing the bar, the best water over is, with the black or southern buoy, bearing N. E. to N. E. by N., carrying two fathoms low water. These buoys call the northern and southern buoys, being marks for the entrance of the Chittagong river. In the dry season, I have no doubt of the sands shifting, and of their becoming more extensive, so that it will most probably require sailing directions for the N. E. monsoon, as well as for the S. W. I am in great hopes that the buoys will ride well in the situation they are now placed; the northern one being entirely within the current of the river; and the southern one in the weakest part of the strong current running outside, being placed as far, in the entrance of the river, as could be prudently done."

"Bearings of the Buoy."

"Flag Staff, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., Patanga Point, N. by E., Noman's Point, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E."	} Northern buoy, painted red, in two fathoms low water spring tides."
"Flag Staff, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., Patangi Point North, Noman's Point E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Northern or red buoy N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W."	
	} South buoy, painted black, in three fathoms low water spring tides."

"(Signed)

P. G. SINCLAIR,

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENAWAY

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, 19th August, 1829.

The following Rules, relative to the Accommodation of Individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the River, on board any of the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for General Information.

1.—Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the Master Attendant, or in his absence to his Deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whether public officers or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical certificate, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when permissions will be granted by the Master Attendant or his Deputy, to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel, for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the Marine Board, stating the purposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals unless sanctioned as above.

2.—Individuals proceeding on board pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are entitled to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under due authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin allotted to, the juniors, if public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, are to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight Sicca Rupees per diem for the first fortnight, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also

occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot, in charge of the vessel, at the rates above specified. The payment in both the above cases is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as hereinafter stated.

3.—It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board. But that the regulations now in force, relative to passengers on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. This rule is, of course, not applicable in cases wherein, by the special order of the Government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individuals.

4.—Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide a suitable table for their passengers, and are, on no account, to demand a larger amount for table money, than the sums specified in the Margin,* and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly, or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the Marine Board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

5.—The above Rules are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, 20th April, 1826.

Commanders of Ships and others are hereby informed, that the Lantern of the Light house, erected on Point Palmyras, will be regularly lighted from this date.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, 1st June, 1826.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Mauritius, is published by Order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, for general information.

No. 68.

ORDINANCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Tide For the adoption of certain precautionary measure, in addition to those already in force, for the greater security of the shipping in the road of Port-Louis, during the hurricane season, and for the anchoring of vessels performing quarantine.

Preamble In consequence of representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by the Chamber of Commerce of his Colony, upon the advice and information he has otherwise received, and with the view of affording new advantages to the trade of the island, and rendering less onerous to merchant vessels, the necessary precautions against the introduction of contagion from without.

HIS EXCELLENCY HAS ORDERED, AND ORDERS:—

I.

New anchorage ground for ships during the hurricane months.

From the first of December till the 30th April of each year, all English or foreign ships, arriving in the harbour of Port Louis, instead of casting anchor, as heretofore in the ground marked out by the 3d article of the first title of the *arrêté* of the 27th Pluivoise year XII, and by the 3d article of the Proclamation of the 8th of May, 1816, shall be authorized to enter, and anchor in the harbour as far up as the line, which, during this season is destined to form the north-east boundary of the roadstead of Port Louis.

The ships to be subject to no further formalities, than if they were anchored at the Flag Buoy.

Ships and vessels thus arriving, and anchoring thus high, shall not be liable to any entries, fees, or formalities, exciseable by the Custom-House or Port Office, other than they were formerly subject to, when they could only anchor at the Flag or Bell Buoy.

II.

Manner in which the new anchorage is to be made known.

The boundary referred to by the foregoing article, shall be marked out by two flag-staffs, erected upon the beach, one on either side of the harbour, indicating a line from the inner point of Ile Tonneliers to the inner point of Fort-Blanc, and each of them bearing a yellow flag blazoned with the royal initials, surmounted by a crown.

III.

Ships arriving without a clean bill of health, to perform a quarantine of observation.

In the event of a ship arriving from any port, where there shall be reason to believe that a contagious malady may have existed, the master shall be bound, on his arrival, to exhibit to the health officer a clean bill of health, from the competent authority of the place from which his vessel shall have sailed, and of the place or places at which she may have called during her voyage, and communicated with the land.

Failing which, even should no disease exist on board, the said ship shall be placed under a quarantine of observation in such place and for such a period, as His Excellency the Governor, upon the especial report of a health officer, shall think proper to prescribe.

IV.

Quarantine anchorage

Ships performing quarantine shall anchor near to, and outside the aforesaid line, destined for the boundary to the north-east, ranging themselves on another line, abreast of Ile Tonneliers; and in order to prevent all communication among them, they shall take up their berths clear of each other, in the manner that shall be pointed out to them by the Harbour Master.

V.

An armed boat, moored on the north-east boundary line, to act as a quarantine and Custom House guard-boat

An armed boat, carrying a flag, similar to what is described in the second article, shall be moored within the line of demarcation, so as to indicate this line upon the water, and to act at once as a guard and visit-boat, both for the quarantine and revenue service. During the night this boat shall hang out a signal light of such a colour as to be easily distinguishable from the other lights in the harbour.

VI.

A Custom-House Officer, specially commissioned for the quarantine service.

And for the better prevention of smuggling, an officer of Customs shall be specially commissioned to observe the ships at the aforesaid anchorage, even before they shall have entered at the Custom-House; and this officer is authorized, in case of need, to embark on board the guard boat.

VII.

The Quarantine ships receive a printed passport, authorizing their admission to the new anchorage

All ships performing quarantine shall, on arriving at the said anchorage, receive a printed formula in French and English, for which a receipt shall be given by the master, and which shall serve them as full authority for availing themselves of the indulgence which the local Government accords them, and as an intimation to the commanders of His Majesty's ships, that the vessels thus admitted to quarantine are to be considered *bonâ fide*, and in all respects, as far as concerns the limit of the harbour, as if they were anchored at the Flag or Bell Buoy.

VIII.

The approach and commencement of a hurricane, to be announced by signals from the shore.

To indicate to the ships anchored outside of the harbour, the appearance of bad weather, or of a hurricane, a signal flag shall be hoisted, either on the Ile Tonneliers or Fort Blanc, exhibiting a white field, with horizontal blue stripes, running along its entire breadth, upon an oblong area of 6 feet by 4. This signal shall indicate the approach of a hurricane.

To indicate that the gale or hurricane has begun to blow, there shall be hoisted a square flag, displaying a white field, and divided in its length and breadth by a blue cross. The telegraph shall be confirmed by the firing of a gun, repeated twice successively. The third gun fire shall announce to all vessels anchored outside of the limits of the harbour, and of the quarantine limits indicated above, that the danger of remaining at anchor has become imminent, and that their safety requires them to get under sail.

IX.

General and special precautions to be adopted relative to the quarantine ships and their boats under a penalty.

With the exception of the guard-boat, (and even she shall lie well off, so as to avoid all contact with the quarantine ships,) all vessels are prohibited from communicating with the ships in quarantine, without the express permission of the commander of the guard-boat. The market of bum-boats belonging to the said ships shall be placed under the observation of the guard-boat, which shall have orders to prevent all improper intercourse during the provisioning of the ships, and it is hereby forbidden to receive payment from the said ships under quarantine in any other form than that of metallic money.

Contraventions of the present article shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than a hundred dollars, saving the right of further prosecution, according to the gravity of the offence, and of such other penalties as may be found applicable, according to the Proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816.

X.

Rules to be observed by quarantine ships watering.

In cases, in which the ships in quarantine shall have occasion for supplies of water, it shall be necessary for them to make application to the Harbour Master, whom these supplies shall exclusively concern, and who, in such cases, shall adopt the measure that are prescribed and customary with respect to quarantine ships:—any infringement, or contravention, subjecting the offending party to the

aforesaid fine of from twenty-five to a hundred dollars, besides such other penalties as may be found applicable.

XI.

Precautions to be taken relative to the boats and letters of quarantine ships.

Boats and other craft belonging to the ships under quarantine shall not be allowed to remain afloat; but shall either be slung along side or hoisted on board the ships, on pain of fifty dollars fine, incurred *ipso facto*. Such precautions, as are prescribed, and necessary for the delivery of letters, shall be put in practice according to the directions to be issued, or the means furnished for this purpose, from the Post Office.

XII.

Previous laws to be maintained.

All the provisions of the *arrêté*, of the 27th Pluviose, year 12, and of the proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816, in so far as they contain nothing contrary to the present Ordinance, shall continue to be observed and followed under the penalties therein contained.

XIII.

Officers charged to superintend the execution of this Ordinance, and directions relative to the tariff of fees, to be paid by ships arriving without a bill of health.

The Harbour-Master, and the Chief Civil Medical Officer are charged to superintend the strict execution of the present Ordinance, and the Chamber of Commerce shall exhibit to His Excellency the Governor, a tariff of fines to be levied on vessels, arriving without the necessary certificate, which fines shall be applied to re-imburse the charges that the dispositions of the present Ordinance may occasion.

XIV.

And to the end, that no person may plead ignorance of the same, the present Ordinance shall be read, published, and registered in the Courts; for which purpose, a copy thereof shall be presented by the Procurer General to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given at Port-Louis, Mauritius, 10th November, 1830.

CHAS. COLVILLE,

By Order of His Excellency the Governor,

G. A. BARRY, *Chief Secretary to Government,*

By Order of the Council,

F. E. S. VIRET, *Acting Secretary to the Council.*

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary,*

Fort William, 12th March.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following instructions, relative to the West Coast of Australia, and the entrances of Gage's Roads and Cockburn Sound, are published for general information.

REMARKS

Made on board *H. M. S. Sulphur*, William Townsend Dance, Esq, commander, and Mr. John Perrian, Master, between 25th November, 1828, and 31st December, 1829.

Latitude of anchorage in Cockburn Sound, 32° 10' 56" S.
Longitude by mean of time-keepers and lunars, 115° 38' 15" E.
Variation of compass, 5° 30' 0" W.

The rise and fall of the tide is influenced principally by the wind.

Ships bound into Cockburn Sound or Gage's Roads, in the summer months, should endeavour to make the land to the southward of Garden Island, as the winds prevail from that quarter, from the end of October to the beginning of May. In the Winter, ships should make the land to the northward of Rottenest, about Cape Lechenault, as the prevailing winds, between the months of May and October, are from N. N. E. round to the westward.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the Southward, should endeavour to cross the five fathom bank, when a remarkable peaked hill, on Garden Island, bears E. or E. by N. They should then haul to the N. until the centre of Carnac bears N. E. or N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., then haul to the eastward until abreast of the challenger buoy (black); passing the buoy, ten or fifteen fathoms distance, to the northward; then steer E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. through the channel, leaving the N. W. and N. E. reefs on the larboard hand, taking care to keep Saddle Hill, (close to the river heads,) a sail's breadth open to the southward of Carnac: when a few straggling rocks, which are to the N. of Carnac, are in a line with the N. end of Carnac, or a little open, you may then haul for the anchorage in Cockburn Sound, passing the tail of Garden Island, spit, in four fathoms water, and anchor in any part of the sound; the anchorage being every where good, but recommend as near Garden Island as possible, being there sheltered from all westerly winds.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the northward, should not cross the five fathom bank, until the centre of Carnac bears E. N. E.; when over the bank, the same directions, as if coming from the southward.

Ships should not attempt to anchor in Gage's Roads during the winter months: it being open to N. W. winds, which blow strong, and have a heavy swell in, and the bottom being foul: ships during the summer months may lie there in safety.

No ships should attempt to enter Cockburn Sound passage without a pilot.
Given under our hands on board the *Sulphur*, in Cockburn Sound, this 31st day
of December, 1829.

(Signed)

W. T. DANCE, *Commander.*

J. PERKIN, *Master.*

(True Extract and Copy.)

(Signed)

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

By order of the Marine Board, C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary,*
Fort William, Marine Board Office, 28th March, 1831.

NOTIFICATION.

The public are hereby informed, that under the Orders of Government, the draft
of water at which vessels are to be moved in the River Hooghly, is from this date
fixed as per margin

Ft. In.

With the aid of competent Steamers,	— Pilots moving Vessels at greater
all times of the Year up & down . . . 20 0	
Without Steam, proceeding down —	than the prescribed Drafts, being sub-
from Calcutta to Saugor . . .	ject to dismissal from the Service. Own-
From 1st Nov. to the 15th March	ers and Commanders are requested on
inclusive 18 0	no account to endeavour to induce them
From 16th March to 31st May . . 17 0	to deviate from the present Order— and
From 1st April to 31st Oct., . . 17 6	to be careful not to load their Vessels
Without Steam, coming up	beyond the authorized Draft, when about
	to quit Calcutta.

From Saugor
Diamond Ha-
bour,
From Dia-
Harbour to Cal-
cutta.

From 1st Nov. to 15th March
inclusive, 18 Ft. 17 Ft.

From 16th March to 31st
October, 20 Ft. 18 Ft.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, Marine Board Office, December 15, 1830.

THE FOLLOWING RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGHLY, OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS. PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. In Order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have
been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal
of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the Master
Attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official
superintendence of the *Marine Board*, the means placed by Government, at the dis-
posal of that officer, for the purposes specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wreck of every description, shall be
landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered.
Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company are to be delivered to the department
to which they belong, by the Master Attendant, under instructions, with which he
will be furnished. All other articles are to be deposited in the Bankshall premises,
and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall
be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable
nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as
may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distin-
guishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white

paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with white paint, it is to be in some other manner, sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry, to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the *Marine Board*, such property shall be valued by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.*, or the proprietors of the *Exchange*, subject to arbitration; and if the value fixed by them, should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government, or by the owner; when the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz., 1-3d of the value of articles recovered above Fultah; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fultah and Culpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated on the value, fixed by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.* as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the *Marine Board* for registry; it is then to be passed to the *Marine Pay Master* for collection: on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.* three months after its recovery: unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners, that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold at *Quarterly Public Sales, twelve months after recovery*. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to credit of the "*Wreck, and Anchor concern*," and the balance be deposited in the *General Treasury* for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof to be made by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.* subject as before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the *Marine Board*,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself; and all such anchors or property when recovered shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant, in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case, however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim or compensation in the nature of salvage shall be preferred by the *Marine Board*, as to them, under all the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all the necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*.

Fort William, 24th June, 1832.

REPORT ON KYOUK PHYOO HARBOUR.

Between the North End of Ramree Island and several small Islands to the Northward of it, there is a passage leading to the Eastward; it affords a safe and commodious Harbour for Ships of the largest class:—The Harbour is named Kyouk Phyoo, from a village which is on the N. W. part of Ramree, and may be interpreted White Stone Harbour. Commodore Sir John Hayes was the first who brought this Harbour to the notice of Government, having visited it with part of the Flotilla, in 1826.

The ingress and egress are easy, during the day, but not so by night, for besides the dangers that are immediately about the entrance of the Harbour, the Terrible Rocks, that are about 10 miles to the Westward of the Saddle Island being low, and some of them below the surface, make it very hazardous to run for the Harbour at such time: and should Kyouk Phyoo become a place of great resort, a light of some sort will be indispensable:—On the Northern Rock of the Terribles would be the most advantageous position for a light; but I apprehend the top will not afford sufficient space for a house, although it would only be necessary to erect a small one, as all that a ship could require, would be to know the position of the Terribles, and from thence how to direct her course towards the Pagoda Rock: for I consider that, having passed the North End of Saddle Island, a ship will find the water smooth enough to anchor until morning. The Terrible Rocks are high enough to be discerned during day light, at five or six miles from a vessel's deck of 12 feet high, and therefore any beacon placed on them to direct ships at that time is necessary.

The Harbour of Kyouk Phyoo is superior to Akyah, on account of its easy access at all seasons of the year, and the ease with which a ship can quit during the S. W. monsoon; whereas the mouth of the Arracan River is environed by a shallow bar, and ships must choose moderate weather to put to sea.

The tides in Kyouk Phyoo are very moderate, as it is only for three or four days on the springs that their velocity is between two and three miles per hour: the rise and fall of the water is between eleven and twelve feet, and it is high water at full, and change, at 9 hours.

The depth in some parts of Kyouk Phyoo Harbour is inconveniently great, being 30 and 40 fathoms; but after getting to the Eastward of the Flag Staff Point, there is a level anchoring ground with from 12 to 9 fathoms all over it.

The most convenient anchorage is with the Flag Staff bearing from W. by N. to W. N. W. distant about half or three quarters of a mile, in 10 fathoms at low water. A ship will then be about a quarter of a mile off the flat, which lines the Ramree shore, and her communication with the shore be quick: the flat extends about 250 yards off in some parts, and dries at low spring tides with 5 or 6 fathoms close to its edge; by anchoring nearer to the Flag Staff, you will feel the eddies from the point and be unsteady.

About one and three quarter mile to the South East from the Flag Staff, there is an inlet which branches off into several small creeks, running to the Southward and Westward, the inlet is shallow at its entrance, not having more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fathoms water, but is deeper within; and a ship of three or four hundred tons may warp into it; but from the mangroves and swampy ground about the creek, it is an unhealthy looking place.

At 3-6 miles to the E. S. E. of the Flag Staff is the North-East point of Ramree, and from the latter, a little more than a mile to the N. N. E. is the South point of Buffalo Island; between the two is Fletcher Haye's Straits, by which the communication is kept up with Ramree Town, Sandoway, and Ayeng: I have not examined beyond the N. E. point of Ramree, but I see that Mr. Bowman's Chart exhibits a great depth of water in the Strait.

There is a passage on the North side of Buffalo Island, leading into Combermere Bay, but only fit for boats.

The Islands which form the North side of Kyouk Phyoó Harbour, are small: and their general height is from one hundred to about three hundred feet; they are rocky, and covered with jungle.

The North point of Ramree, where the Cantonment stands, appears to be a dry and sandy soil; but from Prospect Hill I saw much jungle and swampy ground to the Southward, which must affect the salubrity of the place. His Majesty's Ship *Satellite*, with a view to trying the climate of Kyouk Phyoó, remained in the Harbour all June, July, and August; it may be questioned, if such a trial is conclusive, since the height of the rains is not the sickly season; and every ship that may visit the Port is not likely to be so well housed over, and the crew carefully preserved from exposure.

The Coast of Arracan is generally unhealthy, as fevers prevail in some degree throughout the year:—Kyouk Phyoó is, I believe, one of the most healthy parts of the Coast, but not exempted from the consequences of the monsoon breaking up in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbunds; therefore, September and October will be found less healthy than at other seasons: judging of the weather we experienced in February, I am of opinion, that convalecents from Calcutta, would find benefit by a visit to Kyouk Phyoó, from the beginning of January to the middle of April, at which time there is a fine sea breeze blowing daily from about 10 a. m. until 9 or 10 p. m; the weather is dry, and morning clear, and free of the heavy fogs which Akyab is subject to.

The water is good, although procured at wells; Poultry and Fish are plentiful: Vegetables, from the place being so recently settled, are not so; we obtained some of the European kind from the gardens, which were good. The cattle are of a good size, and without doubt, good beef might be had if they were taken care of.

The narrowest part of the Harbour, is from the Ramree shore to the South Point of Direction Island, where it is 3000 yards wide; and it is thereabouts, that the Reliance Rock is situated, at 1200 yards from the Ramree shore, and 1900 yards from the South Point of Direction Island; the Rock bears from the Flag staff, N. $54^{\circ} 4'$ W. distant 2150 yards, and the Northern outer Buoy of the Entrance, is on the same line of bearings, but is 5579 yards from the Flag Staff. The Southern outer Buoy, which is close to the Reef that environs the N. W. Point of Ramree, bears N. $76^{\circ} 18'$ W. from the Flag Staff, distant 4120 yards; the distance between the two outer Buoys is 1-15 Geographical mile, which is the width of the channel into the Harbour.

The depth on the top of the Reliance Rock at low water is $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, and it is so sharp, that the lead will not lay on it. At about 100 yards to the South of the Rock the depth is 5 fathoms, deepening to 14 in mid channel towards Ramree, and again shoaling to 5 or 6 close to the Beach. On the North side, at about 200 yards from the Rock, the depth is 6 fathoms, deepening very suddenly into 15; and in mid channel, towards Direction Island, it is 26 fathoms continuing in over-falls; so that within 200 yards of the South point of Direction Island, 40 fathoms will be found.

The Northern outer Buoy is placed a few yards from the West side of a ledge, the Rocks of which are sometimes visible at low water; it bears S. 22° E. from the Pagoda Rock, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile: and West from the South point of Direction Island;

the depth near the Buoy is 17 fathoms and very irregular, deepening to 30 fathoms in mid-channel, and shoaling to 8 fathoms near to the Southern Buoy.

There is a bluff point forming the Northern extreme of the Coast, distant about 5 leagues from Pagoda Rock, and bearing from it N. 18° 26' W. If entering the harbour, and the Buoys are away, you must not open the Pagoda Rock clear of that extreme, until you have the Flag Staff at Kyouk Phyou bearing by Compass E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. or until the South of Direction Island bears about E. by N. then steer in East until the Flag Staff bears about S. E. when you may steer for the anchorage before mentioned.

The highest part of Saddle Island bears S. 86° 36' W. from Kyouk Phyou Flag staff, distant $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles and from the Pagoda Rock S. 41° 18' W. distant 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles; and when standing for the harbour, remember that the dangers extending from the North end of the Saddle Island, bear from the Pagoda Rock S. 57° W. and from Kyouk Phyou Flag Staff N. 78° W.

There is a dangerous Shoal in the Channel between Saddle Island and the Terribles, named after the Irrawaddy Steamer.

At about one mile to the North of it, the depth is 13 or 14 fathoms, and less than half a mile to the Westward of it, the depth is 9 fathoms; it shows rollers in fine weather and breakers in rough weather; it is situated West from the highest part of Saddle Island distant 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles, — S. 80° 25' E. distant 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles from the Northern dry rock of the Terrible, — N. 86° 52' E. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles from the middle group of the Terribles, — N. 62° 18' E. distant 7 miles from the Southern Rock; of the Terribles, — N. 70° 20' W. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles from the Cape Island, — and S. 62° 18' W. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles from Pagoda Rock; the depth between the Shoal and the Terribles is 15 or 16 fathoms in mid channel.

There is a very conspicuous Peak on the Island in Combermere Bay, in Latitude 19° 39' 41" North; when the Peak is on the North point of the small range of islands forming the West side of Combermere Bay, it bears N. 38° 48' E.; that mark leads clear of the Shoal to the Westward at about half a mile from it. With the Eastern brow of the same Peak on, with the above-mentioned point, it leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the westward of the shoal, and the western brow on, with the same point, leads directly on the shoal.

The Terribles are dangerous rocks, lying in a direction S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. forming three groups that are visible, and having some under water. The Northern Rock is the largest, and appears to be about 15 or 13 feet high.

The middle group is about a mile to the S. S. W. of the Northern Rock, the Southern Group, consisting of several low rocks, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the northern one; besides these, I saw a breaker about one mile to the southward of the Southern Group; and the Flora breakers were seen 2 miles west, and half a mile north, from the Northern Rock, seeing that they are dangerous to approach within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the dry rocks.

There is not a safe passage between the groups, according to the report of Mr. Adams; although the space between the middle and Southern Rocks appeared to me wide and clear, but I did not pass through them; indeed, these rocks require a more particular examination than I was able to make at the time I was off them, as the safety of ships may depend on a correct knowledge of the dangers under water, and the depth into which they might stand at night. I once passed round to the westward of them, at about 3 miles distance, in 19 or 20 fathoms.

The Latitude of the Northern Rock is 19° 26' 44" N. and Longitude 93° 22' 15" East, it bears S. 35° 48' E. true from the south point of the Western Bolonga, distant 28 miles, and S. 76° 20' W. distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Pagoda Rock. When coming from the westward, the high peak in Combermere Bay is easily distinguished at 8 or 9 leagues, when it bears N. 49° 10' E. true bearing, or N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. by Compass, the North Rock of the Terribles will be on the same bearing.

The Pagoda Rock is very conspicuous, as it is kept white-washed, and a small flag always hoisted on it. The true bearing of it, from Kyouk Phyou Flag Staff is N. 42° 48' W. and the distance is 8380 yards, or 4-13 miles.

10 altitudes of the sun, reduced to the Meridian, made.....	19	29	14	90	On the 8th of February, I observed
10 more,.....	19	29	13	40	the latitude of it, with
10 more,.....	19	29	10	15	an artificial horizon,
Meridian altitude,.....	19	29	18	30	and an instrument fixed on a stand, and
Mean altitude,.....	19	29	14	30	N made it in 19° 29' 14" 30 north.
12 altitudes, reduced to the Meridian, made.....	19	26	22	70	On the 9th of February, I observed the
12 more,.....	19	26	22	00	latitude of Kyook
Meridian altitude,.....	19	26	25	20	Phyoo Flag Staff, and
Mean latitude,.....	19	26	23	36	N made it 19° 26' 23" 30 north.

The Flag Staff is 5° 13' 15" East of Fort William Flag Staff, measured by many good chronometers; its longitude will be 93° 34' 13" East of Greenwich, admitting 88° 20' 57" East, to be the longitude of Fort William Flag Staff.

The magnetic variation, observed at Kyook Phyoo, by a theodolite made by Troughton, was 2° 4' East.

There is a passage between Saddle Island and smaller islands lying to S. E. of it, named Knot and Cape Islands; it cannot be recommended unless buoyed off, when it might prove useful to a ship in the day time, by facilitating her departure when the wind is at W. N. W. instead of going round to the northward of Saddle Island.

Saddle Island is surrounded by rocks, extending about 1½ mile from it to the north, and about 1 mile from its west side, and should be approached with care when working out of Kyook Phyoo I should (after passing the outer Buoys), never stand further to the southward, than to bring the Flag Staff and southern outer Buoy in one, so as to keep more in that part of the tide which sets out to the north of Saddle Island.

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS, *Marine Sur. Genl.*

By order of the Marine Board, the 17th September, 1832.

CHAS. B. GREENSLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1834.

Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, the following Letter from His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India, with its enclosure, is published for general information.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*

(Copy.)

Melville, in Madras Road, 19th September, 1834.

MY LORD,—The Hydrographer of the Admiralty having requested, that publicity may be given in India to the accompanying Hydrographical Notices, I have the honor to request that your Lordship will cause the same to be inserted in the Official Gazette of the Bengal Presidency, or any other channel of publicity your Lordship may think proper or expedient.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN GORE.

Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord W. C. BENTINCK, G. C. B. & G. C. H., *Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Offg. Chief Secy.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA.

By Captain P. P. King, R. N., F. R. S.

1. Lady Elliot Island is a low Islet, covered with shrubs and trees, and surrounded by a coral reef, which extends for three quarters of a mile from its north-east end; the island is not more than three quarters of a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad; it is dangerous to approach at night, from being very low. It is situated thirty miles N. 53° W. (mag.) from the extremity of Breaksea Spit, (as laid down in Captain Flinder's Chart; its latitude is 24° 6', and its longitude 152° 45' 15").

2. Bunker Group consists of three Islets; they are low and wooded like Lady Elliot Island, and lie S. E. and N. W. from each other; the south-easternmost (or first) has a coral reef projecting for two miles and a half to the N. E., four miles and a half to the N. W. of the north-westernmost (or third Islet) is a large shoal, which, from the heavy breakers upon it, is probably a part of the barrier or outer Reefs. The centre island (or second) of the Group, is in latitude 23° 51' 10", and longitude 152° 19' 5". off the southwest end of the second island is a small detached Islet, connected to it by a reef; and of the north-east end of the third island is another Islet, upon a coral reef.

The spaces between these islands, which are more than a league wide, are quite free from danger; we passed within a quarter of a mile of the south end of the reef off the third island, without getting bottom within ten fathoms.

3. Rodd Bay, a small harbour on the west side of the point to the northward of Bustard Bay, offers a good shelter for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burden. The channel lies between two sand-banks, which communicate with either shore. In hauling round the point, steer for Middle Head, a projecting rocky point, covered with trees, keeping the centre of it in the bearing of about south (mag.); you will then carry first five, then six and seven fathoms; when you are abreast of the north low Sandy Point, you have passed the sand bank on the eastern side, the extremity of which bears from the point W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about one mile, then haul in E. by S. and anchor at about one-third of a mile from the low Sandy Point bearing north.

In hauling round this point, you must not shoalen your water on the south side to less than four fathoms, as the sand-bank projects for a mile and a quarter from Middle Head. In the centre of the channel, between Sandy Point and Middle Head, and at about one-third of a mile from the former, you will have seven, eight, and nine fathoms water, until it bears N. by E. when it shoals to five fathoms. The situation of the extremity of the low Sandy Point upon Captain Flinder's Chart (East Coast, sheet 111.) is in latitude 23° 59' 45", and longitude 151° 34' 45". High-water takes place at eight hours and a half after the moon's transit.

In standing into Rodd Bay, the water does not shoalen until you are in a line with the north points of Facing Island and Bustard Bay.

There is a run of fresh water in the bay to the eastward of the low Sandy Point, but it was not thought to be a durable stream. Wood may be cut close to the beach, and embarked without impediment.

4. Port Bowen, Captain Flinder's, in his account of this port, has merely confined himself to the anchorage under Entrance Island, (lat 22° 29' long. 150° 45' 30"), which is, at best, but an exposed roadstead. The channel in, on the north side of the island, is free from danger; but, on the south side, between it and Cape Clinton, there is an extensive shoal on which the sea breaks heavily; is not ascertained whether it be connected with the bank off the south end of the island, but there is every probability of it. The inlet round Cape Clinton affords good anchorage; but, in the mid channel the depth is as much as eighteen fathoms; the sands on the western side of the inlet are steep too, and should be avoided, for the tide sweeps toward them. The best anchorage is in the sandy bay round the inner trend of the Cape, (latitude 22° 31' 40", longitude 150° 44'), where both wood and water are convenient. In steering it from sea, haul round the Cape, and pass about half to three quarters of a mile to the north of the high round Island, in seven fathoms, avoiding the sand banks on either side. In passing the inner trend of the Cape, the water will shoal to three and three-quarter fathoms, but do not approach

too near the point. When you have opened the inlet, steer in ; and having passed the inner Cape, haul into a sandy bay on the eastern side, where you may anchor in eight or nine fathoms at pleasure.

The centre of the shoal in the middle of the port bears N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by compass, from the high round Island, and N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. when in a line with Entrance Island.

High-water appears to take place half an hour later than at Entrance Island, or about 10 h. 40. after the moon's southing, (the moon's age being thirteen days.) The tide did not rise more than six feet, but it wanted three days to the springs. Captain Flinders supposes the spring tides to rise not less than fifteen feet. The variation of the compass off Cape Clifton was 9° 5' east, but at Entrance Island, according to Captain Flinders, it was 7° 40' east.

5. Northumberland Islands. In the direction of N. 8° E. (magnetic,) and five miles and a half from the third island, is a low rock, which, at high-water, is very little above the surface of the sea ; it is very dangerous, because it lies in the direct track of vessels steering towards the Percy Isles. It escaped the observation of Captain Flinders.

In the direction of S. 42° W. (magnetic,) and ten miles from the west end of Percy Island, No. 1, are some rocks, but I am not aware whether they are covered ; they were seen by Lieutenant Jeffries in 1815.

Another patch of dry rocks was seen by me from the summit of a hill at the west end of Percy Island, No. 1, whence they bore S. 60° W. (magnetic,) and were supposed to be distant out eight or nine miles. The variation of the compass here is between 7° and 8° east.

6. The Percy Isles have also been described by Captain Flinders ; the bay at the west end of No. 1, is of very steep approach, and not safe to anchor in, excepting during a south-east wind. The anchorage at No. 2, inside the Pine Islets, is bad, since the bottom is rocky ; the ground is, however, clearer more to the southward ; and on the whole, this anchorage is not insecure, since there is a safe passage out either on the north or south sides of the Pine Islets. Wood may be procured with facility, and water also, unless the streams fail in the dry season. Captain Flinders was at these islands in the latter end of September, and found it abundant. The flood tide comes from the north-east ; at the anchorage in the channel, between the Pine Islets and No. 2, the flood sets to the south, and the ebb to the north ; the maximum rate was one and a quarter knot. High-water occurred at the latter place two hours and a half before the moon's passage ; but on the following day did not precede it more than one hour and a half. Captain Flinders mentions high-water taking place on shore at eight hours after the moon's passage, (vide Flinders, vol. ii. p. 82.) The tide rose twelve feet, when the moon was thirteen days old. The north-west end of No. 1, is in lat. 21° 44' 50", long. 150° 16' 40" ; the south-west end of No. 2, is in lat. 21° 40' 50", long. 150° 13'.

7. In passing Shoal Point, in lat. 21° 0' 5" long. 149° 7' 40", Captain Cook's ship got into shoal water, and at one time had as little as three fathoms (Hawkesworth, vol. iii. p. 131 ;) and the merchant ship *Lady Elliot* in the year 1815, met with a sand bank extending from the island off the point in a north-east direction for ten miles, on one part of which she found only nine feet water.

The *Mermoid* passed the point at the distance of three miles, and when the island bore S. 68° W., distant two miles and a half, had four and three quarter fathoms, which was the least water that was found ; but, it being then high water, five or six feet, if not more, may be deducted, to reduce it to the proper low water sounding. There was no appearance of shoaler water near us, and it is probable that Captain Cook's and the *Lady Elliot*'s tracks were farther off shore. This variation of the compass, six miles east of Point Slade, was 7° 11' east.

8. Cape Hillsborough is a projection terminating in a bluff point in lat. 20° 53' 40", and long. 149° 0' 15" ; being high land, it may be seen seven or eight leagues off. The variation here is 6° 30' E.

9. The Cumberland Isles extend between the parallels of 20° and 21° 6', and consist generally of elevated rocky islands ; they are all abundantly wooded, parti-

cularly with pines, which grow to a larger size than at the Percy Isles. We did not land upon any of them; they appeared to be of bold approach, and not dangerous to navigate amongst; they are from six to eight hundred feet high; some of the peaks on the northern island are much higher.

k 1 (latitude $21^{\circ} 5' 40''$, longitude $149^{\circ} 54' 25''$) is about three quarters of a mile in diameter: it is of peaked shape: at three quarters of a mile off its south-east end there is a dry rocky lump.

k (latitude $21^{\circ} 0'$, longitude $149^{\circ} 52' 30''$) is nearly a mile and a quarter in diameter, and has a considerable reef stretching for more than a mile and a half off both its north-west and south-east ends; on the latter is a small rocky islet.

k 2 (in latitude $20^{\circ} 58'$, longitude $149^{\circ} 44' 55''$) is of hummocky shape; it has also a reef off its south-east and north-west ends, stretching off at least a mile. On the south-east reef is a dry rocky islet.

10. Three Rocks, in latitude $20^{\circ} 56\frac{1}{2}'$, are small islets of moderate height. All these islands are surrounded by deep water. The variation here is about $6\frac{1}{2}'$ east.

k 4, in latitude $20^{\circ} 53' 10''$, *k* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, in latitude $20^{\circ} 58'$, and the two sandy islet to the westward of them, were seen only at a distance.

l, in latitude $20^{\circ} 51' 10''$; *ll*, in latitude $20^{\circ} 54' 10''$, containing two islands; *l* 3, in latitude $20^{\circ} 44' 15''$; and *l* 4, in latitude $20^{\circ} 45' 30''$, are also high, but we were not nearer to them than six or seven miles; *l* 2, in latitude $20^{\circ} 45' 40''$, longitude $149^{\circ} 33' 55''$, is the island on which Captain Flinders landed, and describes in vol. ii. p. 94; he says "This little island is of triangular shape, and each side of it is a mile long; it is surrounded by a coral reef. The time of high-water took place one hour before the moon's passage, as it had done among the barrier reefs: from ten to fifteen feet seemed to be the rise by the shore, and the flood came from the northward." The variation near *l* 2 is $6^{\circ} 17'$ E.

m is a high, bluff island, the peaked summit of which, in latitude $20^{\circ} 46' 35''$, and longitude $149^{\circ} 15' 15''$, is eight hundred and seventy four feet high; there are several islets off its south-east end, and one off its north-west end.

11. Sir James Smith group consists of ten or twelve distinct islands, and perhaps as many more, for we were not within twelve miles of them. On the principal island is Lione Peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 40' 30''$, and long. $149^{\circ} 9' 10''$; it is seven or eight hundred feet high.

12. Shew Peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 28'$ longitude $149^{\circ} 2' 55''$, is on a larger island than any to the southward; it is sixteen hundred feet high. The group consists of several islands; it is separated from the next to the northward by a channel five miles wide. In the centre is Pentecost Island, a remarkable rock, rising abruptly out of the sea to the height of eleven hundred and forty feet. Its latitude is $20^{\circ} 23' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 59' 30''$.

The northern group of the Cumberland Islands are high, and appear to be better furnished with wood, and more fertile than the southern groups, particularly on their western sides.

The principal peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 15' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 55'$, is fifteen hundred and eighty-four feet high, and is situated on the largest island, which is ten miles long, and from three to nine broad: it has several bays on either side, and off its south-eastern end are four small islands: beyond them is a range of rocky islet. The northernmost island of this range is the extremity of the Cumberland islands, as well as the north eastern limit of Whitsunday Passage; it forms a high, bluff point, in latitude $20^{\circ} 0'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and is of bold approach; on the western side of the island are some low islets.

13. Repulse Bay is a deep bight; its shores are low, but the hills rise to a great height. The extremity of the bay was not distinctly traced, but it is probable, upon examining it, that a fresh water rivulet might be found; and also a communication with Edgecombe Bay.

The Repulse Isles are of small size; they are surrounded by rocks, which do not extend more than a quarter of a mile from them. The summit of the largest island is in latitude $20^{\circ} 37' 5''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 50' 30''$, variation $6^{\circ} 15'$ east.

Between Capes Conway and Hillsborough the flood tide comes from the north-

eastward, but is very irregular in the direction of the stream. At an anchorage off the island near the latter Cape, the tide rose twelve feet, but close to the Repulse Isles, the rise was eighteen feet. At the former place, the moon being full, high-water took place at about three-quarters past ten o'clock; by an observation the next day, at the latter, it was a quarter of an hour later: the maximum rate was about one and a half knot.

14. Whitsunday Passage, formed by the northern group of the Cumberland Islands, is from three to six miles wide, and with the exception of a small patch of rocks within a quarter of a mile from Cape Conway, and a sand-bank (that is probably dry, or nearly so, at low water) off Round Head, is free from danger. The shores appear to be bold too, and the depth, in the fair way, varies between twenty and thirty fathoms: the shoal off Round Head stretches in a N. N. W. direction, but its extent was not ascertained.

In steering through the strait, particularly during the flood tide, this shoal should be avoided, by keeping well over to the east shore; for the tide there sets across the strait; it is about a mile and a half from Round Head, in which space the water is ten and fourteen fathoms deep.

Between Round Head (in latitude $20^{\circ} 28' 30''$) and Cape Conway, is a bay where there appeared to be good anchorage out of the strength of the tides; and to the north of Round Head is another bay, the bottom of which is an isthmus of about a mile wide, separating it from an inlet to the west-ward of Cape Conway. This bay very probably affords good anchorage out of the strength of the tides.

15. Cape Conway, in latitude $20^{\circ} 32'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 54'$, is the western limit of the south entrance of Whitsunday Passage; it is a steep point sloping off the eastward. Immediately on its north side is a small shingly beach, a few yards behind which there is a hollow, containing a large quantity of fresh water. At a short quarter of a mile from the point is a rocky shoal of small size, between which and the shore there is deep water.

16. Pine Head, in latitude $20^{\circ} 23'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 51' 40''$, is the south-east extremity of a small island that is separated from the main by a passage of about a mile wide, but we did not ascertain whether it is navigable. The head is a high bluff point, clothed with pine trees; near it the tide runs in strong eddies, and for that reason it ought not to be approached nearer than half a mile; it appeared to be bold to. There is a sandy bay on its south-west side, affording a good landing place; the island is clothed with grass, and thickly wooded. We found no water. The variation was $5^{\circ} 35' E$.

17. Port Molle, so named by Lieutenant Jeffreys, appeared to trend in for four or five miles; and probably to afford a convenient port, as it is well sheltered from the wind, and is protected from the north-east by a group of small islands, thickly wooded. Hence the land trends to the north-west, towards Cape Gloucester. The shore was very indistinctly seen, but seemed to be very much indented, and to possess several bays, if not rivers; for the land at the back is very high, and must give rise to several mountains, if not navigable streams.

18. Mount Dryander, whose summit, in latitude $20^{\circ} 14' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 30' 55''$, forms a small peak, and is visible from Repulse Bay, as well as from the northern extremity of the Cumberland Islands: it is four thousand five hundred and sixty-six feet high; and the hills around it are at least from seven hundred to a thousand feet in height.

The greater part of the water that collects from these hills is probably emptied into Repulse and Edgecombe Bays, or it may be distributed in lagoons upon the low land that separates them.

At the back of Point Slade there is high mountainous range, extending without interruption to the westward of Mount Upstart. In latitude $21^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{2}'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}'$, is a high rounded summit, which is visible at the distance of twenty leagues. Between this range, which is at the distance of from five to seven leagues from the sea and the coast, are several ridges gradually lowering in altitude as they approach the shore. In the neighbourhood of Repulse Bay, this mountainous range

recedes, and has a considerable tract of low land at its base, which is possibly a rich country. From the height of the hills, it must be well watered.

19. Cape Gloucester. The point of land that Captain Cook took originally for the Cape, is an island of about five miles long and two broad, separated from the true Cape Gloucester by a strait of a mile and a half wide. The island is called Gloucester Island: its summit at the north end is in lat. $19^{\circ} 57' 24''$, long. $148^{\circ} 23' 38''$, it is eighteen hundred and seventy-four feet high, and its summit is a ridge of peaks, its shores are rocky and steep; and although the sides of the hills are wooded, yet it has a sombre and heavy appearance, and at least does not look fertile. The Cape in latitude $20^{\circ} 1' 50''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 26' 15''$, is the extremity of the mountainous range that extends off Mount Dryander. The variation observed off the Island was $7^{\circ} 11' E.$ *

20. Edgcomb Bay is a deep indentation of the land, the shores of which are very low, its extent was not ascertained, but by the bearings of some land at the bottom, it is seventeen miles deep; and its greatest breadth at the mouth, is about fourteen miles. It affords excellent shelter; and between Middle Island (a small rocky Islet of a mile and a half in extent) and Gloucester Island, there is good anchorage in seven fathoms muddy bottom, with protection from all winds. We did not examine the bay farther than passing round Middle Island in six, seven, and eight fathoms mud. The western side is formed by low islands that appeared to be swampy, but our distance was too great to form the most distant opinion of them: if the main is not swampy, it must be a rich and interesting country.

21. Holborne Island is a rocky island, visible about seven or eight leagues and has three small islets near it: it is in latitude $19^{\circ} 41' 5''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 17' 38''$.

Cape Upstart is the extremity of Mount Upstart, which is so high as to be visible for more than twenty leagues in clear weather: it rises abruptly from a low projection, and forms a long ridge of mountainous land; the north-east end of the summit is in latitude $19^{\circ} 41' 50''$, and longitude $147^{\circ} 44' 30''$. This point separates two deep bays, both of which were of very inviting appearance on account of the high and broken character of the gullies on either side of Mount Abbott, and it was almost evident that they both terminate in a river. The hills of Mount Upstart are of a primitive form, and were judged to be composed of granite. The variation observed off the point was $6^{\circ} 16' E.$

22. Cape Bowling-green is very low, and projects for a considerable distance into the sea: its north-east extremity is in latitude $19^{\circ} 19' 10''$, and longitude $147^{\circ} 23' E.$; the mountainous range are at least thirty miles in the rear, and were it not for Mounts Upstart and Eliot, both of which are very visible, and serve as excellent guides, this part of the coast would be very dangerous to approach, particularly in the night, when these marks cannot be seen, when great attention must be paid to the lead. A ship passing this projection should not come into shoaler water than eleven fathoms; and, in directing a course from abreast of Mount Upstart, should be steered sufficiently to the northward to provide against the current which sets into the bay on the western side of the Mount. On approaching the Cape, if the soundings indicate a less depth than eleven fathoms, the vessel should be hauled more off, because she is then either parallel with, or to the southward of, the Cape.

23. Cape Cleveland, (latitude $19^{\circ} 10' 10''$, and longitude $146^{\circ} 57' 56''$;) like Mount Upstart, arises abruptly from a projection of low land, separating Cleveland Bay from a deep sinuosity that extends under the base of Mount Elliot, a high range with a rounded hill and a peak, the latter being at the south extremity of its summit. Mount Elliot may probably be seen at the distance of twenty-five leagues, if not farther: between it and the hills of Cape Cleveland the land is low, and is probably much intersected by water.

A reef extends from the extremity of Cape Cleveland for four miles to the eastward, but not at all to the northwards, so that with the point bearing to the southward of $W. \frac{1}{2} S.$, a ship is safe. There is a breaker near the extremity of the reef, at about three miles from the point; to avoid which, keep the south end of Magnetic Island well open of the north extremity of the Cape.

The peaked summit of Mount Elliot is in latitude $19^{\circ} 33' 0''$, and longitude $146^{\circ} 54' 25''$.

24. Cleveland Bay affords good anchorage in all parts in four, five, and six fathoms, a considerable flat extends for a mile from the shore on the western side of the Cape, and is left dry at half ebb, it fronts a sandy beach that commences at a mile and a half to the south of the Cape, and extends to the southward for nearly two miles over this beach, two or three streams of fresh water communicate with the sea, they take their rise from the hills, and probably are seldom dry.

The most convenient watering-place is near the centre of the beach, a little to the northward of the highest hills. Wood for fuel is plentiful, and grows close to the beach, and may be embarked with facility, the best place is at the north end of the sandy beach, since the boat can be brought nearer to the shore to protect the wooding party.

25. Halifax Bay extends from Cape Cleveland to Point Hillock, it has several islands in it, and is fronted by the Palm Islands, the summit of which is in lat. $18^{\circ} 34' 5''$ long. $146^{\circ} 35' 15''$: this group consists of nineteen islands, one only of which is of large size, being eight miles long and three wide, it probably affords all the conveniences of a sheltered anchorage, and a good supply of wood and water.

In latitude $18^{\circ} 49'$, nine miles from the shore and six miles within the island, No. 2 is a coral reef, that shews at low water, it appeared to be about two miles long, between it and No. 2 is a wide channel with 9 fathoms. The *Lady Elliot*, merchant ship, in 1815, struck upon a reef in $18^{\circ} 45'$, about 4 miles from the shore, we anchored late in the evening, within 4 miles of its position, but, at daylight, when we got under weigh, it might have been covered by the tide, for it was not visible.

In $18^{\circ} 32'$ and $146^{\circ} 41'$, is a reef, on which the *San Antonio*, merchant brig, struck; its position was not correctly ascertained, as the accident happened in the night.

26. Point Hillock is in lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$ and long. $146^{\circ} 20'$, it is a low point projecting to the eastward, under Mount Hinchinbrook.

27. Cape Sandwich is the north-east extremity of the sandy land that stretches to the northward from the base of Mount Hinchinbrook, which is so high as to be visible for 18 leagues, the mount is topped with a craggy summit, 7 miles in length from north to south.

There is a reef that extends for nearly a mile and a half off the Cape, having a rocky islet at its extremity. The Cape is in lat. $18^{\circ} 13' 20''$ and long. $146^{\circ} 16' 40''$. The peak at the north end of Mount Hinchinbrook is in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 30''$ and long. $146^{\circ} 15'$.

28. Brooke's Islands lie 4 miles north from Cape Sandwich; they consist of three rocky islets, besides some of smaller size, the whole are surrounded by a coral reef.

From Cape Sandwich the land extends, low and sandy, in a north-west direction for five miles to a point, which is terminated by a hill. Between this and Gould Island there appears to be a navigable strait leading into Rockingham Bay.

29. Gould Island, the summit of which, formed by a conical hill covered with wood, in lat. $18^{\circ} 9' 35''$ and long. $146^{\circ} 9'$, is about two miles long; the south-west point of the island is a long strip of low land, with a sandy beach, at the eastern end of which there is a run of water, and fuel may be cut close to the shore. High water takes place at full and change at three quarters past ten.

30. Rockingham Bay appears to be a spacious harbour. At the bottom there was an appearance of an opening that may probably communicate with an inlet on the south side of Point Hillock, and insulate the land of Mount Hinchinbrook. There is good anchorage in the bay in 4 and 5 fathoms mud, near Gould Island.

The natives are very friendly here, and will come off and visit the ship.

31. Family Isles consist of seven small rocky islets, covered with a stunted vegetation.

32. Dunk Island is remarkable for having two peaks on its summit; the south-east summit is in lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $146^{\circ} 8' 45''$. The variation observed in the offing, to the N. E. was $5^{\circ} 41' E$.

33. Barnard Group forms a group of small rocky islands extending in a stragling direction for 6 miles to the south of Double Point. Three miles to the south of the southernmost island, but nearer to the shore is a reef of rocks, which dry at low water.

34. From Double Point, (lat. of its summit $17^{\circ} 39' 50''$.) to Cape Grafton, the coast is formed by a succession of sandy bays and projecting rocky points. In lat. $17^{\circ} 31'$, in the centre of a sandy bay, is a small opening like a rivulet, and, on the south side of Point Cooper is another, but neither appeared to be navigable for boats.

Abreast of Frankland's Islands, and near the south end of a sandy bay of 6 miles in extent, there is another opening like a river, that from the appearance of the land behind, which is low and of a verdant character, may be of considerable size. The high mountains, to the southward, Bellenden Ker's Range must give rise to a considerable stream; and it appears very probable that this may be one of the outlets, but the most considerable is, perhaps, that which falls into Trinity Bay, round Cape Grafton.

35. Frankland's Island consists of several low islets, one of which is detached, and of higher character than the others, which are very low, and connected by a reef. The largest island may be seen 5 or 6 leagues off, it is in lat. $17^{\circ} 7' 45''$

The land between this and Cape Grafton is high, and towards the north has several remarkable peaks. The land of Cape Grafton may be readily known, when seen from the southward, by appearing like three lofty islands, the outermost is Fitzroy Island, but the others are hills upon the main. The easternmost of latter Cape Grafton, is conspicuous for having too small peaks, like notches, on the west extremity of its summit; it is joined to the westernmost by low land, which also separates the latter from the other hills behind it, and as this low land is not seen at a distance, the hills assume the appearance of islands.

There is good anchorage in the strait between Cape Grafton and Fitzroy Island, but, with a northerly wind, the better anchorage would be on the south side of the Cape. The former is exposed to all winds between N. W. and N. E., in the former case the anchor may be dropped in 9 fathoms, at a quarter to half a mile from the beach of the island. The north extremity of Cape Grafton is in lat. $16^{\circ} 51' 20''$ long. $145^{\circ} 53' 5''$, the S. E. extreme is in lat. $16^{\circ} 54' 20''$, long. $145^{\circ} 55' 15''$.

36. Fitzroy Island furnishes both wood and water: it has a peaked summit. It affords anchorage in the bay on its western side, off a coral beach, the S. W. end of which is in lat. $16^{\circ} 55' 21''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 56' 21''$. Nine miles to the eastward of Fitzroy Island is a small bare sandy island, and at about 7 miles N. E. by E. from it, there was an appearance of extensive shoals. Variation $5^{\circ} 10' E$.

On the west side of Cape Grafton is a bay, in the centre of which is an island. The bottom is very shoal, but good anchorage may be had with the Cape bearing S. E. Between Cape Grafton and Snapper Island, the centre of which is in lat. $16^{\circ} 17' 35''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 27' 40''$, is Trinity Bay; the shores of which were not very distinctly seen. At the south side and about seven miles within the Cape, there is an opening that appeared to be extensive, and the mouth of a considerable stream, trending in between high ranges of land, in a direction towards Bellenden Ker's Range.

In lat. $16^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$ and long. $145^{\circ} 34'$ are the Low Isles, a group consisting of three Coral Islands, which being very low, are dangerous to pass in the night.

The offing is said to be strewn with extensive reefs; we saw none beyond Green Island. Those that are laid down on the chart are from Lieutenant Jeffreys's account.*

37. Snapper Island lies off the point which forms the northern limit of Trinity Bay, it is small, and does not supply any water.†

The land behind Cape Tribulation may be seen at a greater distance than twenty leagues. It is here that the outer of the barrier reefs approach the coast, and there

* Much shoal water was seen to the northward of Green Island, from H. M. ship *Tamar's* mast head.—Roe M. S.

† Ten or eleven miles S. 80° E. from Snapper Island, is the northwest end of a shoal extending to the S. 41° E. for sixteen or seventeen miles; the *Tamar* anchored under it.—Roe M. S.

is reason to believe that in lat. $16^{\circ} 17' 35''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 27' 40''$, they are not more than twenty miles from it. The Cape has a hillock at its extremity, and a small rocky islet close to the shore, that renders it conspicuous it is fourteen miles beyond Snapper Island. The shore appears to be bold too: at 3 miles off we had 16 fathoms.

Ten miles further to the northward is Blomfield's Rivulet, in Weary Bay. It is blocked up by a rocky bar, having only 4 feet water over it, the anchorage off it is too much exposed to be safe. The river runs up for four or five miles, having soundings within it from three to four fathoms; its entrance is in $15^{\circ} 55' 50''$.

The coast then extends to the north to Endeavour River, and forms a few inconsiderable sinuosities, it is backed by high land, particularly abreast of the Hope Islands. These islands open in each other in a N. 39° E. direction, and appear to be connected by a shoal: it is, however, very likely that a narrow passage may exist between them, but certainly not safe to sail through until explored.

Here the number of the coral reefs begin to increase, and great attention must be paid in navigating amongst them, but with a careful look-out from the mast head, whence their extent is plainly visible, and a quick lead-man in the chains, no danger need be apprehended.

Between reef *a* and a shoal off the south-west Hope Island, there is a passage two miles wide, with twelve fathoms; *a* is about half a mile in diameter, with a few rocks above water; its centre is in $15^{\circ} 43' 20''$, two miles from the shore, and three miles N. W. by $W. \frac{1}{2} W.$ by compass, from the south-west Hope.

B is about a mile and a quarter long, and has a dry rock as its north end, the lat. of which is $15^{\circ} 39' 20''$: it is divided from Endeavour Reef, by a channel of nearly a mile wide, and 15 fathoms deep. Abreast of the south end of *b*, on the western edge of Endeavour Reef, there is a dry rock, in lat. $15^{\circ} 39' 55''$.

38. Endeavour Reef is nine miles long: it lies in a N. W. direction, the north end in $15^{\circ} 39' S.$ bears N. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ by compass from the north-east Hope.

G is covered, and not quite half a mile in length: its lat. is $15^{\circ} 32'$: it lies four miles from the shore.

D is rather larger, and has some dry rocks on its north end, in lat. $15^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Between *c* and *d* and the shore, the passage is from 3 to 4 miles wide, and in mid-channel the depth is 7 and 8 fathoms.

On the south side of Point Monkhouse there is a bay, having a small opening at the bottom, but not deep enough for ships; it was this bay that Captain Cook first examined in search of a place to repair his ship.

On steering along the shore between Point Monkhouse and the entrance of Endeavour River, the bottom is of sand and of irregular depth. A spit of sand was passed over with only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, when the summit of Mount Cook bore S. $66^{\circ} W.$ (mag.) and the outer extreme of Point Monkhouse S. $18^{\circ} W.$ (magnetic) one mile off shore, the shoal soundings continued with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, until it bore S. $59^{\circ} W.$ (magnetic) when the depth was 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

39. Endeavour River. The entrance of this river, in lat. $15^{\circ} 27' 4''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 10' 49''$,* forms a very good port for small vessels, and in case of distress, might be useful for large ships, as it proved to our celebrated navigator Captain Cook, who, it is well known, repaired his ship there after having laid 23 hours upon a coral reef.

The entrance is formed on the south side by a steep hill covered with trees growing to the edge of its rocky shore. The north side of the entrance is a low sandy beach of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, at its north end a range of hills rises abruptly, and

* The situation of the Observatory at Endeavour River was found by lunar distances, taken during my visits to that place in 1819 and 1820, as follows:

Latitude by meridional altitudes of the Sun, taken in the artificial horizon being the mean of 27 observations,	<i>d.</i> 15	<i>m.</i> 27	<i>s.</i> 4
Longitude by twenty-five sets of distances, (Sun W. of Moon) containing 117 sights, with sextant,	144	52	16
Longitude by thirty sets of distances (Sun E. of Moon) containing 150 sights with the sextant,	146	29	33
Mean of fifty-five sets,	145	10	49

extends for 6 or 7 miles, when it again suddenly terminates, and is separated from the rocky projection of Cape Bedford, by a low plain of sand.

The entrance of Endeavour River is defended by a bar, on which at high water, there is about 14 feet, but at low water not more than 10 feet. The channel over the bar is close to the south side, for the sand bank extends from the low sandy north shore, to within 140 yards of the south shore, and at three quarters ebb (spring tides) is dry.

In steering in for the mouth, upon bringing Point Monkhouse in a line with Point *a*, (the north point of the bay under Mount Cook) you will be in three fathoms, steer in until the south extremity of the low north sandy point is opened of the trend round Point *c*, when you may haul a little more in, and when Point *d*, (which is the point where the Mangroves commence) bears S. 33° W. (magnetic) steer directly for it, this will carry you over the deepest part of the bar, which stretches off from Point *c* in a N. 75° W. (magnetic) direction.

Another mark is to keep the trend beyond *d*, just in sight, but not open, or you will be too near the spot, the best way is having opened it, haul in a little to the southward, and shut it in again, you may pass within 10 yards of Point *d* and the best anchorage is just within it, the vessel may be secured head and stern to trees on the beach, with bow and stern anchors to steady her.

No vessel of a greater draught than 12 feet should enter the harbour, but this vessel may moor in 4 fathoms within her own length of the shore, with the outer trend just shut in by the Mangrove Point *a*.

The watering place is a stream that empties itself into the port through the Mangroves, about 200 yards to the south, and if this should fail, there is a good stream at the north end of the long north sandy beach. The latter, although very high-coloured, is of wholesome quality, but in bad weather is inconvenient to be procured on account of the surf—water for common purposes of cooking may be had on a sandy beach a little without the entrance, but it is of a mineral quality, and of brackish taste. It is high water at full and change at 8 o'clock, and the tide rises from 5 to 10 feet. The variation at the Observatory was 5° 14' E.

40. Cape Bedford, (lat. 15° 16' 19" long. 145° 17' 19"), is high, and forms a steep slope to the sea: it appeared to be bold too.* Between it and Cape Flattery is a bay backed by low land, about 5 miles deep, but it is exposed to the wind, unless there is anchorage under the north-west end of Cape Bedford.

41. Cape Flattery is 13 miles north of Cape Bedford, its extremity is high and rocky, and forms two distinct hills. The summit of the Cape is in lat. 14° 52' 30" and long. 145° 16' 10".†

42. Eleven miles beyond the Cape, in a N. 45° W. direction, is Lookout Point, forming a peaked hill at the extremity of a low sandy projection, whence the land trends W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. for twelve leagues to Cape Bowen.

e, a reef nearly 3 miles long and one broad; its north end is 12 miles nearly due east from the entrance of Endeavour River, in lat. 15° 26' 50" long. 145° 23' 30".

43. Turtle Reef, covered at high water, excepting a small spot of sand about the size of a boat at its north end, lies in lat. 15° 23' and long. 145° 22' 50". Its interior is occupied like most others, by a shoal lagoon, it is entirely of coral, and has abundance of shell fish; it was here that Captain Cook procured turtle during his stay at Endeavour River, from the entrance of which it bears N. 67° E. (magnetic,) and is distant eleven miles. Its south end is separated from *c* by a channel of a mile wide.

44. Three Isles, in lat. 15° 7' 30", is a group of low coral islets covered with shrubs and encircled by a reef, that is not quite two miles in diameter.

Two miles and three quarters to the N. W. is a low wooded island, about a mile long, also surrounded by a reef, and 4 miles to the southward of it is a rocky islet.

* Shoal water extends for nearly a mile round Cape Bedford.—Roe M. S.

† There are some dangerous shoals to the eastward of Lookout Point, and to the northward of Cape Flattery, about two miles apart from each other situated in what was considered to be the fair channel.—Roe M. S.

Reef *f*, is about 4 or 5 miles E. S. E. from Three Isles, it appeared to be about 3 miles long, its western extreme is in lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$ and in long. $145^{\circ} 26'$.

45. Two Isles are also low and wooded, and surrounded by a reef. The largest islet is in lat. $15^{\circ} 1' 20''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 22' 10''$.

Reef *g* appeared to be about a mile broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Its south end is in lat. $15^{\circ} 0' 15''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 26' 45''$.

h is an extensive reef, having high breakers on its outer edge. It is more than 4 miles long, and separated from the north end of *g* by a channel a mile wide.

Reef *i* has several detached rocks about it. On the northernmost are two rocky islands, and to the southward on a detached shoal, there is a bare islet, that is, perhaps occasionally covered by the tide--its south westernmost extremity and summit of Lizard Island are in the line of bearing of N. 5° W. (magnetic) its lat. is $14^{\circ} 53' 40''$.

Reef *k*, in lat. $14^{\circ} 47'$ has dry sand upon it: its submarine extent was not ascertained.

Reef *l*: the position of this reef is rather uncertain, near its western side is a dry key, in lat. $14^{\circ} 47' 30''$.

m is probably unconnected with the shoal off the south end of Eagle Island. In Capt. Cook's rough chart there is twelve fathoms marked between two shoals, which must mean the above.

46. Eagle Island is low and situated at the north end of a considerable shoal. its latitude is $14^{\circ} 42' 20''$ and longitude $145^{\circ} 18, 30''$.

47. Direction Islands are two high rocky islands, so called by Captain Cook, to direct ships to the opening in the reefs, through which he passed out to sea, they are high and of conical shape, and might be seen more than five or six leagues off was it not for the hazy weather that always exists in the neighbourhood of the reefs, the northernmost is in latitude $14^{\circ} 44' 50''$ longitude $145^{\circ} 26' 25''$, the southernmost is in latitude $14^{\circ} 50'$ longitude $145^{\circ} 25' 45''$.

48. Lizard Island, about 3 miles long, is remarkable for its peaked summit, the lat. of which is $14^{\circ} 40' 20''$ and long. $145^{\circ} 23'$. On its south side is an extensive reef, encompassing three islets of which two are high and rocky, the best anchorage is on its western side under the summit, with the high northernmost of the Direction Islands in sight over the low land, bearing about S. E. by compass, the depth is 6 and 7 fathoms sandy bottom. The variation here $5^{\circ} 2' E$.

49. Turtle Group is 4 miles to the north of Point Lookout, the islets are encircled by a horse-shoe-shaped coral reef and consists of 6 islands, all low and bushy. These islands are not laid down with sufficient accuracy as to their relative position.

n is a low wooded island, about 11 miles west from Lizard Island; no reef was seen to project from it, it is in the meridian of the Observatory of Endeavour River. and in lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$.

o is a small coral reef, it lies a mile and a half N. 64° W. from the north end of *n*.

p is a coral reef, about a mile in extent, separated from *o* by a channel of a mile wide.

q a reef, on which are too low wooded isles, apparently connected with a shoal extending from Point Lookout along the shore to the W. N. W., the isles are 7 miles N. 64° W. from Point Lookout.

50. Coles Islands consist of four small bushy islets, from a quarter to half a mile in extent, they are from 4 to 6 miles N. E. from Point Murdoch. This group appeared to be merely the several dry parts of the shoal that extends from Point Lookout to Noble Island, between them and the latter island are two patches of dry sandy keys, but it is probable that they may be covered by the tide. The continuation of the shoal between the islands and Point Lookout was not clearly ascertained.

51. At Point Murdoch, which has a peaked hill at its extremity, the hills again approach the coast, at Cape Bowen they project into the sea, and separate two bays, in each of which there is possibly a rivulet, that to the eastward of the cape trends *n* and forms a deep bight.

On the western side of the hills of Cape Bowen, there is a tract of low land,

separating them from another rocky range. The summit of the hill at Point Murdoch is in lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $144^{\circ} 46'$.

52. Howick's Group* consists of 10 or 11 islands, of which No. 1, remarkable for a hillock at its south east end, is in lat. $14^{\circ} 52' 40''$ and long. $144^{\circ} 55' 20''$, it is nearly three miles long, the rest are all less than half a mile in extent, excepting the westernmost, No. 6, which is nearly a mile and a half in diameter.

The passage between 2 and 3 is safe, and has 7 and 8 fathoms, the northwest side of 3 is of rocky approach, but the opposite side of the strait is bold too; the anchorage is tolerably good. The *Mermad* drove, but it was not considered to be caused by the nature of the bottom, which is soft sand, and free from rocks.

The channel between 1 and 2 appeared to be very rocky, and shoal; between 1 and the reef *r* there is probably a clear channel of about a mile wide, the north-east end of 1 has a reef which extends off it for a half mile.

All the Islands are low and wooded, and surrounded by a coral reef of small extent.

4 has a small islet off its west end.

5, 8, and 9, did not appear to have any reefs projecting from them: 7 is probably two islands, with a reef extending for half a mile on its western side—6 is of larger size than the generality of the low islands hereabouts, No. 1 excepted: its centre is in lat. $14^{\circ} 28'$ and long. $144^{\circ} 45''$. The position of No. 10 was not correctly ascertained.

53. The peak of Cape Bowen is in latitude $14^{\circ} 34''$ and longitude $144^{\circ} 35' 40''$.

54. Noble Island is a rock, having a sandy or a coral beach at its north west end. Although small, it is very conspicuous, and when first seen from the southward, has the appearance of a rock with a double rounded top.

The reefs *s*, *t* and *u* are unconnected, the north end of *s* lying $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east from Point Barrow, was dry for a considerable extent: *t* one mile to the north was covered, but there is a dry sandy key on *u*, bearing from Point Barrow, N. 32° E. 6 miles, some rocks shewed themselves above the water of its south end.

r and *w* may possibly be connected; the former was noticed to extend for 3 miles and the latter for nearly 10 miles; there was, however, a space of 3 miles between them, where a channel may possibly exist. The channels between *t* and *u* and between *r* and *w*, appeared to be clear and deep.

The reefs *r*, *u* and *w* are probably parts of the barrier reefs, for the sea was breaking very heavily upon their outer edge; there were, however, considerable spaces where no breakers appeared, some of which being 3 or 4 miles wide, may possibly be as many outlets to sea.

55. Ninian Bay is a bight to the west of Point Barrow,† it is about three miles deep, and has a small opening at the bottom, in crossing it we had not more water than 4 fathoms, and within our course it appeared to be very shoal; there is doubtless a channel leading to the opening, but, to the name of harbour or port, it has not the slightest pretension, it was named Port Ninian by Lieut. Jeffreys. Off the north end of Port Barrow are two rocky islands.

Between Ninian Bay and Cape Melville the coast is high and rocky, but appeared to be fronted by a reef, which in some places extends for a mile and a half from the shore; in this interval there are two or three sandy beaches, but I doubt the practicability of landing upon them in a boat. The summit and sides of the hills that form the promontory, of which Cape Melville is the extreme, are of most remarkable appearance, being covered with heaps of rounded stones of very large size.

56. Cape Melville, sloping off into the sea to the north, terminates a remarkable promontory in lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 30''$ and long $144^{\circ} 24' 50''$. The coast trends round it to the S. S. W. and S. W. and forms Bathurst Bay, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, and 16 wide, the western side being formed by Flinders' Group.

* Many shoals partly dry, occupy the space to the northward and eastward of Howick's Group.—Roe M. S.

† Off Point Barrow, the shoals lie from half to one mile near the shore than they are laid down, and one mile and three quarters N. 55° E. from the Point are two small patches of coral, under water. They bear N. E. and S. W. from each other, and are probably one tenth of a mile apart.—Roe M. S.

A reef extends for more than two miles off Cape Melville, in a N. W. by N. direction, on which some rounded stones, similar to those upon the land, are heaped up above the sea. There is also one of these heaps at the extremity of the reef outside, and within a quarter of a mile of which we had 14 fathoms water. There are two other similar heaps within the outer pile, and between them there are possibly clear passages, but they should not be attempted without great caution. It was remarked, that the breeze always freshened on passing round this cape.

57. Hipon Islands, two small islets, of which the easternmost is the largest, are in latitude $14^{\circ} 6' 40''$, longitude $144^{\circ} 26' 5''$; they are surrounded by a reef, lying two miles and a half from the Cape. Between them and the reef that extends from the Cape there is a safe and deep passage of more than a mile wide.

The south-east side of Bathurst Bay is shoal. At the bottom are two openings, with some projecting land between them, at the extremity of which there is a peak. These openings are doubtless rivulets of considerable size, and take their rise from the high land at the back of Cape Bowen.

58. Flinders's Group forms the west head of Bathurst Bay. They are high and rocky, and consist of four islands, two of which are three miles long. The peak of the largest island, in lat. $14^{\circ} 11' 5''$, and longitude $144^{\circ} 12' 5''$, is visible from a distance of twelve or thirteen leagues: and higher parts of the islands may be seen generally at seven or eight leagues.

On the eastern side of the northernmost island there is a bay fronted by a coral reef, but it is too exposed to the prevailing winds to be safe. It is here that the *Frederick* (merchant ship) was wrecked in 1818.

59. Cape Flinders, in latitude $14^{\circ} 8'$ longitude $144^{\circ} 10' 26''$ is the north extremity of the island. It may be passed close to with twelve fathoms. The best anchorage is under the flat topped hill, at a quarter of a mile from the shore, in ten fathoms mud. The variation is $5^{\circ} 29'$, E. It is high water at full and change at a quarter past nine.

In the offing is a low wooded island of more than a mile in diameter.

60. Clark's Island is a high rock, situated at the south-east end of reef *b*, in latitude $14^{\circ} 4' 45''$ and longitude $144^{\circ} 11' 45''$, and being a bare black rock, with no apparent vegetation, is a conspicuous object. There is another rock on its north-east end. The reef is of circular shape, and three miles in diameter.

The shoal marked *a*, was not seen by us. H. M. sloop *Satellite* struck upon it in June, 1822, on her passage to India. The following marks for it were obligingly communicated to me by Captain M. J. Currie, of H. M. sloop *Satellite*, who sent a boat to examine it upon her second voyage the following year.

"In crossing the northern part of Bathurst Bay, and nearly in mid-channel between Cape Flinders and the low wooded island, there is a small patch of sunken rocks, lying north and south, not more than a cable's length in extent, the least water being one fathom. The *Satellite* grounded on them in two fathoms, in June 1822. I sent a boat to examine this shoal in making the same passage in August, 1823, and found it to be under the following bearings (by compass); viz. Cape Flinders, S. W. by W. the high peak on the south-east part of Flinders's Group, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. the highest of Clark's Islands, N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. and Cape Melville, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. It is a dangerous shoal in running for Cape Flinders, but may be easily avoided by steering near the low wooded island, to the north-east of the Cape, or by keeping the shore of Flinders's Group on board, which is perhaps preferable. The variation is $5^{\circ} 40'$ East."*

61. Princess Charlotte's Bay is an extensive bight in the coast, twenty-two miles deep, and thirty-one broad; its shores are low, and at the bottom, in latitude $14^{\circ} 29'$, there is a mangrove opening.

62. Jane's Table Land, in latitude $14^{\circ} 29' 15''$ and longitude $144^{\circ} 4' 45''$, is a remarkable flat-topped hill at the bottom of the bay, rising abruptly from the surrounding low land. It is about five miles from the coast; its summit, by the angle

* The shoal is in a line with, and half way between, the flat topped hill on the north island of Flinders's Group, and the centre of the low wooded island, and nearly joined to some shoal water that extends for two miles from the latter island—Roe M. S.

it subtended, is about a mile in length. Excepting this hill, no other high land was seen at the bottom of the bay.

On the western side the land rises to a moderate height, and forms a bank of about ten miles in extent, but this was not visible for more than three or four leagues. To the north of this no part of the interior can be seen until in latitude $13^{\circ} 55'$, when the south end of a ridge of hills commences at about seven miles behind the beach, which it gradually approaches until it reaches the coast in $13^{\circ} 35'$, and is terminated by a round hill. The coast then extends with a low sandy beach for eleven miles to Cape Sidmouth.

c is a covered reef of coral, extending N. E. b. E. and S. W. b. W. for seventeen miles. Its southwest end bears N. 75° W. twelve miles and a half, from Cape Flinders.

d, *e*, and *f*, are three coral banks having dry sandy keys on each; they are of circular shape, and form a triangle a third of a mile in diameter, *d* is the largest, and bears nearly due west from Cape Flinders, from which it is distant twelve miles and a half.

g and *h* are two coral reefs, but it was not ascertained whether they are connected to each other or not. They may also be joined to *c*, and indeed this supposition is very likely to be correct, for we found the water quite smooth, and little or no set of tide on passing them. On the south-west extremity of *g*, in latitude $14^{\circ} 1' 20''$ longitude $143^{\circ} 50'$, there is a dry sandy key, as there is also upon *h*, but on the latter there are also rocks, and the sand is dry for four or five miles along its north-west side. The south-west end of *h* is in latitude $13^{\circ} 59'$ longitude $143^{\circ} 49'$.

i is a circular coral reef of a mile and a quarter in diameter, and has a dry sandy key at its north-west end: it is two miles N. N. W. from the south-west end of *h*.

k is a small reef with a sandy key upon it, four miles to the east of Pelican Island.

63. Pelican Island is on the north-west side of a reef of more than a mile and a half long; it is very small, but remarkable for having two clumps of trees, which at a distance give it the appearance of being two small islets; it is low, and, like the other islands of its character, may be seen at ten miles from the deck; its latitude is $13^{\circ} 54' 45''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 46'$.

l is a long, narrow coral reef, extending in a N. N. E. direction: it is 13 miles in extent, but generally not more than one-third of a mile wide; its greatest width is not more than a mile and a half; its south-west end is five miles and three-quarters north from Pelican Island.

m is an extensive coral reef, extending for fifteen miles in N. E. b. N. direction, paralleled with *l*, from which it is separated by a channel of from one to two miles wide. At its south west end, where there is an extensive dry, sandy key, and some dry rocks, it is two miles wide; but towards its northern end it tapers away to the breadth of a quarter of a mile. The south trend of its south-west end lies seven miles N. 44° W. from Pelican Island, and four miles from island 2 of Claremont Isles.

n is another extensive reef, which may possibly be connected with *m*. At its westernmost end about four miles N. b. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the west end of *m*, is a dry sand of small extent.

It was considered probable that there was safe passage between the reefs *l* and *m*. We steered so far as to see the termination of the latter, upon which the sea was breaking, which afforded a proof of it not being connected with the former, which, also the dark colour of the water sufficiently indicated.

The *Mermaid* was nearly lost in attempting to cross the latter reef.

64. Claremont Isles consist of five small islets, numbered from 1 to 5; they are of coral formation, and are covered with small brushwood; they are from six to seven miles apart, excepting 4 and 5, which are separated by a channel only a mile and a half wide; off the east and south-east end of 5, a coral reef extends for a mile and a half to the east-ward, having two dry rocks on its north-east end:—

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
Claremont Isle, No.	1.	in $13^{\circ} 56' 20''$	$143^{\circ} 40' 30''$	
	2.	$13^{\circ} 51' 30''$	$143^{\circ} 37' 30''$	
	3.	$13^{\circ} 46' 45''$	$143^{\circ} 33' 20''$	
	4.	$13^{\circ} 40' 00''$	$143^{\circ} 36' 20''$	

Reef *o* extends in an east and west direction for a mile and a half, and at a mile farther there is another reef, that may be connected to it; *o* has a dry sand near its western extremity, in latitude $13^{\circ} 34'$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 38' 45''$.

Islet 6, in latitude $13^{\circ} 29'$, longitude $143^{\circ} 38' 26''$, is a very small, low, woody islet, with a reef extending for three quarters of a mile off its north and south ends.

A reef lies two miles one-third N. $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. from Islet 6, and S. 59° E. from the summit of Cape Sidmouth; this reef is not more than a quarter of a mile in extent, and has a rock in its centre that is uncovered at half tide; it is a brown looking shoal, and therefore of dangerous approach.

65. Off Round Hill there is a sand-bank covered by the sea; it lies about two miles from the shore, and about E. N. E. from Round Hill summit.

q is a small, brown, rocky, shoal, that is not visible until close to it, it bears S. 60° E. four miles from the extremity of Cape Sidmouth.

66. Cape Sidmouth is rather an elevated point, having higher land behind it, and at about nine miles in the interior, to the W. N. W., there is a rounded summit; at the extremity of the Cape there are two remarkable lumps on the land, in latitude $13^{\circ} 24' 20''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 30'$. The Cape is fronted by several rocky shoals, and ought not to be approached within four miles.

r is a sand bank, on which we had two and a half fathoms; but from the nature of the other neighbouring reefs, *s* and *t*, it is perhaps rocky also, and may be connected with them. It lies four miles and a quarter N. 32° E. from Cape Sidmouth and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Islet 7.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 are two bare sandy islets, situated at the north ends of reefs extending in a N. N. W. direction; the reef of the Islet $6\frac{1}{2}$ is four miles and a half in length, and that off 7 is two miles and a half long; $6\frac{1}{2}$ is in latitude $13^{\circ} 23' 20''$ longitude $143^{\circ} 39' 30''$; 7, in latitude $13^{\circ} 21' 20''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 36' 10''$.

8 and 9 are two low, woody islets, of about a mile and quarter in diameter. Some shoal marks on the water were observed opposite these islands, but their existence was not ascertained. Both the islets are surrounded by coral reefs of small extent.

67. Night Island, its north end in latitude $13^{\circ} 13' 8''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 28' 40''$ is a low woody island, two miles long, but not more than half a mile wide: it is surrounded by a coral reef, that does not extend more than a quarter of mile from its northern end. One the south side, and within it, the space seemed to be much occupied by reefs, but they were not distinctly made out on account of the thickness of the weather. There was also the appearance of a covered shoal bearing N. 55° E. from the north end of the island, distant four miles.*

u and *v* are two reefs; the former, which was dry when we passed, lies 6 miles N. 18° W. from the north end of Night Island; there is also a small rock detached from it, which is not visible until close to it.

v is a covered coral reef, of about a mile and a quarter in extent; its centre is in $13^{\circ} 1'$ latitude.

68. Sherrard's Islets are low and bushy, and surrounded by a rocky shoal extending for a mile to the S. E.; the south westernmost is in $12^{\circ} 58' 10''$ latitude, and $143^{\circ} 30' 15''$ longitude.

10 is a low wooded islet, in latitude $12^{\circ} 53' 10''$, on a reef of small extent: abreast of it is a rocky islet, lying about a mile and a half south from Cape Direction. Off its east end is a smaller rock.

The Coast between Cape Sidmouth and Cape Direction is rather high, and the shore is formed by a sandy beach. Ten miles N. W. from the former Cape is an opening in the hills. The high land then continues to the northward to Cape Direction, which has a peak near its extremity, close off, which are two small rocks, but the depth at a mile and a half off, is thirteen fathoms. The peak is in latitude $12^{\circ} 51' 55''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 26' 10''$.†

* Observed many shoals to the N. W. of Night Island, one bore E. N. E. two miles and a half from its north point. We saw much shoal water to eastward.—Roe M. S.

† Shoal water extends for about six miles round the north side of Cape Direction. Roe M. S. And for a mile to the eastward of it.—P. P. K.

z. The position of this reef was not precisely ascertained. It appeared to be about two miles to the N. N. W. of the extremity of the Cape.

y and z are two covered reefs, of not more than a mile in extent; they are separated from each other by a channel a mile wide: y is four miles and a half N. 51° E. from Cape Direction.

a and b are also covered reefs. The former is a mile and a quarter in length; the latter extends for two miles in an east direction, and is a mile broad: a bears nearly east, nine miles, from a peaked hill on the shore, and is five miles to the south of Cape Weymouth.

69. Lloyd's Bay was not examined. It appeared to have a considerable opening at its southwest end, where the land was very low; the hilly country to the south of Cape Direction also ceases, and there is a considerable space of low land between them and the south end of Cape Weymouth range.

70. Cape Weymouth is an elevated point, slopping off from a high summit; its extreme is in latitude 12° 37' 15" and longitude 143° 20' 35". Restoration Island, off the Cape, is high and of conical shape. About a mile E. S. E. from it, is a small rocky islet. The coast then extends towards Bolt Head, and forms several sinuosities, one of which is Weymouth Bay of Captain Cook. The shores of the bay were not well examined.*

71. Fair Cape, so named by Lieutenant Bligh, is a projection of high land, in latitude 12° 25' longitude 143° 11' 15". It has a reef off it, according to Lieutenant Jelfereys' account, but its situation does not appear to have been correctly ascertained: we did not see it.

72. Bolt Head is the north-west end of the high land at the south end of Temple Bay. It is here that the high land terminates, the coast to the north-ward being very low and sandy with the exception of Cape Grenville, which is the rocky projection that forms the north extremity of Temple Bay. A little to the south of the Cape is Indian Bay of Lieutenant Bligh. The latitude of Cape Grenville's east trend is 11° 57' 30" and longitude 143° 3'.

c is coral reef, with dry sandy key at its northern end, in latitude 12° 35' 20", longitude 143° 25' 15". It is about two miles long.

d, a small oval shaped reef in the channel between c and e. It is covered, and has perhaps twelve feet water over it.

e is an extensive coral reef, fourteen miles long, commencing in latitude 12° 32½' and extending to 12° 24', and in long. 143° 16". It is entirely covered, except a few dry rocks at its north west end. The south-eastern extremity of the reef is perhaps three or four miles wide, but its eastern termination was not clearly distinguished.

f is a small reef, about three miles S. W. from Quoin Island, which is a small wedge-shaped rock. It is in the neighbourhood of this reef that the merchant ship, *Morning Star*, was lost. Quoin Island is in latitude 12° 24' and longitude 143° 23' 50".

g is a coral reef, ten miles long, and from one to two broad, having a dry rock upon it (in latitude 12° 18' 20" and long. 143° 14' 35"), about three miles from its north end.

73. Forbes's Islands are high and rocky, but appeared to be clothed with vegetation. The group occupies a space of about two miles. The summit of Forbes's Island is in latitude 12° 16' 35", and longitude 143° 18' 50".

h, a coral reef, with some dry rocks near its north end, is about one mile long, and separated from i by a narrow pass. The south end of h bears from the summit of Forbes's Island W. ¼ S. seven miles.

i and k coral reefs, lying N. W. having a very narrow channel between them. The former is covered, but the latter has a dry sandy key at its north-west end in latitude 12° 12' 20", and longitude 143° 10' 5".

74. Piper's Islets are four low bushy islets upon two circular reefs, with a passage separating them of a quarter of a mile wide. The reefs have each two islets upon them, and a dry rocky key round their western edge, the centre of the chan-

* There is a dry sand, four or five miles N. W. from Cape Weymouth.—Roe M. S.

nel between them is twelve and a half fathoms deep, but abreast the south end of the south easternmost shoal there is ten and a half fathoms.

l, a circular coral reef, a mile and a half in diameter, with a dry rock at its east end, in latitude $12^{\circ} 9' 5''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 11'$.

75. Young Island, a small islet on a coral reef, of about half a mile in extent, in latitude $12^{\circ} 6' 50''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 7'$.

m, a coral reef, about two and a half miles long, having a dry rock at its north end. It bears S. 40. W. three miles from the summit of Haggerston's Island.

n, an extensive, irregular shaped coral reef, seven miles long, and from one to four broad. It is separated from *o* by a narrow tortuous channel, but not safe to pass through: both *n* and *o* are covered. There is a safe passage between these reefs and Haggerston's Island, of a mile and a half wide; but there is a small reef detached from the north west end of *n*, which should be avoided, although there is probably sufficient depth of water over it for any ship. It was seen from the summit of the island, from whence another coral patch was observed at about one mile to the westward, of which we saw no signs.

p is a small reef, of about a mile and a quarter in extent; it was seen from the summit of Haggerston's Island, as was also another reef, seven miles S. b. E. from it. The positions of these reefs are doubtful.

76. Haggerston's Island is high and rocky; the summit is in latitude $12^{\circ} 4' 40''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 12'$. It is situated at the S. S. W. extremity of a coral reef of nearly two miles in length; its northern side is furnished with some trees and a sandy beach. At the north end of the reef are two dry patches of sand and rocks. It is separated from the islands of Sir Everard Home's Group by a channel nearly three miles wide quite free from danger; but in passing through it, the tide or current sets to the N. N. W. round the reef off Haggerston's Island.

77. Sir Everard Home's Group consists of six islands. The two south-westernmost are rocky, and one of them has two peaks upon it, which, from the southward, have the appearance of being upon the extremity of Cape Grenville. The south easternmost has a hillock, or clump of trees, at its south-east extremity, in latitude $11^{\circ} 57' 40''$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 11'$. The outer part of this group is bold too and the islands may be approached, but the space within them appeared to be rocky. There is a passage between the group and Cape Grenville. The merchant ship, *Lady Elliot*, in passing through it, found overfalls with eighteen fathoms.

Round Cape Grenville is Margaret Bay, fronted by Sunday Island, elevated and rocky, but not so high as Haggerston's Island, with good anchorage under its lee.

g is a covered reef, of about a mile in extent, in latitude $11^{\circ} 55'$, five or six miles to the E. N. E. of Sir Everard Home's Group.

78. Sir Charles Hardy's Islands are high and rocky, and may be seen five or six leagues off. The summit is in lat. $11^{\circ} 53' 20''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 23' 40''$.

r is a covered reef; and *s* a reef, with a dry sandy key upon it.

79. Cockburn Isles are rocky, and may be seen four leagues off.*

t and *u* are two reefs that were seen at a distance, and appeared to be detached from each other.

80. Bird Isles (the Lagoon Islands of Lieutenant Bligh) consist of three low bushy islets encompassed by a reef. The islands are at the outer verge of the reef, and may be passed within a quarter of a mile. The north-east island is in lat. $12^{\circ} 44' 15''$ and long. $142^{\circ} 58' 45''$.

81. McArthur's Isles consists of four low bushy islets, of which two are very small. They are encompassed by a reef of more than three miles long, and are separated from the Bird Isles by a channel three miles and a half wide.

82. Hannibal's Isles are three in number, low and covered with bushes. The easternmost is near the extremity of the reef encircling the whole, and is in latitude $11^{\circ} 24' 15''$ and longitude $142^{\circ} 51' 20''$. †

* There is a dry sand bearing S. W. b W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. two miles and a half from the southernmost Cockburn Island, and there are many shoals of great extent to the northward of the group. — *Enc. 3. S.*

† There is a dry sand at one mile and three quarters, and another at two miles and a half N. N. W. from the northern Hannibal Island.

v and *w*; these shoals are separated by a safe channel of a mile and quarter wide; *v* is circular, and has a dry sand at its north-west edge, and a rocky key at its south-west end; the channel between it and Hannibal's Islands is two miles and a half wide; *w* is nearly four miles long, and is entirely covered. The course between them is west; but by hauling close round the east end of *v*, a W. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. course will carry a vessel a quarter of a mile to leeward of the west end of *w*. The north-west extreme of *w* is three miles, and a quarter S. 35° W. from Islets.

The Islets 1 and 2 are contained in a triangular shaped reef, of about a mile and three quarters in extent; they are covered with low trees. Islet 1 is in latitude 11° 28' 45"; No. 3 is a sandy islet crowned with bushes at the north-west end of a coral reef of about a mile and a half in length. Between the two latter reefs there appeared to be a channel of a mile wide in the direction about N. W.; 4, 5 and 6 are sandy islets, covered with bushes, on small detached reefs, with apparently a passage between each; 4 is in latitude 11° 22' 30"; 7, a small bushy island,* is separated from Cairncross Island by a channel two miles wide. The latter is a small woody island, situated at the north-west end of a coral reef, more than two miles long and one broad; the north-west point of the reef runs off with a sharp point for about a quarter of a mile from the islet. There is good anchorage under it, but the depth is fifteen fathoms, and the sea is rather heavy at times with the tide setting against the wind. The latitude of its centre is 11° 33' 30", and its long. 142° 50' 35".

8, 9 and 10, are low, woody islets; 8 is five miles to the eastward of Cairncross Island; 9 and 10 are to the northward of 8; 11 is also low and woody, but its position was not clearly ascertained.

87. Orfordness is a sandy projection of the coast under Puddingpan Hill (of Bligh), the shape of which being flat-topped, is very remarkable. The hill is in latitude 11° 18' 30", and longitude 142° 45' 35".

The country between Cape Greenville and Cape York is low and sandy, with but few sinuosities in its coast line—it is exposed to the tread wind, which often blows with great strength from S. E. and S. E. b. E.

84. Escape River in 10° 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' is an opening in the land of one mile in breadth, trending in for two or three miles, when it turns to the north, and is concealed from the view; the land on the north side of the entrance is probably an island, for an opening was observed in New Castle Bay, trending to the south, which may communicate with the river. The entrance is defended by a bar, on which the *Mermaid* was nearly lost. The deepest channel may probably be near the south head, which is rocky. The banks on the south side are wooded, and present an inviting aspect.

85. New Castle Bay is nine miles in extent by six deep; its shores are low, and apparently of a sandy character. At the bottom there is a considerable opening bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. eight miles and a half from Turtle Island.

Off the south head of the bay is Turtle Island, a small rocky islet on the east side of an extensive reef, in latitude 10° 54', and longitude 142° 38' 40". It is separated by a channel three miles wide from reef *a*, which has a dry sand at its north end, in latitude 10° 53', and longitude 142° 42'. It has also some dry rocks and a mangrove bush on the inner part of its south end.

Four miles to the north of *a* are two shoals, *y* and *z*, both of which are covered; *y* is two miles and a half long, and *z* three miles and a quarter; neither of them appeared to be a mile in width; the north-west end of *z*, when in a line with Mount Adolphus, bears N. 19° W.

Off the north head of New Castle Bay, which forms the south-east trend of the land of Cape York, is a group of high rocky islands—Albany Isles; and immediately off the point is a reef, which extends for about a mile. Half a mile without its edge, we had ten fathoms.

The Islets 12, 13, and 15, were only seen at a distance.

86. The Brothers, so called in Lieutenant Bligh's Chart, are two high rocks upon a reef.

* A rocky reef extends for two miles to the southward of Islet 7.—Roe M. S.

87. Albany Isles contain six islands, of which one only is of large size; the easternmost has a small peak, and a reef extends for less than a quarter of a mile. from it. The peak is in latitude $10^{\circ} 43' 45''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 35' 5''$

88. York Isles is a group about seven miles from the main land; the principal island, which is not more than two miles long, has a very conspicuous flat-topped hill upon it. Mount Adolphus,* in latitude $10^{\circ} 38' 20''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 36' 25''$, off the south east end of this island are two rocky islets, the southernmost of which is more than a mile distant; the northern group of the York Isles are laid down from Captain Flinders.

89. Cape York, the northernmost land of New South Wales, has a conical hill half a mile within its extremity, the situation of which is in $0^{\circ} 42' 40''$ S. and $142^{\circ} 28' 50''$ E. of Greenwich. There is also an island close to the point, with a conical hill upon it, which has perhaps been hitherto taken for the Cape, from which it is separated by a shoal strait, half a mile wide; the latitude of the summit is $10^{\circ} 41' 35''$ and longitude $142^{\circ} 28' 25''$. From this island a considerable shoal extends to the westward for six miles towards a peaked hill on the extremity of a point. In the centre of this shoal are some dry rocks.

At the distance of nearly five miles from the above island is the rocky Islet *a*, in latitude $10^{\circ} 36' 50''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 27' 45''$; it is of small size, and surrounded by deep water, and being easily seen from the strait between Cape York and the York Isles, serves to direct the course.

90. Possession Isles consists of nine or ten islets, of which 2 and 7 only are of large size, and neither of these are two miles long, they are also higher than the others; no. 1. is a small conical hill; 2 is hummocky; 3, 4 and 6, are very small; 5 makes with a hollow in its centre like the east of a saddle. The passage between 2 and the small islets 3 and 4 is the best, there are six and seven fathoms water; but in passing this, it must be recollected that the tide sets towards the islands on the northern side.

91. Endeavour Strait is on the south side of Prince of Wales' Islands; a shoal extends from Cape Cornwall (latitude $10^{\circ} 45' 45''$ longitude $142^{\circ} 8' 35''$), to the westward, and is probably connected with a strip of sand that stretches from Wallis's Isles to Shoal Cape. We crossed it with the Cape bearing about the East, when the least depth was four fathoms; but on many parts there are not more than three fathoms. Variation $5^{\circ} 38'$ W.

92. Prince of Wales's Islands are much intersected by straits and openings, that are very little known, there was an appearance of a good port, a little to the S. W. of Horned Hill, (lat. $10^{\circ} 36' 35''$ longitude $142^{\circ} 15'$), which may probably communicate with Wolf's Bay; the strait to the south of Wednesday Island also offers a good port in the eastern entrance of some rocky islands, and without them is the rock *b*, with some sunken dangers near it.†

93. Wednesday Islands, its north end, in latitude $10^{\circ} 13' 10''$ and longitude $142^{\circ} 15'$, may be approached close, but a considerable shoal stretches off its western side, the greater part of which is dry.

Off Hammond's Island is a high, conspicuous rock, bearing W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., and 5 miles and three quarters from the north end of Wednesday Island. Captain Flinders passed through the strait separating Wednesday Island from Hammond's Island, and had four, five, and six fathoms.

Abreast of the strait separating Good's Island from the latter is the reef *c*, on which are several dry rocks, but abreast of it, and one mile and one quarter from it, is the reef *d*,‡ which is generally covered; the latter bears S. 75° W. three miles

* There is a Bay on the west side of Mount Adolphus, but it appeared shoal.—Roe M. S.

† A few miles to the eastward of Cape Cornwall, within some islands, is an anchorage discovered by Captain Lyhon, R. N. There is a bare on the west side of the islands, but to the eastward of them the passage is both wide and safe. This harbour in case of stress of weather, or to repair a ship, may be serviceable; but for a night's anchorage it is out of the way, and therefore of little consequence.

‡ *d* consists of three small detached patches, that extends farther off than is at first observed. There is also a narrow strip of rocks extending for a short distance off the north east end of the reef off Hammond's Island.—Roe M. S.

and a quarter from the rock of Hammond's Island, and about N. 45° W. two and a quarter mile from the opening between Good and Hammond's Islands, the mark for avoiding it are given in the Sailing Directions at p. 71.

94. Abreast of Wednesday, Hammond and Good's Islands is the north-west reef and extensive coral bank, many parts of which are dry; it is ten or eleven miles long; the channel between it and the islands is from one mile and three quarters to two miles and a quarter wide.

95. Boody Island (latitude of its centre, 10° 36' longitude 141° 52' 50"), is a small rocky islet of scarcely a third of a mile in diameter; its south-west end has a shoal projecting from it for half a mile, but its other sides are bold to. In a N. 70° E. direction from it, at the distance of two miles and three quarters, is a sand bank with three fathoms, it was discovered by the ships *Claudine* and *Mary*, on their passage through Torres's Strait, when it was named Larpent's Bank.*

RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1st.—The Master Attendant may grant to any member of the Pilot Service, upon application and sufficient cause shewn, leave to absent himself from his duties for a period less than one month without quitting the Presidency; and for such absence there shall be no deduction from the pay and allowances of the party availing himself of the indulgence.

2d.—Any member of the Pilot Service who shall consecutively absent himself from the duties of the service for a period exceeding one month except upon leave granted under medical certificate as provided below, shall suffer a deduction from his allowances of one-third.

3d.—Any Branch Pilot, Master Pilot, Mate or Volunteer desiring leave of absence on account of private affairs for more than one month, or desiring to quit the Presidency otherwise than in the way of duty, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, and shall make known to the Secretary to the Board the occasion which induces him to apply for leave. The Marine Board shall be competent to grant leave on account of private affairs for a period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself thereof shall be subject to the deductions above provided.

4th.—Any member of the Pilot Service who shall be absent for a longer period than three months without the special sanction of Government, shall lose all pay and allowances for the period of absence, and further, shall suffer deduction of the time of such absence in computing the period of his general service.

5th.—Pilots unable to discharge the duties of their profession on account of ill health, shall be bound to furnish a medical certificate to the effect, under pain of being considered absent without leave.

6th.—Members of the Pilot Service whose state of health may require a voyage to Sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the Presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it will be enabled to draw on return his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate will require to be countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere under the following rule.

7th.—Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond Sea within the limits

* It is near the west end of a shoal of five miles in length, extending in an east and west direction, a few feet only below the surface of the water.—Roe. M. S.

of the Honorable Company's Charter, shall be entitled to draw on their return the reduced allowances, and shall receive the passage money allowed to their rank in the following Table, viz:—

		* Monthly allowances.		Passage money.
Branch Pilot.....	Sa. Rs.	500	St. Rs.	500
Master Pilot.....	"	250	"	400
Mate ditto.....	"	120	"	350
Senior 2d Mate.....	"	80	"	320
Junior ditto.....	"	70	"	300
Volunteer.....	"	60	"	300

Pilots authorized under the 6th Rule to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, shall be entitled to receive the passage money, and to draw the allowances from the date of the Pilot quitting the vessel on which they may be proceeding to England, as follows :

Passage allowance.					
Branch Pilots.....	St	Rs. 1500	Sa. Rs. 1435	5 Branch Pilot.....	Sa. Rs. 200 per m
Master ditto.....	"	1000	" 950	11 Master.....	" 90 " "
Mate ditto.....	"	800	" 765	8 First Mate.....	" 50 " "
Senior 2d Mate.....	"	700	" 660	13 Second Mate.....	" 40 " "
Junior ditto.....	"	600	" 571	2 Volunteers 1st class.	" 10 " "
Volunteers.....	"	500	" 478	7	

8th.—Members of the Pilot Service absent at the Cape or elsewhere under the above rule, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they shall forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

9th.—A member of the Pilot Service absent under the above rules may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing on his return for that period the allowances stated. But after a total absence of two years, all allowances from the Pilot Service shall cease.

10th.—Any member of the Pilot Service who shall be absent beyond Sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be re-tor'd or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes entirely beyond his control.

11th.—It is to be understood that in the above rules whenever Sicca Rupees are mentioned, they are only to apply to the existing members of the Service; all individuals who join the service subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1835, will receive their pay and allowances of all descriptions, including Batta, in Sonats.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July, 1835.

TO CAPTAIN W. HOPE, Master Attendant

- Sir,—I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information and for
- 1.—*Pension Rules for members of the Pilot Service, their Widows and Orphans.* communication of the members of the Pilot Service, the accompanying rules as per margin, which have received the sanction of Government under date 17th ultimo.
 - 2.—*Rules for regulating leave of absence to members of the Pilot Service.*

2d. —It does not appear to the Board to be necessary to make any remarks on the above documents, beyond requesting you to apprise the members of the Pilot Ser-

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Fund

vice, that the withholding the reduced pay of individuals absent on medical certificates to the Cape or elsewhere until their return, arises out of an Act of Parliament prohibiting payment of Salaries to absentees on such occasions during the period of their absence.

3d.—Referring to the 3d Pension Rule, you will perceive that it is necessary for the married members of the Service to forward certificates of their marriage, and of the birth and baptism of their children, and for those who are now unmarried, to do the same on their marriage and the birth of their children, in each case within one month of the event occurring. Notices of the death of wives and children are likewise required to be forwarded within the same period.

4th.—With regard to the 6th Pension Rule, the Board do not purpose to make any alteration in the the existing practice, viz., the production of a certificate of existence signed by a member of the Pilot Service not below the rank of Mate; and if these certificates are duly forwarded on the 1st of every alternate month they will suffice; and in the case of widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen, if they are forwarded on the 1st of January, March, July and September, they will be sufficient, with the half yearly declarations of their not being married, which are required to be forwarded in May and November. The Board have been particularly anxious to make the arrangements in this particular as little burdensome and unpleasant to the parties as their duty to Government would admit.

5th.—In conclusion, I am directed, with reference to my letter to your address under date 29th April last, No. 967, and its enclosure, to inform you that the prospective reduction of pay from the Sicca to the Sonat Rupee is not, under the orders of Government, to affect the existing incumbents of the Pilot Service on their promotion to higher rank, or in respect to their pensions, or the pension of their families, or the emcrease of pension which female orphans now on the fund under 10 years of age will be entitled to after that age until they marry; but is to affect those only who hereafter enter the Service and the families of such members. Such new members of the Service will receive all their pay and allowances of every description in Sonat Rupees, their subscriptions to the Pension Fund will be made in the same number of Sonat Rupees as the present incumbents of the service pay in Siccas, and their pensions and those of their widows and orphans will be paid in the same currency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July, 1835.

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

CONTRIBUTION.			1st.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the Pilots of the several grades towards a fund for Pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government :
Branch Pilot.....	at Rs. 40	per month each.	
Master.....	„ 20	„	
First Mate.....	„ 10	„	
Second Mate, and Volunteer } luntrer }	„ 4	„	

Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 200	per month.
Master.....	100	ditto
First Mate.....	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer.....	30	ditto

FAMILIES.		
Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 100	ditto
„ Master.....	50	ditto
„ First Mate.....	30	ditto
„ 3 Second Mate and Volunteer.....	15	ditto

CHILDREN.

Until 10 years of age.....	Rs 14	ditto
Girls after 10 years until married.....	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age.....	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pensions at the above rates on medical certificate by the Invaliding Committee composed of the Marine and Assistant Surgeons, and the Secretary to the Medical Board.

3d.—To entitle Widows* and Orphans to the above pensions, Pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the Master Attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the Master Attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of inconvenience, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or to continue to receive, any pension under these Rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the Pilot Service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the Pilot Service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the Pilot Service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Sa. Rs. in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot Service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the Pilot Service after the 1st of July, 1835, will be paid their allowances of all descriptions in Sonat Rupees, their subscriptions will be levied in the same Rupee, and pensions to themselves and their widows and orphans will in like manner be paid in Sonat Rupees.

(Signed)

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1835.

POSITION OF PILOTS.

References having been made to the Marine Board, with a view to ascertain the position in which Pilot Vessels may be expected to be found at the different seasons of the year, the following is published for general information :

During the S. W. Monsoon, or from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during

* Widows of Pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner, and the children of such pensioners are not entitled to pension, though, of course, all children born of mothers married prior to pension being granted, are so.

the night in a line East and West, in latitude $20^{\circ} 42'$ to $20^{\circ} 45'$ N. with the Light on the Point, bearing West to W. by S. if however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Light on the Point and the Floating Light Vessel.

From the 15th September to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in latitude 21° to $21^{\circ} 10'$ North.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, the 3d January, 1835.

SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BOARD.

First Member.....	} included in Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	
Second Member.....		
Accountant.....		
Secretary.....		Sa. Rs 1200

Pay Master & Store-Keeper, Sa. Rs 2000	Assistant Surgeon..... Sa. Rs 500
Surveyor of Shipping..... 1200	Master Builder, (<i>personal allowance.</i>)..... £ 250
Marine Surveyor General..... 800	
Marine Surgeon..... 600	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Master Attendant..... Sa. Rs 2000	Second Assistant..... Sa. Rs 333
Deputy ditto ditto..... 1050	Superintendent of Semaphores .. 300
First Assistant..... 500	Head Clerk of the Bankshall... 150

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Controller..... Sa. Rs 1000	Chief Engineer..... Sa. Rs 400
Correspondent and Registrar.... 300	First Assistant..... 350
Store-Keeper..... 120	Boat and Boiler-maker..... 300

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master..... Sa. Rs 400	Port Master at Diamond-Harbour. 150
Assistants to ditto..... 150	Magazine-Keeper at Moyapore.. 60

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch Pilot, per mensem. Sa. Rs 700	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.	
Masters,..... 300	(<i>When detached on Foreign Service.</i>)	
First Mates,..... 156	Branch Pilots, per diem..... Rs 4	
12 Senior 2d Mates,..... 100	Masters..... „ 3	
12 Junior 2d Mates,..... 80	Mates..... „ 2	
Volunteers,..... 60	2d Mates or Volunteers..... „ 1	

Note.—Pilots newly entering the Service receive only Company's Rupees.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

General Post Office.

The Honorable J. E. ELLIOT, POST MASTER GENERAL.
W. MOORE, Esq., DEPUTY POST MASTER.

LIST OF DEPUTY POST MASTERS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

<i>Agra</i> ,	Lieutenant W. Hay	<i>Dharmour</i> , . .	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Allahabad</i> ,	Surgeon Watson	<i>Dumraod Harbour</i> , Mr. G. D. B. Kirby	
<i>Almorah</i> ,	Assistant Commissioner	<i>Durgapore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Allypore</i> ,	E. Tutton, Esq.	<i>Dunpore</i> ,	Capt. D. Thomson
<i>Arracan</i> ,	Assistant Commissioner	<i>Doodhatta</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Arrah</i> ,	Collector	<i>Farradpore</i> ,	Magistrate
<i>Assam, Upper Bishonath</i> , Political Agent		<i>Fauzpur</i> ,	Collector
<i>Aurangabad</i> ,	J. Ralph, Esq.	<i>Futtehpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Azinghur</i> ,	Collector	<i>Ghazeehpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Backergunge</i> ,	Collector	<i>Gonatea</i> ,	Abolished
<i>Baitool</i> ,	Principal Assistant	<i>Goruckpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Balasoore</i> ,	Collector	<i>Gowahatty, Lower Assam</i> , Asst. Polt. Agt.	
<i>Bancoorah</i> ,	G. N. Cheek, Esq.	<i>Gualior & Scinde's Camp</i> , Asst. Resident	
<i>Barreilly</i> ,	Assistant Commissioner	<i>Gwalparra</i> ,	Asst. Political Agent
<i>Bangunder</i> ,	Surgeon Temple	<i>Gua</i> ,	Collector
<i>Beaulah</i> ,	Commercial Resident	<i>Hazarechaugh</i> ,	Mr. P. Gibbons
<i>Benares</i> ,	Captain Douglas	<i>Hooghly</i> ,	Surgeon Wise
<i>Beerbhoom</i> ,	Collector	<i>Hussainabad</i> ,	Asst. Polt. Agent
<i>Berhampore</i> ,	Collector	<i>Hydrabad</i> ,	Captain Carleton
<i>Bhaugulpore</i> ,	Collector	<i>Lahore</i> ,	Asst. to the Resident
<i>Bhulloah</i> ,	Joint Magistrate	<i>Jaulnah</i> , Sub. Dep. P. M. of Hydrabad	
<i>Bhopaul</i> ,	Assistant Political Agent	<i>Juampore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Biznore</i> ,	Assistant Collector	<i>Jelasore</i> ,	Thos. Campbell, Esq.
<i>Buggerah</i> ,	Joint Magistrate	<i>Jessore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Bolundshur</i> ,	Joint Magistrate	<i>Jubbulpore</i> ,	Captain Nicolson
<i>Bundelcund</i> ,	Collector	<i>Kedgerie</i> ,	Mr. F. Campbell
<i>Burdwan</i> ,	G. N. Cheek, Esq.	<i>Kerpoora</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Cachar</i> ,	Lieut. T. Fisher	<i>Kotah</i> ,	Asst. Political Agent
<i>Calpee & Hameerpore</i> ,	Collector	<i>Kucnaul</i> ,	Captain D. D. Anderson
<i>Camp Sag. Jun.</i> , Asst. to the Agt. of G. G.		<i>Landour</i> ,	Superintendent
<i>Cantai</i> ,	Salt Agent	<i>Loodianah</i> ,	Political Agent
<i>Cawnpore</i> ,	Captain J. H. Mackinlay	<i>Lucknow</i> ,	Asst. to the Resident
<i>Chirra Poongie</i> , Lieut. G. D. Townsend		<i>Maddah</i> ,	Joint Magistrate
<i>Chittagong</i> ,	Collector	<i>Meerut</i> ,	Major E. Campbell
<i>Chupra</i> ,	Collector	<i>Mhoi</i> ,	Captain DesVoeux
<i>Commercolly</i> ,	Commercial Resident	<i>Midnapore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Cuttack</i> ,	Collector	<i>Mirzapore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Dacca</i> ,	Collector	<i>Monghyr</i> ,	Joint Magistrate
<i>Delhi</i> ,	James Ranken, Esq.	<i>Moradabad</i> ,	Collector
<i>Deyrah Dhoon</i> ,	Major F. Young	<i>Muttra</i> ,	Captain C. Cheap

LIST OF DEPUTY POST MASTERS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

<i>Mymensing</i> ,	Collector	<i>Rungpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Mynpooree & Etawah</i> , H. Bansfield, Esq.		<i>Shaharunpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Nagpore Resd.</i> , 1st Asst. to the Resident		<i>Shujeehanpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Nemuch</i> ,	Lieut. J. Hamilton	<i>Sherghatty</i> ,	D. Woodburn, Esq.
<i>Neepaul</i> ,	1st Asst. to the Resident	<i>Subathoo</i> ,	Political Agent
<i>Nuddea & Santipore</i> ,	Collector	<i>Sacconee</i> ,	Asst. Political Agent
<i>Nursingpore</i> ,	Principal Asst.	<i>Sambulpore</i> ,	C. L. Babington, Esq.
<i>Patna</i> ,	Collector	<i>Sardak</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Punnaah</i> ,	Joint Magistrate	<i>Sylhet</i> ,	Collector
<i>Purneah</i> ,	Collector	<i>Tipperah</i> ,	Collector
<i>Rajpootanah</i> ,	Captain J. Wilson	<i>Tirhoot</i> ,	Collector
<i>Roupre</i> ,	Mr. F. Stebbly	<i>Tamluk</i> ,	Asst. Salt Agent

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

GENERAL RULES.

I.

Rules for Receipt of Letters at Post Office, and Postage. No Letters or Parcels, excepting such as are imported from Sea, Newspapers and Pamphlets direct from the Calcutta Press, imported Pamphlets from Booksellers under the prescribed guarantee, and Native Letters, will be received at any Post Office for transmission by Letter Dāk or Dāk Banghy, unless accompanied by the Postage to which they may be liable, in Calcutta Sicaa Rupees, where they are the Currency of the Country: at Stations where the Calcutta Sicaa is not the Current R: the Local Rupee will be received as equivalent thereto.

Exceptions

The Post Offices at Keelceze and Diamond Harbour, and the Subordinate Mofussil Dāk Chowkies under charge of Natives, are exceptions to this Rule, as at all these Letters are taken for Dispatch Bearing Postage.

II.

Valuables not knowingly received for despatch if sent, it is at the risk of the Sender

The Post Office will not knowingly receive for transmission, either by Letter or Banghy Dāk, any article of value, by which is meant Money, Bank Notes, Jewels, Gold Ornaments, Watches, and such like. In every case therefore where Letters or Parcels give cover to articles of this description, it is at the entire risk of the Senders, who in this event of the loss of the Letter or Parcel, or of any part of the contents, whether by accident or fraud, are not entitled to any compensation for the same from the Post Office Department, which would not have received the Letter or Parcel, for transmission with the knowledge of its contents being articles of value.

III.

Strangers not admitted into the interior of General Post Office.

Persons not belonging to the Department cannot be admitted into the Receiving Room of the General Post Office, nor be allowed to examine the Records of the Office without the special permission of the Post Master General or Deputy Post Master, to one of whom also all complaints or applications for information should be made.

IV.

Complainants how to proceed.

Persons complaining of delay in the delivery of their Letter are requested at the same time to send the Envelopes of such Letters for inspection, which bearing the Post Office Stamps, will serve to show on what date they ought to have been delivered.

V.

Complainant, how to proceed.

In cases of improper conduct on the part of the Post Office Peons, the number marked on the badge worn by the offending Peon, should be noted and reported at the time the complaint is made.

VI.

The Peons are prohibited from delivering Letters out of the usual course and without immediate payment of Postage. They are to receive the exact amount of Postage, and are not bound to give change for Rupees, because they may not have Copper Money sufficient in their possession, and because the distribution of the Letters would be retarded by their doing so. It is particularly requested that the Peons may experience the least possible detention at the doors of houses where they deliver Letters.

Rules regarding delivery of Letters by Peons Taking Postage, &c.

VII.

Postage must be paid at the time of the delivery of the Letter, and agreeably to the amount marked upon it. Whenever, however, there may be reason to suspect a Surcharge, an Official complaint should be made to the Deputy Post Master, and if the Party complaining be dissatisfied with his decision, he will be at liberty to appeal to the Post Master General.

Postage to be paid on delivery of Letters. Complaint of Surcharge

VIII.

All Letters, Parcels, &c., refused by the Parties to whom they are addressed, or for Parties who are not discoverable, will be returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, and the Writers, or the Persons from whom they were originally received, will be held liable for the Postage, both direct and return. If the Writers or Senders cannot be discovered, the Letters, &c., will be entered in a list to be exposed by the Post Master, in the most public part of his office, and from time to time, a list will be sent to the Post Master General, who will cause it to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*: when due time has been allowed after such publication, the Letters not claimed, will be opened in order to ascertain to whom they ought to be delivered, and where that cannot be discovered, they will be destroyed.

Letters for Persons who cannot be found how to be disposed of

IX.

In every case of refusal to pay Postage, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain all future Letters, Parcels, &c., to the address of Parties so refusing, until the liquidation of the previous demands: it is also to refuse to receive the transmission of any Letters or Parcels from those Persons. This Rule applies to Postage on return Letters, Parcels, &c.

In cases of refusal to pay Postage, Post Masters how to proceed

X.

Any person opening a Letter or Envelope, shall be bound to pay the Postage, whatever may be the contents.

Opening a Letter renders the Receiver liable to pay the Postage

XI.

Letters, &c., at Stations where there are no Deputy Post Masters, will be received by the Moonshies, or other Subordinate Officers in charge of Chowkies for transmission " Bearing Postage," excepting Letters, &c., for despatch by Ship, which, as the full amount, both Inland and Ship Postage, must be paid at the period of despatch, cannot be received elsewhere than at the office of a Deputy Post Master.

Subordinate Officers at Chowkies to receive Letters for despatch Bearing Postage-Exceptions

XII.

Notwithstanding, as specified in Rule II. that the Post Office, Department is not answerable for the loss of Property contained in any Letter or Parcel sent through it, yet, for the greater security of Property which may be sent at the risk of the Sender, no Letter, Baggy Parcels, &c., once delivered into the Post Office can be returned by any Clerk or Writer, unless he receives especial orders from the Post Master General, or Deputy Post Master, his immediate superior, to that effect, who will only pass such orders on being assured that applicants for the return of such Letters or Parcels are the original Senders, or have due authority for claiming to have

Letters, Parcels &c., returned to the Parties by whom delivered at a Post Office, under certain precautions.

them returned; the receipt granted for the Letter or Parcel in such cases must be returned to the Post Office, or if entered in a Book, the Book must be sent that the receipt therein may be cancelled, under the Post Master's signature. The Postage which may have been paid upon such Letter or Parcel will not be returned, nor will the Letter or Parcel be received again at the Post Office, except as a fresh delivery liable to Postage, at the same rate as if it had not been previously received and returned.

Bank Notes, if sent, what precautions necessary.

It is particularly recommended to persons, who, notwithstanding the notice given in Rule II, may persist in transmitting Bank Notes by Dak, to cut them in halves, despatching them separately, and in all practicable cases to await the acknowledgment of the receipt of the first, before despatching the second halves.

XIII.

General Post Office when open for Business.

The General Post Office is opened daily, for the transaction of business, as follows:—First for the receipt of Letters from ten A. M. to a quarter past six P. M. at the usual rates of Postage, after which hour, till a quarter before seven, P. M. all Letters will be charged with Treble Postage, that is to say, three times the amount that would have been charged, had they reached the Post Office before the doors were closed at a quarter after Six o'clock. (In order, however, to prevent persons being charged with Treble Postage, in case where they may not be desirous to forward their Letters, unless they reach the Office before the doors are closed, no After Letter will be received, unless it be accompanied by a note or memorandum, stating that it is the wish of the Sender to have it forwarded by that day's Dak. Persons who are desirous of availing themselves of this Rule, will have the goodness to desire their Servants to wait at the door till it be opened at a quarter before Seven, when they will be admitted.

Treble Postage charged after $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 till $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7 P. M.

Letters intended to pay Treble Postage to be accompanied by a note or memorandum.

Secondly. For the delivery of Letters, and for replying to enquiries, from Ten A. M. to Three P. M., Sundays excepted, as regards the latter.

For the delivery of Letters and Enquiries.

For receipt of Newspapers.

Thirdly. For the receipt of Newspapers, till a quarter past Five P. M. beyond which time no Newspapers will be received.

XIV.

Letters received after 3 P. M. can not be delivered that day and are marked P. M.

Mails received at the General Post Office after Three P. M. are not opened until the following morning, as from that hour, the Registering, and otherwise preparing the Letters put into the Post Office for the night's despatch to the other Presidencies, and the Mofussil, commences, therefore, Letters received after Three P. M. are distinguished by the Letters "P.M." being impressed upon them in addition to the date stamp, such Letters, as are received and sent out on the same day, are impressed with the letters A. M.

XV.

Caution as to the places at which Letters should be given for despatch at the General Post Office.

There are three places at the General Post Office appointed for the receipt of Letters and Parcels for despatch: viz., that for Service and Free Letters, that for Inland Letters, &c. liable to pay Postage, and another for Letters for exportation or Ship Letters, whether Public or Private. Complaints have frequently been made of the refusal to receive Letters when presented at the General Post Office, arising from their offered at the wrong window, or receiving place, the public are therefore particularly requested to point out to the Servants sent with Letters, at which of the above Departments they are to be delivered.

XVI.

Postage in what Coin payable.

The receivers of Letters at the General Post Office cannot be required to give change for a Rupee, save when the Postage shall ex-

ceed that Sum. In all cases when the Postage on a Letter or Letters may be less than one Rupee, it must be paid in Copper, or in Four or Eight Anna Silver Pieces.

On the other hand, whenever the amount of Postage to be paid by one Person or Party though upon several Letters for different destinations amounts to a Rupee, it must be paid in Silver. If to more than one and less than two Rupees, the Rupee must be paid in Silver and the fractional part in Copper; and this rule is to be observed whatever may be the aggregate amount of the Postage, so that never more than the broken part on one Rupee can be taken.

N. B.—Complaints have frequently been made that the General Post Office charges Batta on changing Pice for Rupees, which upon enquiry have been shewn to arise from Servants obtaining change from Podars who establish themselves in the vicinity of the Post Office, but who are not connected with it. There is no person of this description attached to the General Post Office, and the Letter Receivers are strictly enjoined when they do give change for Silver Money, to give full change at the rate of Sixty-four Pice to the Rupee, and a deviation from this practice being proved against any Receiver would subject him to the loss of his situation.

This Rule for the payment of Sixty-four Pice for the Rupee, is also applicable to fractional parts of a Rupee, payable at the General Post Office, and in both cases the Rule applies equally to all Post Offices under the Bengal Presidency, as well as to the Calcutta General Post Office.

XVII.

There are four Post Office Subsidiary Receiving Houses, where Letters are taken for transmission to the General Post Office, for eventual despatch by the Inland Mails or by Ship Conveyance.

No. 1.—Is situated at Baddam Tollah, in Parke Street, Chowringhee, between Canac Street and Wood Street.

No. 2.—At Jorasunkah.

No. 3.—At Bag Bazar.

No. 4.—At Bowaneeport.

The hour for closing the receipt of Letters at these Receiving Houses on or before the arrival of the Letters at the General Post Office in time to be made up in the Mails of the day, is fixed at 4 p. m. excepting at No. 1, which being less distant, is kept open until 5 p. m.

N. B.—No extra Postage is leviable on Letters delivered at the Subsidiary Post Office Receiving Houses.

XVIII.

On Letters being presented at a Post Office for despatch by Dak, it is usual to demand from the Peon or other Servant delivering the Letter, the name of the Sender; this is done that the Sender's name, as well as that of the Addressee, may be registered in order to facilitate references in the event of enquiries as regards the fate of Letters, as well as for guidance in the disposal of returned Letters. There is no objection to a fictitious name being used by the Sender, if he wishes it.

XIX.

Receipts are granted for all Letters taken at a Post Office, and the general practice is for permanent Residents at the Presidency, or at an Out-Station, to keep separate Receipt Books, in which are entered all Letters sent by them for the Post; against each Letter it is the duty of the Letter Receiver to mark the amount

of Postage taken, to which he affixes his Initial and the Post Office Stamp. In other cases separate Receipts are sent on slips of Paper Receipts being indispensable for the purpose of preventing fraud, both as regards the Post Office and the Individuals by whom the Letters are sent, and as it would be impossible for the Receivers to prepare Receipts without retarding the business to a degree which could never be allowed, it is expected that every Letter presented at a Post Office will be accompanied by a Receipt, which must specify the name of the Addressee and the place for which it is destined, so that nothing be left for the Receivers but to mark the Postage and affix the Stamp and their Initials, and these Officers are prohibited from receiving Letters which are not accompanied by such Receipts.

XX.

Caution to Persons changing their Residence, to give due notice to the Post Office

Letters are frequently transmitted to Stations where the Addressee has resided, but have left for some other place without leaving instructions for the disposal of them. Letters, which are consequently returned to the inconvenience of both the Sender and Party addressed. In numerous other instances great inconvenience results to Individuals from omitting to give notice to the Post Office Department, whenever they move from one place to another, or from not announcing their arrival at Stations, as in the absence of such information, Letters which would otherwise meet with speedy delivery are sometimes detained at a Post Office, where the party may actually be residing, or are sent back to the place of despatch marked "Not found." To prevent these inconveniences, Public Officers and Individuals are invited on changing their place of residence, or on arriving at a Station to send notice to the Post Office Department, which will always be attended to.

XXI.

Letters sent for despatch in a state affording suspicion of their having been opened

In the event of a Letter being presented at a Post Office for despatch by Dak, in a state which would give rise to a suspicion of its having been opened and reclosed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, it will be rejected, unless the Sender shall note on the outside of the Letter under his full signature, that it had been opened and reclosed by himself.

RULES RESPECTING INLAND LETTERS AND POSTAGE.

I.

Letters of One Sica Weight.

Letters, not exceeding One Sica Weight, to be charged with Single Letter Postage.

II.

Letters exceeding 1 Sica Weight up to 2½ Sica Wt.

Letters exceeding One, but not exceeding Two Sica weight, are chargeable with twice the amount of a Single Letter. For each additional Sica Weight additional Single Postage will be charged up to Twenty-one Sica Weight, beyond which weight, Letters subject to Postage, are not taken for despatch by the Letter Mails.

N. B. The tables of the Rates of Inland Postage exhibit only the charge for Single Letter Postage between Stations.

III.

Public Official Letters

Public Official Letters will be received for despatch up to 25 Sica Weight, but not beyond that weight, unless in emergent case,

when a communication in writing must be made to the Deputy Post Master by the functionary who sends the Packet for despatch.

IV.

Public Despatches for transmission by Dak are to be copied with-
in the smallest space compatible with perfect legibility ; margins of
the papers not to exceed one-third ; all blank leaves to be withdrawn ;
enclosures whenever practicable, to be written consecutively ; and
generally to be made up in the most compact form possible.

Public Despatch
for Dak how to be
prepared.

V.

Whenever a Public Officer has more than one Letter for despatched
to the same office, on one day, he is to put the whole under one
cover, simply putting a narrow binder or slip of paper round each
letter, which can be severally numbered until the Packet amounts
Twenty-one Secca Weight, after which another cover will
be necessary.

Officers sending
several Letters to
another Office to
put all in one co-
ver, up to 21 Sa.
Wt.

VI.

When the number of Official Despatches received at one time, may
be such as would render the bulk or weight of the mails too burthen-
some, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain any portion of
the same for despatch by the Mail of the following day, excepting
always in cases of emergency, which will be noted as specified in
Rule III, and then on no account will such Despatches be
detained.

When the Mails
are too heavy Of-
ficial Despatches
may be detained.
Exceptions

VII.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, superscribed and attested
by the full signature of the party sending them as being such, are re-
ceived, for transmission by Dak, at the rate of Three Secca Weight
as one, i. e. any weight not exceeding Three Secca Weight, at Sin-
gle Letter Postage. For any weight above Three Secca Weight
One-tenth of the Postage to be charged that would be leviable on a
Letter of the same weight.

Law Papers, Ac-
counts and Voun-
ers, to what ex-
tent privileged.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers can only be transmitted by
Dak when not exceeding Twenty-one Secca Weight.

Law Papers, Acts,
& Vours—weight
for Dak convey

Should Covers said to contain the abovementioned description of
Documents, be found to contain Letters, they will be charged with
ten times full Letter Postage, agreeably to the weight of the Packet,
and the Packet will be retained by the Deputy Post Master until the
Postage be paid. Moreover, all Letters arriving at the Post Office
for the Sender, will be liable to be detained until the Postage under
the Penalty, be liquidated.

Penalty for abuse
of Privilege.

In cases where suspicion attaches to such covers, but where it can-
not be satisfactorily ascertained that they actually do contain Letters
the Deputy Post Master at the Despatching Office will note his sus-
picious on the outside of the envelope for the information of the De-
puty Post Master at the Station for which the Packet is destined, who
is empowered in such cases to call upon the receiving party to attend
either in person or by proxy, to open them in his presence. When
in the event of Letters being found within the cover, he will detain
the Packet and its Contents until the difference between the amount
which may have been paid at the time of despatch, as for Law Pa-
pers, &c. only, and that to which under the Penalty, they would
then be liable to, is adjusted. This applies equally, should the sus-
picion originate with the Deputy Post Master at the Post Office of
the Station where the Letter is to be delivered.

Cases to be pur-
sued where Pac-
kets marked Law
Papers, Accounts
or Vouchers are
suspected to con-
tain Letters.

VIII.

Registry at Post Office of Company's Promissory Notes. A Register is kept at the General Post Office for the purpose of entering the particulars of Packets containing Government Promissory Notes, commonly designated "Company's Paper," intended for transmission by Dāk, which it is recommended should in all cases be sent for entry. This can be Registered every day between the hours of ten A. M. and Three P. M., Sundays excepted.

IX.

To Madras and its Subordinate Stations, Postage how levied. Postage on Letters for Madras and to places Subordinate to that Presidency, is only levied to Preaghy, the boundary Station of the two Presidencies, unless the Sender desires to pay the Full Postage for the whole distance, which is optional.

Exceptions. N. B.—Letters for Ceylon, or for transmission from Madras by Sea, are exceptions to the above Rule, as on all such Letters the Full Postage must be paid prior to despatch.

X.

To Bombay, &c. Postage how to be paid. Letters for Bombay and for Stations Subordinate to that Presidency can only be received for transmission by Dāk upon payment of Full Postage.

XI.

Native Letters to pay Half, and to go Half Bearing Postage. Natives have the option of paying only Half the amount of Postage leviable on a Letter when it is delivered at a Post Office for despatch; the remaining Half to be collected from the person addressed, on delivery.

Exceptions. This Rule does not apply to Letters for the other Presidencies, nor to places Subordinate thereto, neither is it applicable to Letters for transmission by Sea, or to such as are addressed to Public Functionaries and to Europeans generally, as upon all these descriptions of Letters the Full Postage must be paid in advance.

XII.

Native Letters rejected. How charged. In the case of a Native Half Post Paid Letter being rejected, and from this or other cause it is sent back to the original place of despatch, the Sender then becomes liable for Half the Postage which remained unpaid upon the despatch of the Letter, together with the Full Postage for its return.

XIII.

Expresses. Expresses can be sent upon all roads where the Dāk is conveyed by runners; but as there is no separate Establishment for this purpose, it is desirable to prevent as much as possible the unnecessary employment of the runners on this extra duty. Public Officers are therefore particularly requested to use the privilege which they possess of sending "Service" Expresses as sparingly as possible.

XIV.

Express liable to what Postage if sent by Individuals. Individuals who may, in cases of importance, be desirous of forwarding Letters by Express, will be at liberty to do so where the Dāk is carried by Runners, on the payment in advance, at the rate of Four Annas per mile.

RATES OF SINGLE LETTERS & BANGY POSTAGE.

Between Calcutta and —

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Banghy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Aeng, .	0	12	3	2
Agra, .	0	11	2	13
Akyah, .	0	9	2	0
Allahabad,	0	8	1	11
Ally Ghur, .	0	11	2	13
Almirah,	0	11	2	13
Arrah, .	0	8	1	11
Assee Ghur,	0	12	3	6
Aurangabad,	0	12	3	6
Ava, .	0	14	3	15
Azim Ghur, .	0	8	1	11
Backergunge,	0	4	0	14
Beitoo, .	0	11	2	13
Bala ore,	0	4	0	11
Bacoorah,	0	4	0	9
Bandah,	0	10	2	4
Barraset, .	0	2	0	6
Barrilly,	0	10	2	9
Barrackpore,	0	2	0	6
Baugundy,	0	3	0	9
Bauleah, .	0	4	0	12
See bloom,	0	4	0	11
Benares, .	0	8	1	11
Berhampore,	0	4	0	11
Bhaugulpore	0	6	1	2
Bhopaul,	0	11	2	13
Bhopalpere,	0	12	3	2
Bhutpore,	0	11	2	13
Bhulooah, .	0	6	1	2
Bijnour,	0	12	3	2
Bogoorah, .	0	6	1	2
Bombay,	0	14	0	0
Bonaghattee,(a)	0	4	0	9
Bongong,(b)	0	2	0	6
Boolundshur,	0	11	2	13
Boultolly,(c)	0	3	0	9
Burdwan, .	0	3	0	9
Buxar, .	0	8	1	11
Calnagunge,(d)	0	3	0	9
Calpee,	0	10	2	4
Camp Saugor,	0	10	2	9
Cawnpore,	0	10	2	4

(a) Subordinate to Jessore Post Office. (c) Subordinate to Berhampore Ditto.

(b) Ditto to ditto ditto. (d) Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage		Single Bagghy Postage	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Chandernagore,	0	2	0	6
Chittagong,	0	7	1	7
Chirra Poonjee,	0	7	1	7
Chitrah,	0	6	1	2
Chunar,	0	8	1	11
Chuprah,	0	8	1	11
Coel,	0	11	2	13
Columbo, (Ceylon,)	1	0	0	0
Commercolly,	0	4	0	11
Contai,	0	3	0	9
Coochbehar, (a)	0	7	1	7
Coolbariah, (b)	0	4	0	9
Commoneah, (c)	0	3	0	9
Culneah,	0	4	0	9
Cuttack,	0	6	1	2
Dacca,	0	4	0	14
Delhi,	0	11	2	13
Deyra Dhoon,	0	12	3	2
Dhummow,	0	10	2	4
Diamond Harbour,	0	2	0	6
Dinapore,	0	7	1	7
Dinnagepore,	0	6	1	2
Doorhattah,	0	2	0	6
Dum Dum,	0	2	0	6
Etawah,	0	10	2	9
Fultah,	0	2	0	6
Furreedpore,	0	4	0	12
Futtyghur,	0	10	2	9
Futtypore,	0	9	2	0
Futty Scrai, (Sasseram,)	0	7	1	7
Ganjam,	0	7	1	7
Ghathal, (d)	0	3	0	9
Ghazeepore,	0	8	1	11
Gonateah,	0	4	0	9
Googong, (e)	0	11	2	13
Gorruckpore,	0	9	2	0
Gowhattee,	0	8	1	11
Gowalparrah,	0	7	1	7
Gurrawarra, (Nursingapore)	0	10	2	9
Gwalior,	0	10	2	9

(a) Subordinate to Rungpore Post Office.

(d) Subordinate to Keerpooy Post Office.

(b) Ditto to Berhampore ditto.

(e) ditto to Delhi ditto.

(c) Ditto to Hooghly ditto.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Baggy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Gya,	0	7	1	7
Hameerpore,	0	10	2	4
Hansie, (a)	0	11	2	13
Haupet,	0	11	2	13
Hazareebaugh,	0	6	1	2
Hissar, (b)	0	11	2	13
Hooghly,	0	2	0	6
Hurriah,	0	4	0	14
Husungabad,	0	11	2	13
Huttah,	0	10	2	4
Hydrabad,	0	12	3	2
Inchurah, (c)	0	2	0	6
Indore,	0	12	3	2
Janapool, (d)	0	2	0	6
Jelaspore,	0	4	0	9
Jessore,	0	3	0	9
Jorehaut,	0	10	2	4
Joy nagore, (e)	0	4	0	11
Juanpore,	0	8	1	11
Jubulpore,	0	10	2	9
Juggernaauth,	0	6	1	2
Juggoo, (f)	0	10	2	4
Jullinghy,	0	4	0	9
Kamptee,	0	10	2	9
Kamoon, (g)	0	11	2	13
Kedgerree,	0	3	0	9
Kerpooy,	0	3	0	9
Ketah,	0	10	2	4
Khoosaulpore,	0	3	0	9
Khutkaringha,	0	6	1	2
Khyook Phyo,	0	10	2	4
Koolkie,	0	2	0	6
Kotah,	0	12	3	2
Kurnaul,	0	12	3	2
Kutmoondo,	0	9	2	0
Landour,	0	12	3	6
Lohargong,	0	10	2	4
Lohoozhat, (h)	0	11	2	13
Loodianah,	0	13	3	11
Luckipore, (i)	0	6	1	2
Lucknow	0	10	2	4

(a) Subordinate to Delhi Post Office.

(b) Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

(c) Ditto to Hooghly Ditto.

(d) Ditto to Jessore Ditto.

(e) Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

(f) Subordinate to Arnkan Ditto.

(g) Ditto to Almorah Ditto.

(h) Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

(i) Ditto to Bhulooah Ditto.

NAME OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage		Single Baggy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Madras, (Full Post Paid.)	0	12	3	6
Madras, (Post Paid to Preaghy,)	0	7	0	0
Mohamedpore, (a)	0	4	0	11
Malda,	0	6	1	2
Meerut,	0	11	2	13
Meyou, (b)	0	9	2	0
Mhow,	0	12	3	2
Midnapore,	0	3	0	9
Mirzapore,	0	3	1	11
Moochlyr,	0	7	1	7
Mooradabad,	0	11	2	13
Mungloo, (c)	0	3	1	11
Muttra,	0	11	2	13
Mymensing,	0	6	1	2
Mynpooree,	0	10	2	9
Nagpore,	0	13	2	9
Natore,	0	4	0	14
Naulpore, (d)	0	6	1	2
Neenuch,	0	12	3	6
Nipaul,	0	9	2	0
Noy Surrai (e)	0	2	0	6
Nuddeah,	0	3	0	9
Nuhattah, (f)	0	0	2	9
Nursingpore, (Gurrawarah,)	0	10	2	9
Oodipore.	0	13	3	11
Patna,	0	7	1	7
Pertaub Ghur.	0	9	2	0
Poonah,	0	13	0	0
Poosah,	0	0	1	11
Purneah,	0	0	1	2
Putahath, (g)	0	6	1	2
Radnagore, (h)	0	3	0	9
Raepore,	0	9	2	0
Rajmahal.	0	6	1	2
Rajpootanah,	0	12	3	6
Raunghur,	0	6	1	2
Ramoo, (i)	0	8	1	11
Ramree, (j)	0	11	2	13
Rewah,	0	9	2	0
Rewarree,	0	12	3	2

(a) Subordinate to Jessore Post Office.

(f) Subordinate to Jessore Post Office.

(b) Ditto to Aracan Ditto.

(g) Ditto to Bhulooah Ditto.

(c) Ditto to Chittagong Ditto.

(h) Ditto to Keerpey Ditto.

(d) Ditto to Purneah Ditto.

(i) Ditto to Arracan Ditto.

(e) Ditto to Hooghly Ditto.

(j) Ditto to Arracan Ditto.

NAME OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Baggha Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Rogouauthpore,	0	4	0	11
Rungpore,	0	7	1	7
Saidabad,(a)	0	11	2	13
Santipore,	0	3	0	9
Seeromah,	0	10	2	4
Seetapore,	0	10	2	1
Seonie,	0	10	2	9
Serampore,	0	2	0	6
Shaharunpore,	0	12	3	2
Shajehanpore,	0	10	2	9
Sheerghattee,	0	6	1	2
Soobathoo,	0	12	3	6
Sootool,	0	4	0	9
Sook Singor,(b)	0	2	0	6
Soomoadah,(c)	0	3	0	9
Sultanpore,	0	9	2	0
Sumbulpore,	0	7	1	7
Surdah,	0	4	0	12
Sursah,(d)	0	2	0	6
Sylhet,	0	7	1	7
Santoway,(e)	0	12	3	2
Tippurah,	0	6	1	2
Tilhoof,	0	8	1	11
Tadlook,	0	2	0	6
Tumoria,	0	12	3	2

TABLE AND POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

In the Letter and Baggha, embracing the Regulations for the Postage on Pamphlets and other Printed Papers.

I.

The Postage on Newspapers is limited to two rates, viz. Four and a Half As. and Two and a Half As. This Table of Newspaper Rates specifies the Stations to which they may be sent at these Rates respectively, provided they do not exceed Three Secca Weight, which is considered as the maximum of single Newspaper Weight.

Single Newspapers: Postage 4½ and 2½ Annas

Stations to which single Newspapers are despatched at 2½ Annas and 4½ Annas Postage respectively.

TWO AND A HALF ANNAS.

Assam, Barrackpore, Barraset, Boudtolly, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Berhanpore, Baulah, Bhargulpore, Bissenpore, Balasore, Baugunder, Backergunge, Bogoorah, Bhaulooah, Chandernagore, Culnah, Coomereah, Coolbarreah, Contai, Culneah, Cuttack,

(a) Subordinate to Ally Chur Post Office. (d) Subordinate to Jessore Post Office.

(b) Ditto to Hooghly. Ditto. (e) Ditto to Arracan. Ditto.

(c) Ditto to Ditto. Ditto.

Comercolly, Chittagong, Chittra, Dinagepore, Dinapore, Diamond Harbour, Dum-Dum, Dacca, Doorhatta, Furcedpore, Fultah, Golagore, Gya, Ganjam, Hooghly, Burripaul, Hazareebagh, Hurriah, Inchoorah, Juggernaut, Jessore, Joynagore, Khossalpore, Keerpoy, Khutkermjah, Kedgerce, Luckipore, Mymensing, Mohomedpore, Moorsheadabad, Malda, Monghyr, Midnapore, Nuddeah, Noy-surie, New Anchorage, Nattore, Noyhatta, Nathpore, Purneah, Patna, Puttahaut, Preachy, Rajmahul, Rungpore, Radanagore, Rogoonauthpore, Raanghur, Serampore, Soomoondergore, Santipore, Soorooll, Surdah, Sheerghattee, Saugor Island, Sook Saugor, Sassaram, Sumbulpore, Sylhet, Tumlook, Tipperah.

FOUR AND A HALF ANNAS.

Arrah, Azimghur, Allahabad, Asseerghur, Allyghur, Aurungabad, Agra, Amorah, Arrakan, Banda, Bhopaul, Bhupaulpore, Barritch, Byramghaut, Bhurtpore, Barcilly, Boolundshah, Baitool, Belah, Bombay, Buxar, Renares, Bissnahn, Cawnpore, Calpee, Coel, Ceylon, Chuprah, Chumut, Delhi, Devra Dhoon, Etawah, Futtipore, Futtighur, Ghazee-pore, Gowahattee, Goruckpore, Gwalior, Gurwarrah, Goorgong, Hutta, Hussingabad, Hauper, Hameerpore, Hyderabad, Hansee, Hissar, Indore, Jorehah, Jaunpore, Jubbulpore, Kotah, Kotah, Kurnaul, Khataundoo, Kamaoon, Lucknow, Loodianah, Lohooghaut, Lohargong, Moradabad, Mhow, Mirzapore, Mynpooree, Muttra, Meerut, Madras, Nepaul, Nagpore, Nerauch, Nusserabad, Odepore, Onooslan, Pataubghur, Patraghur, Poonah, Poosah, Rewah, Rewaree, Rajpootanah, Raepore, Saugor, Shajehanpore, Seolathoo, Saharunpore, Saidabad, Scindia's Camp, Sa-wan, Shahabad, Seerpootah, Lohoot.

Penalty for Manuscript sent as Newspapers

N. B. *Any thing in Manuscript, beyond the address on the cover of a Newspaper, will subject the Parties concerned, to the same penalty and conditions as those provided in the case of covers superscribed as containing Law Papers, &c. Vide Rule VII. of the Inland Letter Rules.*

II.

Newspapers sent from one Mofussil Station to another, how to be charged.

Single Newspapers sent from one Mofussil Station to another, when not in transit from the Press, are to be charged Two Annas and a Half for any distance, up to Four Hundred Miles, and Four Annas and a Half to all greater distances.

III.

Scale of charge by Weight up to 6 Sicca Weight

Newspapers exceeding Three Sicca (or Single Newspaper) Weight, to be charged as follows:

To Two and a Half Annas Stations from Three to Four Sicca Weight, Three Annas and a Half, from Four Sicca Weight to Six Sicca Weight, Four Annas and a Half.

Ditto Ditto.

To Four and a Half Annas Stations, from Three to Four Sicca Weight, Six Annas and a Half, from Four to Six Sicca Weight, Eight Annas and a Half.

IV.

Above 6 Sicca Weight not taken for transmission by Dak

Packets of Newspapers weighing more than Six Sicca Weight, will not be received for the transmission by the Letter Dak.

V.

Papers in following the Person addressed, subject to no further charge. Exceptions

The above Rates of Postage to carry Newspapers all over the Territories under the Bengal Presidency, entitling them to follow the persons to whom they are addressed without further charge, provided they are not opened at any Station before reaching the Addressee. It is, however, to be understood, that provided a Newspaper is, in the first instance, delivered at a Post Office for transmission to a Two and a Half Annas Station, and has eventually to be sent on to the Addressee to a Four and a Half Annas Station, the difference of

Two Annas will be leviable on delivery, provided the cover was originally despatched as "Post Paid," or the Full Postage of Four Annas and a Half in the event of its having been in the first instance sent, Bearing Postage.

VI.

If a Newspaper be opened, the Postage must be again paid according to the above Scales, before the Paper can be received for a second despatch from any Post Office.

If a Letter is opened, fresh Postage chargeable

VII.

If a Newspaper is returned, the Sender is liable for Half the Amount for return Postage, which was paid on its despatch. If sent from a Newspaper Office, "Bearing Postage," then it will be liable to the Outward Full Postage, and to Half that amount for its return.

Returned Papers how charged

VIII.

Newspapers can only be received for despatch as such when made up in short covers open at the ends.

Newspapers how to be made up

IX.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, wrapped in short Covers, with open ends, will be sent upon the same scales of Postage as those provided for Newspapers up to Six Sica Weight, according as they may happen to be for a Four and a Half, or a Two and a Half Annas Station.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers how to be charged up to 6 Sica Weight

N. B.—Pamphlets, &c. above 6 Sica Weight, are chargeable as follows

	R.	As.
From 6 Sica Weight to 8 Sica Weight,		
To a Four and a Half Annas Station,.....	0	12
From 8 Sica Weight to 10 Sica Weight,.....	0	14
From 10 Sica Weight to 12 Sica Weight,.....	1	0
And Two Annas for every further Sica Weight, up to Twenty-one Sica Weight, beyond which this description of Packet will not be received for transmission by letter Dak.		

To the Two and a Half Annas Stations, half the above rates.

N. B. Printed or Lithographed Circular Letters are liable to Full Letter Postage.

X.

Newspapers and other Printed Papers published in Calcutta, are permitted to be sent, Bearing Postage, to places under the Bengal Presidency, under an approved Engagement on the part of the Proprietors of the Press from whence they are issued, to make good both direct and return Postage, in the event of their being returned by recd-on of the Parties addressed refusing to receive them, or from any other cause whatever.

Newspapers and other Printed Papers on what terms sent, Bearing Postage

This rule applies also to Imported Pamphlets, &c., forwarded to the Interior by Booksellers' Establishments, in cases where an approved Guarantee has been provided.

Ditto Ditto, for Imported Pamphlets, &c

N. B. From the 15th of June to the 20th of October in each year, One Quarter of a Sica Weight additional will be allowed to each Newspaper cover, on account of damp.

Additional Weight allowed in the runs

SHIP LETTERS AND PARCELS.

Letters are received at the Post Office, subordinate to the Bengal Presidency for despatch to any place beyond Sea, with which there is a communication by Ship from the Port of Calcutta.

Letters are received at the Post Offices for what places.

II.

Letters Exported or Imported Rates of Ship Postage up to 21 Sica Weight. Letters Imported or Exported, are subjected to the following rates of Ship Postage:

						Rs.	As.
	Up to 1 Sa. Weight,	.....				0	3
	From 1 Sa. Weight to	2	.....			0	6
	2	.....	3	.....		0	8
	3	.....	4	.....		0	11
	4	.....	5	.....		0	14
	5	.....	6	.....		1	0
	6	.....	7	.....		1	3
	7	.....	8	.....		1	6
	8	.....	9	.....		1	8
	9	.....	10	.....		1	11
	10	.....	11	.....		1	14
	11	.....	12	.....		2	0
					Rs.	As.	
	From 12 Sa. Weight to	13	.....		2	3	
	13	.....	14	.....	2	6	
	14	.....	15	.....	2	8	
	15	.....	16	.....	2	11	
	16	.....	17	.....	2	14	
	17	.....	18	.....	3	0	
	18	.....	19	.....	3	3	
	19	.....	20	.....	3	6	
	20	.....	21	.....	3	8	

Ditto Letters above 21 Sica Weight. Beyond which Weight, Packets or Letters will be charged for, at the rates appointed for levying Postage on Ship Parcels.

III.

Letters marked to go by any particular Ship, how charged. Letters delivered at the General Post Office for transmission by Sea, if specified for despatch by any particular Vessel, will be charged with Ship Postage only, agreeably to the above Rates, provided the Vessel so specified, is laying off Calcutta, but in the event of such Vessel having proceeded down the River, Letters in consequence having to be sent to Kedgee for Shipment through the Post Office Department, become liable to the Inland Postage from Calcutta to Kedgee, in addition to the Ship Postage.

IV.

Letter sent by After Packets in Steam Vessel, how charged. It occasionally happens that the Proprietors of Steam Vessels give notice at the General Post Office, that a Steamer will be sent down on a particular day to catch a Ship on her way to Sea, in such cases, an After Packet is made up to follow by the opportunity thus afforded; and as it is desirable to encourage as much as possible any accommodation, such as this affords, it has been determined in such cases to pay a Bounty of One Anna for each Letter to the commander of the Steamer under whose charge the Packet is transmitted to the Ship. The charge for Postage upon all Letters thus sent, will therefore be One Anna upon each cover in excess of the rates contained in the foregoing Table.

V.

Letters not marked any particular Ship, or for the First Ship, how charged. Letters marked per first Ship, how charged. Letters delivered without any specification as to the Ship by which they should be transmitted, will be charged with Ship Postage only, and be detained at the General Post office for the first opportunity which may offer for shipping them on a Vessel at Calcutta, whose destination corresponds with the direction on the Letters, they will not be sent on to Kedgee, although there may be a Ship on her way to Sea for the same destination. But Letters which have superscribed on their envelopes "per first Ship," will, if the first

opportunity offers by Ship off Calcutta, be charged only with Ship Postage; on the other hand, if the first means of despatch are by a Vessel already down the river, then the Inland Postage will be demanded upon such Letters, as well as the Ship Postage.

VI.

Letters having to be de-patched to Kedgerce for Shipment, are divided into two Classes, viz. such as are superscribed "to be returned if too late," are put into one Packet; and the others be in those which have only the Ship's name written upon them or where no Vessel is specified, into another Packet. The former bears directions on its outside, to the Deputy Post Master of Kedgerce, to return it to the General Post Office, in the event of its not reaching his Station until after the Ship for which it was intended has sailed out; the other agreeably to Stirling Orders, should the Vessel for which it is directed have gone beyond his reach, he returns for Shipment on the next Vessel passing down for the same destination. It therefore behoves Individuals desiring to have Letters back when too late for any particular Ship, to pay especial attention as regards the superscription necessary to insure their return in the event of the Ship's departure. Letters so returned are liable to return Inland Postage from Kedgerce. This mode of superscribing the wishes of the Senders of Letters where they are to be shipped off Calcutta should also be attended to, as it frequently happens that Invoices, Bills of Lading, &c. which ought not to go by another Ship are sent without any note on them, that they are not to be transcribed, and are in consequence put into the General Packets, which, in the event of the return or detention of the Ship are transferred to another Vessel: Letters superscribed "not to be transcribed," are made up in a separate Packet, which, should the Ship for which they are intended return from Sea or be detained in Port beyond time appointed for her departure, is kept, no matter how long, for despatch by that Vessel and by no other.

VII.

Letters from out Stations when delivered at the Subordinate Post Offices for transmission to Calcutta, an eventual shipment for sea conveyance, must have the Postage to which they may be liable paid in advance, the Inland Postage to Calcutta as well as Ship Postage according to the rates in Rule I. The Letters must be respectively superscribed "Ship Letter." In cases where Letters coming under this head are received at the General Post office upon which the proper Postage has not been paid, they will be returned to the Station from whence they were originally de-patched, "Bearing Postage," both from and to such place; and if the postage be refused, Parties so refusing will subject themselves to the Penalty prescribed in No. IX. of the General Rules; Letters from the Interior will invariably be de-patched by the first opportunity ensuing their receipt at the General Post Office, excepting such as may be superscribed for return if too late for some specific Vessel, which had sailed prior to their arrival—Letters of this latter description will be sent back Bearing Inland Postage from Calcutta.

The Senders of Ship Letters from Out-Stations may always after due time is allowed for return of the Chelawn from Calcutta to the place of despatch ascertain by what Ship their Letters are transmitted as the name of the Vessel is inserted in the Chelawn which accompanies the Letters before it is returned to the sending Post Office, where such information will always be readily given.

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Letters marked "to be returned if too late," how made up for Kedgerce.

Ditto only marked for particular Ship or bearing no order, how ditto

Caution to Senders of Letters, how to superscribe their Letters.

Letters for exportation by Sea from the Interior, what Postage payable.

How to be marked.

Postage not being paid the Letters will be returned Bearing Postage. Letters will be sent by the first Ship.

Exceptions.

Senders how to ascertain by what Ship their Letters have been sent.

VIII.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers up to 21 Sicca Weight subject to what Ship Postage. Packets containing Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c. not exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight, are subject to the same proportion of Ship Postage as those documents are chargeable with, in respect to Inland Postage, viz., One-third of Letter Postage.

Penalty on abuse of Privilege

They are also subject to the Provisions of Rule VII. of the Inland Letter Postage Regulations, and to the Penalty prescribed in that Rule in the event of being found to contain aught but documents which came within the specification which entitles them to the privilege of being transmitted at reduced rates of Postage.

Above 21 Sicca Weight, how charged

Beyond Twenty-one Sicca Weight, this description of Packets are classed with Ship Parcels, and are chargeable with Ship Postage according to the rates specified in the following Rule, and if for conveyance to Kedgerree for shipment, they are further chargeable with the usual Banghy rates of Postage for that distance.

IX.

Parcels how charged

The following are the rates of Ship Postage leviable on all descriptions of Ship Packets, which, according to the Post Office Regulations, come under the designation of "Parcels."

			Rs. As.	
From	to	Sa. Wt.	0	8
12	to	25	"	1 0
25	to	50	"	1 8
50	to	75	"	1 12
75	to	100	"	2 8
100	to	150	"	3 0
150	to	200	"	3 8
200	to	250	"	4 0
250	to	300	"	5 8

Maximum Charge

The sum of Five Rupees and Eight Annas, 5-8, is the maximum of Ship Postage that will be taken upon Parcels.

Ship Parcels chargeable with what Inland Postage

Ship Parcels, liable to Inland Rates of Postage, will also be charged with the usual rates of Banghy Postage up to 300 Sicca Weight; on Parcels above that Weight, half the amount of those Rates will be levied.

X.

Letters for exportation via Madras, Bombay, or any Port on the Coast how chargeable.

Letters for exportation via Madras or Bombay, or by the way of any Port on the Coast, must be delivered in the Inland Letter Department for despatch to such places, and to which the Inland Postage must be paid, as also half the amount of Ship Postage to which they would be liable were they to be shipped at Calcutta; Letters of this description, however, when addressed to Houses of Agency, or to the care of any Individual at Madras, Bombay, or other place, may be despatched on paying the usual Inland Postage only. The Parties receiving the Letters will, in such cases, be left to pay the Ship Postage on delivery of the Letters at the Post Office, where they have to be made up in the Ship Packets.

Inconvenience experienced for want of correct information regarding the departure of Ships from Calcutta

N. B. It frequently happens that notice is received at the General Post Office of the departure of a Ship and a consequent charge of Inland Postage to Kedgerree is made, when it is afterwards discovered that the Ship from some cause has not proceeded further down than Cooly Bazar, so that in fact, Inland Postage has been levied when the Letters ought only to have been charged with Ship Postage. This is a subject of much dissatisfaction with the community and a source of numerous complaints; on the other hand, it quite as frequently happens that the departure of a Ship is not known at the General Post Office until the day after she has actually left Town, so that Inland Postage on

Letters, for despatch by such Vessels, is omitted to be taken. Both these inconveniences are attributable to the difficulty of obtaining correct information at the General Post Office, as to the actual time of the departure of Vessels. It is therefore much to be wished, that all Persons concerned with Shipping would, in a matter which must especially concern them, afford to the General Post Office the earliest correct information in their power as to the intended departure of Ships, and of any delays which may take place after the time first appointed.

Those concerned with Shipping requested to afford early and correct information

LETTERS IMPORTED.

XI.

Imported Letters are liable to the same Ship Postage as that levied upon Letters exported, See Rule I. If landed at Kedgee or brought up by the Kedgee Dak Boats, as is the general practice, they are further liable to the Inland Postage from that Station, but if landed from the Ship at Calcutta, as sometimes happens, particularly in the South-west Monsoon, and sometimes from Commanders of Vessels omitting, from oversight or other cause, to deliver them at Kedgee, or from causes not within the control of the Post Office, then Ship Postage only is levied upon such Letters.

Imported Ship Letters how charged.

XII.

When Letters imported have to be forwarded to Out-Stations, the Inland Postage from Kedgee to such Out-Stations, together with Ship Postage, will be demanded from the Receiver, but with a view to relieve residents at the more distant parts of the country from the heavy charges to which they would be subject, were full Postage exacted; the maximum of Inland Postage payable on such Letters, if not previously delivered in Calcutta, is fixed at the rates charged at Cawnpore, consequently, Letters to Cawnpore and to places at a greater distance which are delivered from a Ship at Kedgee, are chargeable, if not first delivered in Calcutta, with the following rates of Postage, viz.

Ship Letters passing direct through the General Post Office to out Stations how charged upto 8 Seer Weight

	Ship Postage		Inland Postage		Total	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Up to 1 Se. Wt.	0	3	0	10	0	13
From 1 to 2 Se. Wt.	0	6	1	1	1	10
2 to 3 "	0	8	1	11	2	6
3 to 4 "	0	11	2	4	3	3
4 to 5 "	0	14	3	2	4	0
5 to 6 "	1	0	3	12	4	12
6 to 7 "	1	3	4	0	5	9
7 to 8 "	1	6	5	0	6	6

N. B. Letters under this rule having to be forwarded on to the Party addressed, should be not be at the Station to which the Letter may be directed, will not be chargeable with the additional Postage, no matter how far they may have to be transmitted.

XIII.

All Imported Ship Letters for Out-Stations weighing more than Eight Seer Weight, are forwarded by Bangly at the Inland Rates for Bangly Postage, and are charged with Ship Postage, at the rates

Above 8 Seer Weight how sent and how charged

appointed for levying Postage on Ship Parcels—see Rule VIII. This mode of conveyance has been frequently complained of in consequence of the delay which takes place in the arrival of Letters so sent at their destinations, and therefore Parties who prefer paying Full Letter Postage upon such Letters, may have them sent by Dak, by transmitting a written communication to that effect to be recorded in the General Post Office.

XIV.

Letters landed at other Presidencies how charged.

Ship Letters received by the Mails from other Presidencies, where they may have been landed are subject to only Half the Ship Postage charged on Letters Imported direct into Calcutta, in addition to the Inland Postage usually charged on Letters to and from such Presidencies.

XV.

Imported Letters for Madras or Bombay, how forwarded Exceptions.

When Letters are imported into this Office, which are ultimately destined for Madras or Bombay, Single Letters only will be forwarded by Dak, and these only when they cannot be more expeditiously conveyed by Sea. All Letters in excess of One Sica Weight, will be forwarded by the first eligible Sea Conveyance, exceptions will be made to this Rule, where written Communications are made to the Deputy Post Master by Parties desiring to have *all* their Letters forwarded by Dak, without reference to weight, agreeing to pay the amount of Full Letter Postage upon them: Letters, however, above Twenty One Sica Weight, cannot, under any circumstances, be sent by Dak.

Letters above 21 Sa Wt. cannot be sent by Dak.

XVI.

Letters sent via England to Foreign Countries, how to be transmitted

Letters intended for places foreign to England, and where no accounts are kept with His Majesty's General Post Office in London, which are required to be transmitted via England, must be enclosed to the care of an Agent or other Person in England, in order that the Party may pay the Foreign Postage demandable upon such Letters at the London Post Office. That Postage cannot be levied here, and unless it is paid through an Agency as above described, the Letters are returned to India.

BOUNTY MONEY.

XVII.

Bounty Money to Commanders of Ships, at what rates paid.

Commanders of Ships bringing Letters to this Presidency, are entitled to Bounty Money, under the following Regulations:

From all Ports on the Peninsula of India, or the Eastward, within the limits of the authority of the Governor General in Council, and from Ceylon or Java, Half an Anna for every Letter, Cover containing Newspapers, and Parcel chargeable with Postage.

From all other Ports, upon such Letter, &c. chargeable with Postage, One Anna.

Bounty to Commanders on Letters contained in Packets transferred by them to other Ships, and vice versa.

Upon all Letters for Bengal, chargeable with Postage, which may have been transferred at Madras, or elsewhere, to another Ship for more speedy conveyance to Calcutta. The Commanders of the Ships bringing the Letters from Europe, America, the Cape of Good Hope, China, &c., will receive a Bounty of One Anna, whilst the Commander of the Vessel to which they may be transferred, will be entitled to receive Half an Anna, or Half the Amount payable to the Commander of the Vessel, who brought them from Europe, &c.

Letters transferred from one Ship to another liable to what additional Postage

In consequence of the additional Half Anna, payable as Bounty Money on Letters, &c., which have been transferred as above described, Half an Anna additional Postage is leviable from the Receivers of all such Letters, Newspapers and Parcels, which is marked upon the Covers, under the designation of "Transfer Postage."

BOUNTY MONEY PAYABLE TO COMMANDERS OF STEAM VESSELS.

For all Packets brought from the Sand Heads, by which is meant any place below the Upper Buoy of the Gaspar—
 For every Three Letters chargeable with Postage,..... Two Pice.
 Do. from Saugor, per Letter,..... One Pice.
 Do. from Kedgerce, every 5 Letters,..... Two Pice.
 Do. from Culpie, every 6 Letters,..... Two Pice.
 Do. from Diamond Harbour, every 7 Letters,..... Two Pice.
 Do. from Fultah, every 4 Letters,..... One Pice.
 Do. from Moyapore, or any place above it, every 5 Letters, One Pice.

Bounty to Commanders of Steam Vessels plying in the River.

For towing up a Dāk Boat with Packets on Board without taking out the Packets -

80 Miles or upwards, for every 5 Letters, chargeable with Postage,..... Two Pice.
 60 - - - Do. do., for every 6 Letters,..... Two Pice.
 40 - - - Do. do., for every 7 Letters,..... Two Pice.
 20 - - - Do. do., for every 4 Letters,..... One Pice.
 10 - - - Do. do., for every 5 Letter,..... One Pice.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the above remuneration has reference only to the Packets of other Vessels, in the expediting of which Steam Vessels are employed; Commanders of Steam Vessels coming from Sea, and bringing their own Packets to Town, will, as in the case of other Ships, receive the Bounty fixed for Imported Letters and will not receive any extra remuneration under these Rules.

To what Steam Vessels this Bounty applies.

XVIII.

Letters written on board Vessels in the River, and delivered at the Diamond Harbour or Kedgerce Post Offices, are termed "Harbour Letters." These are chargeable only with the usual Inland Postage from those Stations but it frequently happens that such Letters are put into a Bag or Parcel, with the loose Letters of a Ship, and when they arrive at Kedgerce, the Post Master has no means of discriminating, but takes them all for Ship Letters, they are accordingly sent on to this Office and are eventually delivered being Ship Postage thereby causing dissatisfaction to the receivers and much unnecessary trouble by reference. It is therefore requested, particularly of Commanders of Ships and Pilots, that they will cause Letters to be sent separately to the Kedgerce or Diamond Harbour Post Offices, specifying those written in Harbour, or by persons actually on board the Ship as "Harbour Letters," and the others, as "Ship Letters." In cases where this is not attended to, the Ship Postage which may be levied on Harbour Letters, will not be remitted.

Harbour Letters, or Letters written at Saugor, Kedgerce, &c., how charged

Caution to Persons on board Ships, how to distinguish their from Ship Letters.

SHIP POSTAGE RATES ON NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED PAPERS.

XIX.

Newspapers shipped or unshipped off Calcutta, to be subject to the same Rates of Postage as those provided for the Two and a Half Anna Stations. Export or import Newspapers from Out-Stations transmitted to the Presidency for Shipment, will be charged at the rate of Four and a Half Annas, or Two and a Half Annas, according to the Station from which they are despatched, in addition to the Ship Postage prescribed in the following Rates.

Newspapers exported or imported how to be charged

XX.

If forwarded thro' Diamond Harbour or Kedgerce.

Newspapers forwarded to or from Ships through the Subordinate Post Offices of Diamond Harbour and Kedgerce, are chargeable as follows : viz.

Ship Postage Two Annas upon all Packets, without reference to Weight.

Inland Postage, Four and a Half Annas for each cover containing only one Newspaper, without limitation of Weight.

Circumstances under which Six Sicca Weight is the maximum allowed to go for 4½ Annas Inland Postage.

Whenever it cannot be ascertained whether or otherwise a cover contains only one Newspaper, Six Sicca Weight is the maximum Weight which will be passed at Four and a Half Annas Inland Postage.

XXI.

Covers for delivery in Calcutta, how charged.

Covers for delivery in Calcutta, containing more than one Newspaper, or (when that cannot be ascertained,) exceeding Six Sicca Weight, to be charged according to the scale for Pamphlets and Printed Papers, as far as Twenty-one Sicca Weight, beyond which, Newspapers Imported will be charged for according to the Banghy Rates of Postage.

Those for the Interior how forwarded.

Covers intended for despatch to the Interior, will be forwarded by Dak, according to these Rules, up to Twelve Sicca Weight only, beyond which, they will go by Banghy, and be charged for according to the following Rule.

XXII.

Pamphlets and Printed Papers how chargeable.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, in short covers, open at the ends, will be charged with Ship Postage, at the same rates as those provided for Newspapers up to Twelve Sicca Weight, and when exceeding that weight, they will be forwarded to the Interior by Banghy and charged accordingly.

BANGHY PARCELS AND POSTAGE.

I.

Banghy Package limited Weight and Dimensions.

No Packages, in excess of Eight Seers in weight, of dimensions of fifteen by twelve inches on the surface, and of the depth of twelve inches, will be received for transmission by Banghy.

II.

Caution in regard to articles of value

Parcels are received for transmission by Banghy provided they do not contain articles of Value. Parcels to be received at a Post Office must have superscribed upon them the words "No Value," and though every possible care will be taken by the Department to secure their safe conveyance, still as in the case of Letters, they are transmitted at the entire risk of the Senders, who will have no claim on the Department for compensation in the event of injury or loss, whether occasioned by accident or fraud. It is at all times necessary as a proper security, that Parcels should be made up in folds of common or wax cloth during the dry weather. In the rains wax cloth is indispensable, without which they are inadmissible for despatch and in the latter season the use of tin boxes, well soldered down, is particularly recommended, because at that period they are more especially liable to injury on the journey. This is applicable to Stamped Papers sent from the Stamp Office.

III.

Light Banghy Parcels how sent where there is no Banghy establishment.

Banghy Parcels, if not too heavy or bulky, will be forwarded between Stations, where no Banghy Establishment is kept up by the Letter Dak at the Banghy rates of Postage. The size and weight of Parcels for despatch under these circumstances, is left to the discretion of the Deputy Post Masters, who will be held accountable

for any hinderance the mails may experience by reason of being overloaded with Banghy Parcels.

IV.

Parcels received at Post Offices by Banghy are liable to be sent to the respective Custom Houses, to be opened by the proper Officers, in order that the established Custom duty may be taken upon such as are liable. On Parcels being sent to the Custom House, due notice will be given to the party or parties addressed, who will be required to attend there, that the Parcels may be opened in their presence, and upon the adjustment of the Duty where leviable, the Parcels will be delivered to the Addressee, who shall previously have liquidated the Post Office demands for Postage.

Banghy Parcels, &c., liable to be sent to the Custom Houses.

V.

Banghies are received for despatch to all Stations every day in the week, Sunday excepted; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, being appropriated for the despatch of Public Parcels, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for the despatch of private Parcels; all Parcels must be delivered at the General Post Office, on the day of despatch not later than 3 p. m.

Banghies in what directions sent from the General Post Office, and when to be given into the Office

VI.

Banghies for transmission to Madras and Hyderabad, and to the intermediate Stations, are restricted by the Madras Government to the following measurement and weight: size not to exceed nine cubic, or seven hundred solid inches, and the weight not to exceed seven pounds. Any deviation from these Rules will render Parcels liable to be rejected at the Post Office, unless in cases of emergency where satisfactory reasons may be assigned, when exceptions will be made.

Banghies for Madras and Hyderabad, restricted in weight and measurement

Rejected if made up otherwise than as above

VII.

There being no separate Banghy Conveyance south of Madras, it has been notified, by the Post Master General at that Presidency that Parcels in excess of Mynnds weight, cannot be forwarded to any Station beyond, and therefore Parcels receivable at the Calcutta General Post Office and Post Offices subordinate thereto, for despatch to southward of Madras are restricted to the above-mentioned weight.

Limitation of Weight of Parcels to go South of Madras

Banghy like that of Letter Postage must be paid in advance, i. e., Banghy Parcels, excepting in cases especially provided for cannot be transmitted Bearing Postage.

Postage payable in advance.

The Postage is levied agreeably to Tables of Rates calculated expressly for Banghy Postage. A parcel up to Fifty Sica Weight is a single Banghy; from Fifty to One Hundred Sica Weight is a double Banghy; from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Sica Weight, treble, and so on, one additional for every additional Fifty Sica Weight.

Definition of Single, Double, &c.

IX.

Full Banghies are supplied on application at half the usual rates levied on Parcels sent separately. A full Banghy comprises Two Parcels, each not exceeding the size of a common travelling Petarrah, respectively limited to the Weight of Twelve Seers. Thus a full Banghy of Twenty-four Seers may be despatched by this Rule, at the usual charge upon Twelve Seers when sent separately.

A Full Banghy, i. e. Two Petarrahs, or one load for a man, received at what rate.

REGULATIONS FOR POSTING AND APPLICATIONS FOR DAK BEARERS.

I.

Travellers may be furnished with Dāk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known Stations to which only Dāk Bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

Information for Travellers regarding Dāk obtainable at the Post Offices.

II.

*Term on which
Bearers are paid.*

A set of Dāk Bearers comprises Twelve Men, viz., Eight Palanquin Bearers, Two Mussalchees and Two Banghy Burdais, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of Eight Annas per Mile; but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expence, a further sum of Four Annas per mile is required to be paid as a deposit, to cover any eventual Expence, or Demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Travellers. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded upon the Traveller furnishing a Certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finishes, that he arrived there without having incurred Demurrage. It is the duty of Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with Certificates, specifying, according to circumstances, whether or otherwise he has come on Demurrage. Such Certificate it must however be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred Demurrage on part of the road, by Travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last Division within the given time.

N. B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, Bearer are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home; for time so occupied, they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Traveller's Bearers.

III.

*When Demurrage
is incurred, ad-
justment of expen-
ces deferred.*

When it is reported that a Traveller comes on Demurrage, on any part of the road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expences will be postponed until the receipt of the Bills for the Dāk, from all the Post Masters through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

IV.

*Form to be pro-
vided to Travellers
to insure their
complaints being
brought to notice.*

Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency, or from Out-Stations, are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or Subordinate Post Office Servants: this Form being affixed to the Certificate which the Traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

V.

*When Bearers are
withdrawn from
their Posts by di-
rections of the
Traveller, adjust-
ment of account
how deferred.*

When a Dāk has been ordered, and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expence which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dāk, and the amount deposited to cover Demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted until the Reports are received from the several Post Masters on the line of route upon which the Dāk was ordered.

VI.

*Weight of Tra-
veller's Banghies
limited.*

Traveller's Baggage must not exceed for each Banghy Burdair Twenty-four Seers, and this must be divided into Two Parcels, or Petarrahs, of such dimensions, as to render them conveniently portable, when slung as Banghies.

VII.

*Terms upon which
a Traveller avails
himself of the Post
Office to lay Dāk.*

It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dāk Bearers for the convenience of the Public,

the State derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from Dak Travelling; thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

VIII.

When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice, but this can only be done in the same manner and to the same end as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

IX.

In cases of surcharge alone, or charges which to the parties complaining might appear unjust, because on account of some positive neglect or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master who lays the Dak, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter, with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

In case of surcharge or unjust charges, Post Master General will investigate with a view to a refund.

In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dak Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters, Parcels, &c., for the person from whom the demands are due, in the same manner as he is authorized to act under Clause IX. of the General Rules.

Penalty for refusing payments on account of Dak Bearers.

XI.

Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dak Bearers, to be considered final.

Post Master General's decision final.

The foregoing Revised Post Office Rules and Regulations, are published under the sanction of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, dated the 21st July, 1834.

J. E. ELIOT, *Post Master General.*

Calcutta, General Post Office, the 1st September, 1834.

FRANKING RULES.

Revised to the 1st September, 1834.

PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO FRANK.		REMARKS.
1st.	<i>Of His Majesty's Government, ...</i>	All Letters to and from.
	The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs,	
	Ditto to the Treasury,	
	Under Secretaries to ditto,	
2d.	<i>The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,</i>	
	The President,	
	„ Members of the Board,	
	„ Secretary,	
	„ Assistant ditto,	
3d.	<i>The Court of Directors,</i>	
	The Chairman,	
	„ Deputy Chairman,	
	„ Directors,	
	„ Secretary,	
	„ Assistant ditto,	

Civil Service.

34h	Accountant General,)	
	Ditto ditto Deputy,)	
	Ditto to the Sudder Board of Revenue,)	
	Ditto to the Board of Trade, . .	
	Ditto to the Board of Customs, . .	
	Agents, Political,)	
	Ditto to the Governor General, .	
	Assay Masters,)	
	Assistant ditto ditto, on Deputation,)	
	Board of Commissioners,	
	Ditto of Customs,)	
	Ditto of Revenue,)	
	Ditto of Trade,)	
	Civil Auditor,)	
	Collector of Government Customs,)	
	Ditto ditto Deputes, at Out-Station,)	
	Collectors of Revenue)	
	Commercial Residents,)	
	Commissioners of Circuit,	
	Deputy Post Master at the Presidency,)	
	Deputy Post Masters at Out-Station,)	
	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Circuit,)	All Letters to and from on the Public Service
	Judges and Magistrates of Zillah and City Courts,)	
	Law Commissioners,)	
	Mint Master,)	
	Opium Agent,)	
	Prison Committee,)	
	Post Master General,)	
	Private Secretary to the Governor General,)	
	Registers of Courts of Appeal, . .	
	Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,)	
	Ditto's uncovenanted assistant to frank Public Letters and Parcels,)	
	Registers of Zillah and City Courts,)	
	Residents at Foreign Courts, . .	
	Secretary to the Board of Customs,)	
	Ditto to the Board of Revenue,)	
	Ditto to the Board of Trade, . .	
	Secretary to the Law Commission,)	
	Secretary to Civil Fund,	
	Ditto to the Civil Service Annuity Fund,)	
	Ditto to the Mint Committee, . .	
	Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, . .	
	Sub and Assistant Import ditto,*	

* N. B. Agents to the Import Ware-house Except have not the privilege of Franking

3th.	{	Sub-Treasurer,	}	All Letters to and from on the Public Service.
		Salt Agents, ..		
		Superintendent of Chowkies, ..		
		Ditto of Police,		
		Ditto of Stamps,		
8th.	{	Ditto of Resources in the Western Provinces, ..	}	Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department, superscribed "Telegraph Department."
		Superintendent of Telegraph Communications,		
		Ditto European Assistants,		
		Ditto Native Agents,		
		Superintendent of Canals and Iron Bridges,		
8th.	{	Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries,	}	On the same footing as those under Commissariat Department.
		Secretary to the Canal Committee, ..		
		Secretary to the Steam Committee, ..		
		Stationery Committee Clerk to ..		
		Savings Bank,		

N. B.—Civil Servants stationed at the Presidency, not provided for in the foregoing List, or Civil Servants on temporary duty, or Leave of Absence at the Presidency, must get their Letters Franked by the Secretary of the Department to which they respectively belong.

Military.

9th.	{	Commander-in-Chief,	}	All Letters to and from.
		His Majesty's Judge Advocate General in England,		
		Adjutant General of King's Troops, ..		
		Ditto's Deputy, ..		
		Ditto's Assistants, ..		
		Do. of Company's Troops, ..		
		Ditto's Deputy, ..		
		Ditto's Assistants, ..		
		Auditor General, ..		
		Ditto's Deputy,		
		Commandant of Artillery, ..		
		Commanding Officer of Artillery in the Field,		
	{	Commanding Officer in the Field, ..	}	Letters to and from on the Public Service.
		Commanding Officers of Corps, ..		
	{	Commissary General,	}	

9th.	Deputy Commissary General,....	} Letters to and from on the Public Service.
	Ditto's Assistants,.....	
	Chief Engineer, ..	
9th.	Company's Mathematical Instrument-maker,.....	} Letters to the Deputy Surveyor-General.
	Fort Major, Fort William, ..	
	Fort Adjutant, ditto, ..	
	General Officers on the Staff, ..	
	Judge Advocate General, ..	
	Ditto's Deputies,	
	Officers Commanding Posts, Stations and Detachments,	
	Presidency Pay Master, ..	
	Pay Masters of Stations or Deputy Pay Masters,....	
	Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,..	
	Political Agents to the Governor General,..	
9th.	Presidents of Off-Reckoning Committees,	} Letters to and from on the Public Service.
	Presidents of Compensation Committees,....	
	President of the Presidency Prize Committee,.....	
	Quarter-Master-General of King's Troops,....	
	Ditto of Company's ditto,	
	Ditto's Deputy,....	
	Residents at Foreign Courts,	
	Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief,....	
	Ditto to the Military Board,	
	Ditto's First Assistant,	
	Surveyor General,.....	
	Deputy ditto,	
	Agents for Army Clothing,	
	Civil Architect,....	
	Civil Engineers,	
	Executive Officers,	
	Majors of Brigade,	
	Officers who Pay the Family Stipends of Native Troops or Foreign Service,	
9th.	Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	} Official Correspondence connected with their respective Departments to and from.
	Ditto to the Clothing Board,	
	Supervisors of Stud Establishments,	
	Superintendents of Public Buildings,	
	Ditto's Assistants,.....	
	Superintendents of Roads,	
	Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press,....	
9th.	Adjutants of Corps,	} Their Official Letters to Officers of the same Corps, who are detached, to be Franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.
	Quarter-Master of ditto, . . .	

9th.	Ava Prize Agents, ..	Letters superscribed "Ava Prize Papers."
	Assistants to Executive Engineers, ..	
	Ditto Native ditto, ..	
	Ditto ditto to Superintendent of Public Buildings, ..	
	Commissary Native Agents,	
9th.	Ditto of Ordnance Store,	Their Official Letters to be Franked by Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts.
	Ditto Deputy ditto, ..	
	Conductors of the Stores, ..	
	Engineer Officers,	Official Correspondence with their Chief.
	Military Widow's Fund, ..	Letters to and from the President and Secretary for the Affairs of the Fund.
		Corresponding with the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Adjutant General, Auditor General, Pay-Masters, Military and Medical Boards, except with respect to Letters on their own concerns, as described in the Fifth and Sixth Clauses of the Appendix, which are (particularly the latter) in full force; all Post Masters are especially enjoined strictly to see that they are not evaded in any shape to the prejudice of the Public Revenue.
	Officers all,	When having to Address Letters <i>bonâ fide</i> on the Public Service not here provided for, their Letters must be Franked by the Commanding Officer of their Corps, or when on leave or duty at the Presidency, they must obtain the Frank of the Adjutant General, and at Out-Stations, the Commanding Officers of such Stations are empowered to Frank them, on being satisfied that they are purely Official.
9th.	Officers Commanding Provincial Corps,	Official Correspondence with the Auditor General, Pay-Masters, Revenue, Military and Medical Boards.
	Officers detached not Commanding, ..	Letters to the Commanders of their own Corps.
		Letters marked "Orphan Society," to and from the following Officers, and when from them to bear their Official Signature, viz.—
	Orphan Society,	Deputy Governor.
		Secretary of General Management.
		Secretaries to Station Committees of Management.
	Pay-Masters of King's Regiments, ..	Corresponding with the Presidency Pay-Master and with the Officers of their own Corps.
	Presidents of Station Prize Committees, ..	To and from other Presidents. Letters to be superscribed "Service Prize Affairs."
	Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India,	Official Correspondence to and from to be superscribed "Trigonometrical Survey Service."
	Ditto's Subordinates,	

9th.	{ Surveyors,.....	.. } Correspondence with the Surveyor General.
	{ Native Officers and Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	{ Letters of Native Officers, of European King's and Company's Soldiers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, of Sepoys and Native Non-Commissioned Officers, intended to be forwarded free of Postage, are to be written on a single sheet of Paper of the size denominated Quarto Post or Letter Paper, European or Country, as may be most convenient. The Letter is to be folded up in the ordinary manner of English Letters, without either Envelope or Enclosure, and to bear the Name, Rank and Regiment, or Company, or Department, of the person by whom it is written, and the Letters are then to be entered in the Service Dāk Book of the Regiment, or Franking Officer, in which the Post Office Receipts will be granted. Post Masters will reject any Letters which may not be made up and sent to the Post Office in conformity with these directions. The Letters of Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers are to be Franked by Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments.
9th.	{ Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers,	{ The indulgence of sending Letters free of Postage to Camp-followers, extends only to that class of Servants who are <i>mustered</i> and paid as Public Servants, and are considered to be fighting men, such as the Regimental Moonshee, Khalasees, Bheestees, Bullock Drivers, Guides, &c. in contra-distinction to the personal Servants of Officers, or Servants attached to Offices or Departments, such as Writers, Duffrees, Sweepers, &c. &c. nor is the privilege allowed to persons who have retired from active employment; moreover, the usual subscription of the class to which the Writer of the Letter belongs, must always have prefixed to it the word " <i>Mustered</i> ," such as " <i>Mustered Khalasee</i> ," " <i>Mustered Guide</i> ," &c. Whenever that is omitted, the Post Office Letter Receivers will be prohibited from receiving the Letters without payment of Postage.
		{ Where Detachments of Native Troops may be without an European Commissioned Officer, their Letters are to be Franked by the Station Staff, should the Detachment be in a Military Cantonment, or by the Civil Officer under whose authority they may for the time be placed. Civil Officers or Station Staff are authorized to Frank the Letters of Sepoys.

- 9th. { Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers, } on leave of absence, who may have to make a report to their Regiments, but such letters must invariably be addressed to the Officer Commanding.
- 9th. { N. B.—All Reports, Reviews, Rolls, Indents, and Returns, addressed to the Officers for whom they are intended, if compactly made up and superscribed as such by the Officers making the despatch, will be received free of Postage.
- 10th. { *The Hon'ble Company's Marine.*
The Master Attendant, . . . } Letters to and from on Public Service.
- 10th. { Marine Surveyor,
Secretary to Marine Board,
Secretary to Embarkation Committee, } Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.
- 10th. { Petty Officers and Seamen, } Their Letters to pass free under the same restrictions as those provided for, the Letters of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, substituting the Ship's name for the Regiment, &c.

Medical Department.

- 11th. { The Apothecary to Honourable Company.
Secretary to the Medical Board,
His Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, . . . } Letters to and from on Public Service.
- 11th. { Superintending Surgeons, . . . } Letters to and from on the Affairs of his Department.
- 11th. { Surgeons, . . . } Addressing the Board, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations in their own Districts.
- 11th. { Assistant Ditto, . . . } Addressing the Superintending Surgeons of their own Divisions.
- 11th. { Superintendent of the Eye Hospital, . . . } Limited to Correspondence strictly connected therewith—to be superscribed "Eye Hospital," and Officially endorsed.
- N. B.—Superintendent General of Vaccination and his Subordinates, are entitled to the Privilege of Franking.

Miscellaneous.

- 12th. { Governors of Foreign Settlements, . . . } All Letters to and from, exclusive of Express Despatches.
- 12th. { Agents at the other Presidencies to the Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries, } Letters to the Superintendent.
- 12th. { Mr. Adam's, } Letters to and from on the subject of the state of Native Education.
- 12th. { Individuals in India, . . . } Addressing the Authorities in England, specified in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions of this List.
- 12th. { Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, . . . } Letters to and from on matters relating to the Garden.
- 12th. { Ditto Ditto in the Upper Provinces, . . . } Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.
- 12th. { Superintendent General of Government Plantations, . . . } Letters to Bombay and Madras, to be superscribed on the Service of the Scottish Church.
- 12th. { Moderator of the Kirk Sessions, } Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.

12th.	{	The Public,	{	To the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence on Stud Service.
		Vakeels of Native Powers at the Presidency,		Their Despatches by the Public Mails to be Franked by the Persian Secretary to Government.
	{	Vakeels Accredited Foreign Native Courts,		Their Letters to be Franked by the Residents, and Political Agents at those Courts. The Residents and Political Agents to use their discretion in regard to the communications which they may be required to Frank.
		Agents for His Majesty's Government at Ceylon, . .	{	Letters to and from on the Affairs of that Government.
		Agents for the Government Steamers plying to the Western Provinces,		To frank Letters to each other, to be superscribed "Steam Service," and to be made up in short covers like Newspapers.
12th.	{	Junior Member of the General Committee of Public Instruction,	{	Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.
		Secretary to the Committee,		
	{	Secretary to the Committee for the Introduction of the Tea Cultivation,	{	Letters to and from connected with the objects of the Committee.

Note.—Should any Officers discover that the mention of them has been inadvertently omitted in the List, they are requested to send the authority under which they claim the privileges of Franking, to the Post Master General, who, upon being satisfied that it has been granted to them, will cause the necessary corrections to be made in the re-prints of the Franking List.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FRANKING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I.

Officers, Civil and Military, not named in the foregoing List, who may have occasion *bond fide* to address letters on the Service, the Postage of which is properly chargeable to Government, will be indemnified in such expence, by making application to the Civil Auditor or Military Auditor General, as the case may be, stating the circumstances which rendered such correspondence necessary.

II.

Letters addressed "on the Service," shall bear on their Envelopes the Official Designations of the Officers to whom they are addressed, as well as the names and Official Designations, in their own hand-writing, of the Officers or Persons, by whom the letters are written.

III.

It is to be understood, that the exemption from Postage granted to Public Officers under Government is limited to correspondence *bond fide* on the Public Service, and that when the prescribed Form shall not have been strictly observed, such letters are to be rejected at the different Post Offices, unless payment of Postage be tendered with the letters. But as the Commanding Officer in the Field, the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments, the Private Secretaries to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, the Post Master General, the Residents at Foreign Courts, and the Agents to the Governor General, may have occasion to correspond

Officers not named in the foregoing List how to be indemnified for Postage Charges on Service Letters.

Service Letters how to be franked, &c.

Exemption of Postage how limited. Prescribed forms not being observed Letters to be rejected.

What persons authorized to frank on "Private Service."

Private and Military Secretary to Governor Genl.

with Individuals on public business, though not in an Official Form. Private Letters on Public business from these Officers shall be exempted from Postage when superscribed with their names and official designations, bearing also the words "Private Service."

All Letters addressed to the Private Secretary and Military Secretary to the Governor General, bearing on their Envelopes the word "Service," are to be received at Post Offices for free transmission, no matter by whom written or presented.

IV.

Postage to be paid on delivery of Letters according to the Post Office mark. How to appeal against apparent overcharge.

To prevent confusion in the Public Accounts, and to guard against disputes and misrepresentations of the Delivering Peons, all Persons receiving letters from the Peons are required forthwith to pay the amount of Postage, according to the Post Office charge marked thereupon. If however, the Receiver should think that the charge so marked is in excess of the established rate, he should address himself in writing to the Deputy Post Master of the Station at which the letter is delivered, and if he is unable to afford redress, to the Post Master General, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made into the complaint, and if it proves to be well founded, order the surcharge to be refunded. On the other hand, if the Postage charged appears to him to be accurate, he will give the necessary explanation. Should the Complainant still be dissatisfied, he is at liberty to appeal to the Governor General in Council. The same course is to be pursued where the complaint arises from letters being charged with Postage, which the writers, or the persons to whom they may be addressed, shall consider to be entitled to pass free.

V.

Public Officers corresponding with other Public Officers or Individuals on their private affairs, how to address and send the Letters.

That when Public Officers under Government shall have occasion to correspond with Individuals not in the Public Service, or with Officers in the Public Service on their private affairs, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any description of Government Securities, &c. &c. &c., the Public Officer forwarding such letters shall superscribe their official signature and the words "Bearing Postage." When letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office and at Out-station Post Offices, the Postage will not be demanded; but the Post Masters of the Stations to which the letters go, shall collect the amount from the parties to whom they may be addressed and delivered; when on the contrary such letters are addressed by an Individual or by a Public Officer on his private affairs, to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shall be required from the persons delivering such letters at the Post Office.

Or Vice Versa.

Returned Letters of this sort to Public Officers to be delivered to the Sender, free.

N. B. In the event of a letter of the abovementioned description, being returned to the Station from whence it may have been despatched, "Bearing Postage," by a Government Public Servant, in consequence of the party addressed not being found, or by him refused, the letter is to be restored to such Public Officer free of Postage, in consideration of its being so far as he is concerned on public business.

VI.

Postage to be demanded on all Letters, &c. not included in the Franking List.

Bona fide Public Letters how to be exempted from Postage.

Upon all letters, parcels, &c., directed on the service of His Majesty, or of the Honourable Company, which are not provided for in the foregoing Regulations, Postage will, in the first instance, be demanded. But Officers who receive these letters, upon satisfying the Deputy Post Master that they are *bona fide* relating to public matters alone, will have the Postage remitted to them. Public Officers, also not provided for in these Regulations, having occasion to address letters to Public Functionaries purely on public business, will

also be entitled to have their letters transmitted free of Postage, on the Service, on their fully satisfying the Deputy Post Masters, that they are *bonâ fide* of that description; all disputed cases will be referred to the Post Master General, whom Government have invested with the power of deciding in all such cases. The first part of this Clause will specially apply to letters from the Home Authorities.

Disputed cases
how to be settled.

VII.

To prevent the frequent application to the Department for remission of Postage on letters, which are signed on the Envelopes by Members of Parliament, &c., thus causing much unnecessary trouble, it is hereby notified that such Franks are not valid in India, nor is the Frank of any one valid who is not provided for in these Rules, notwithstanding that they may bear the Free Stamp of the Post Office in England.

Franks of Members of Parliament not valid here.

Nor any, except such as are in the Rule.

VIII.

Much irregularity is found to exist in regard to the manner in which letters are franked; sometimes Officers superscribing the words "Private Service," who are not entitled to write letters on "Private Service," that privilege being strictly limited to letters to and from the Functionaries specified in Clause III. of this Appendix. Again, in omitting to sign in full, their names and official designations; in regard to the former, Postage must always be demanded, and if not paid, the letter is to be rejected, and in the latter case they must be returned to the Franking Officer for his full signature, &c.

Irregular Franks

Letters so franked
how to be dealt with

The attention of Public Officers is particularly called to that class of Letters, provided for in Clause V. which, in the execution of their duty, they may have to address to parties on their private affairs, and which ought invariably to be marked with the word "Beating Postage." Letters of this description are at present frequently sent to the Post Office, marked as on the Service; whereby, no doubt, in many cases, the Postage to which they are properly liable, is lost to Government, whilst on the other hand, when the error is discovered, and Postage is demanded from the Addressees, much unpleasant discussion is occasioned under the supposition, that the Post Office is enforcing the payment of a demand to which it is not entitled, from the circumstance of the Letter being marked on Service.

Official Letters written by Public Officers to other Persons on their Private affairs

In this Country, as in England, it is to be understood, that any deviation from the prescribed form of Frank, renders Letters chargeable with Postage, and all Post Masters are hereby enjoined to see that this course is strictly adhered to in their respective Offices.

Deviation from prescribed form of Franking renders Letters chargeable.

IX.

In publishing the foregoing List and Rules, the Public are desired to take notice that the Privilege of Franking Letters having been authorized by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for the express purpose of affording every necessary facility to Correspondence on public business, His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, that this Privilege will not be applied to Correspondence on the affairs of Individuals. The Governor General in Council is at the same time pleased to declare, that any deviation from a strict observance of this Rule, will not fail to subject persons, who shall either practice, or connive at, such abuses, to the most severe displeasure of Government; and if any instance of such practice shall come to the knowledge of the Post Master General, or Subordinate Post Masters, or any of the Public Officers of Government, whether Civil or Military, they are directed to submit the same for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Franking Privilege confined to public correspondence.

Displeasure of Govt. of breach on this privilege.

All Public Officers of Government directed to bring to the notice of Government any abuse of privilege coming under their notice.

In addition to the foregoing, Government were pleased to enact the following Rules for checking abuse; published by order, in the Cal-

Further Rules.

cutta Gazette, in January of 1834, for the information and guidance of the Officers of Government.

Private Letters found under Official covers to be sent to the Post Office.

Amount to be charged on these Letters 10 times the Postage.

Penalty for enclosing Private Letters on Public Correspondence.

Frankers of Private Letters to be reported to Government.

If discovered, the letters to be charged 10 times the Postage.

Above Penalty to be levied from the Sender.

First.—All Public Authorities are enjoined either themselves to open, or to cause to be opened in their presence, all Public Letters to their address, and to transmit to the Post Office of their Station, every Private Letter which may come in a Public Cover.

Secondly.—The Post Master General is directed to levy an amount equal to ten times the Postage on all letters thus received prior to delivery.

Thirdly.—Every Public Officer is enjoined to warn his Subordinates, that any one who is detected in attempting to evade the payment of Postage due by the introduction of Private Letters into Public Correspondence, will be dismissed from his employment.

Fourthly.—Any Officer, whether Civil or Military, who attaches his signature to a Private Letter (i. e., a letter not *bonâ fide* on the Public Service) in the shape of a Frank, is to be reported to Government for such orders as may be deemed proper; and all Letters so Franked, if discovered not to be entitled to pass free, shall be charged with Postage equal to ten times the amount which would have been leviable had the letter been sent as a post-paid letter in the first instance.

The above Penalty to be levied from the Sender, under the usual Rules for levying Postage.

N. B. The foregoing List, Remarks, Rules and Regulations are applicable to Banghy Parcels, as well as to Letters and Letter Packets.

J. E. ELLIOT, Post Master General.

Fort William, General Post Office, the 1st Sept. 1834.

NOTIFICATION.

Numerous instances having occurred in which the indulgence granted to the senders of Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, and Pamphlets and Printed papers at a rate of Postage equal to only one-third of Letter postage has been grossly abused, the Honorable the Vice President in Council has directed that henceforth the following Rules and Penalties shall be put in force in the place of the rules now existing under these heads, and notice is accordingly given that they will be strictly enforced from the 1st Proximo.

In order that all persons marking their papers with the words "Law Papers," "Accounts," "Vouchers," "Pamphlets," &c., with the view of passing them through the Post Office at the rates of Postage provided for such despatches, may be fully aware of the extent of their liabilities under these rules, notice is hereby given, that any letter, note, or writing whatever, except the Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c., themselves being enclosed in a cover so marked will bring the sender or receiver as the case may be, under the influence of these rules and in like manner any manuscript whatever, or any other thing, which may be enclosed in a Packet marked "Pamphlet," "Printed papers," or in any packet delivered as such and at the Postage rates prescribed for such despatches whether marked or not will render the sender or receiver as the case may be liable to the Penalties.

Rules, Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers superscribed and attested by the full signature of the party sending them as being such, are received for transmission by Dâk at the rate of Three Sicca Weight as one, i. e., any weight not exceeding Three Sicca Weight at single letter postage. For any weight above three Sicca Weight one-third of the postage to be charged that would be leviable on a letter of the same weight.

Law Paper, Accounts and Vouchers can only be transmitted by Dâk when not exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight.

Should covers, said to contain the above mentioned description of Documents be found to contain letters, they will be charged with ten times full letter postage agreeably to the weight of the Packet, and the Packet will be retained by the Deputy

Post Master until the Postage be paid; moreover, all letters arriving at the Post Office for the sender will be liable to be detained until the postage under the Penalty be liquidated.

In case where suspicion attaches to such covers, but where it cannot be satisfactorily ascertained that they actually do contain letters, the Deputy Post Master at the despatching Office will note his suspicions on the outside of the envelope for the information of the Deputy Post Master at the Station for which the Packet is destined, who is empowered in such cases to call upon the receiving party to attend either in person or by proxy to open them in his presence, when in the event of letters being found within the cover he will detain the Packet and its contents until the difference between the amount which may have been paid at the time of despatch as for Law Paper, &c. only and that to which under the Penalty they would then be liable to, is adjusted. This applies equally should the suspicion originate with the Deputy Post Master at the Post Office for the station where the letter is to be delivered.

Anything in manuscript beyond the address on the cover of a Newspaper or other printed paper will subject the Parties concerned to the same Penalty and considerations as those provided in the case of covers superscribed as containing Law Papers.

Printed or Lithographed circular letters are liable to full letter Postage.

(Signed) J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

Fort William, General Post Office, the 18th Sept., 1835.

Custom House Regulations.

REGULATION IX, OF 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House, and sworn to, as soon as the vessels arrive off town.

Registers, Cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered, and sworn to, of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

All packages to be landed at the Custom House, under penalty of confiscation.

Every boat load, and each single package, to be accompanied by a boat note.

The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported, — under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

Duties to be levied according to Regulations XV. of 1825, and VI. of 1833.

British ships importing at foreign settlements, shall pay duty in the same manner as if they imported in Calcutta.

Spirits imported in wood shall pay prescribed duty at Sa. Rs. 300 per 126 gallons. Batavia Arracks, at Sa. Rs 55 per leager.

All goods from Sea imported into Calcutta from the foreign settlements, shall pay duty, as if imported by sea on a foreign bottom.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchantable shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House; — when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf, and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown rent may be learnt on personal application to the head tide waiter.

No arms nor military stores to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

Bullion, specie, and precious stones, are free; but must be duly manifested, and regularly passed, under penalty of 10 per cent. on value.

All other goods, though they may be exempt from duty, must be manifested and regularly passed, under eventual penalty of confiscation.

All goods, eventually are taken to be of the produce or manufacture of the place where they were shipped, without due proofs to the contrary.

Certificates from other Presidencies to protect goods partially, or wholly, from duty, must be presented at the same time with the application to import; otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, or addresses, on packages,—together with quality, quantity, amount duty levied at the other Presidency, &c.—otherwise they will not be admitted.

Rates of exchange of various monies into Sicca Rupees may be learnt at the Custom House, on personal application.

The duty on exports, unless otherwise specially directed, shall be levied on Calcutta market price, after deducting 10 per cent. at rates fixed by Regulation XV. of 1825.

Exports to foreign settlements shall pay duty as if exported from Calcutta in a foreign bottom.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with regular pass, under penalty of confiscation, as per Section 3, Regulation III. of 1830.

All goods, though exempt from duty, must be regularly passed through the Custom House, and duly manifested.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export manifest;—nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot, and returned to the collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessels for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer, such goods are to be detained by the pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation; and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained,—or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House,—or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

Rates of export duty leviable, and of drawback claimable, will be found in Regulation XV. of 1825.

No vessel can obtain inward clearance until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ Natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified, that for every sum taken, as Government Customs or Duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his Deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

CLEARANCES, whether inward or outward, can be given only in regular turn and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless accompanied by certificate of inward clearance, and it is required that such Applications be presented, at least five complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes; though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for any affidavits sworn in this office, on subject of Custom House business; nor are any fees whatever allowed to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th, and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The proprietors of dock-yards, and the public at large, are requested to take notice that no goods, nor packages are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-shipped, transhipped, or removed from vessels to sloops or boats, after shipment, without due sanction from this office;—whether the same be liable to, or exempt from, duty. Attention is directed to Clause seventh, Section 45, to Sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83, and 84 of Regulation IX. of 1810; and to Section 3 of Regulation III. of 1830:—also to Clauses IV. and V. of the Government notification of the 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDON, *Collector Sea Customs.*

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other Rules in the case of Goods imported by Sea.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jeyte, 1240, Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1240, Fustly; the 23d Jeyte, 1240, Willaity; the 1st Assar, 1890, Sumbut; and the 13th Moherrem, 1249, Iligeree.

WHEREAS so much of the Rule contained in Clause Second, *Preamble*. Section III. Regulation XV. of 1829, as provides that in cases where Goods are taken by the Officers of the Customs on account of Government under circumstances of a presumed undervaluation, an allowance of ten per cent. in addition to the declared value shall be paid to the Importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the Revenue, and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which Goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of Government that the Customs Duties, payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said Goods shall have been so taken by Government.—The following Rules have been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the Provinces subject to this Presidency.

II. Regulation XV. of 1829, with the exception of Section II. is hereby rescinded. Regulation XV. of 1829 rescinded, with the exception of Section II.

III. *First.* The Duty leviable according to the Schedules annexed to Regulation XV. 1825, on Goods and Merchandize imported by Sea shall be levied advalorem, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other Regulation, and the value of all such Goods and Merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the Custom House, that may be presented by the Importer, Consignee or Proprietor of such Goods, or his known Agent or Factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following. Declaration of value to be appended to the application to clear Goods.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To

The Collector of Sea Customs.

Sir,

Be pleased to grant a Permit to pass into Town the undermentioned Goods,
landed from the Captain under
colours from

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers upon packages.	Description of goods and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Sa. Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Sa. Rs. of the whole of each class and description of goods.	Name of the consignee of the goods
Numbers in words at length		In detail.				

do hereby declare that the Goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of and that do enter them at the total value of Sicca Rupees as Witness my hand this day of 18

Value Sicca Rupees
Admitted by me

C. D.

Appraiser.

A. B.

As the case may be,
 { Proprietor,
 or
 Consignee,
 or
 Duly authorized to act on behalf of

Second. The above declaration shall be subscribed by the Proprietor, Importer or Consignee, or his known Agent or Factor, and if upon view or examination of such Goods, Wares or Merchandize by the Officers of the Customs, it shall appear to them that such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, or any portion thereof, or any Article or Articles separately valued as above for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta Market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the Collector or other Officer or Officers of the Customs duly authorized in that behalf to detain such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the Government Ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the Board of Customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared, and it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority to order the Collector to take such Goods, Wares or Merchandize for the use and benefit of the Honorable Company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the Importer or Proprietor may have been made, and the Collector or other Officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the Proprietor, Importer or Consignee of such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the Company, the value thereof as declared and set forth upon the Import application by such Proprietor, Importer or Consignee, or by his known Agent or Factor.

Declaration to be signed by the Importer or his Agent.

Goods undervalued may be detained by Officers

Subject to reference to Board of Customs.

Who may take for the Company and sell.

Declared value to be paid to Importer.

Third. When payment may be so made to the Importer or Proprietor of such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, the same shall be in full satisfaction for the Goods, in the same manner as if such Goods, Wares or Merchandize had been transferred by Ordinary Sale, and the Collector, under the direction of the Board of

Goods so taken to be sold on account of Government.

Customs, shall cause the said Goods, Wares or Merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of Government.

IV. In all cases in which Goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of Government, the duties payable thereon shall be levied from the Proprietor, Importer or Consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the Import application. Duty to be levied from the Proprietor or Consignee.

Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such Servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such Servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 15th August, 1807.

4th —“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black Servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the Company's Treasury, at your Presidency.”

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of black Servants in general, and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all Servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other Countries whatever, Continents, or Islands which are situated within the Limits of the Company's exclusive Trade.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July, 1814.

6th. —“ We, however, direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any Female European Servants to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the Female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's Service; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4. —“ We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers, in the Company's Service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a Passage back to India at the Company's expense.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore, desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that Females coming home in the Service of Individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the Company's expense.”

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,
C. LUSHINGTON, *Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, General Department, May 3, 1822.

Bengal Government Securities.

BENGAL REMITTABLE (SIX-PER CENT.) LOAN, OF 1822-23,

* Opened on the 18th February, 1822, and promissory notes issued, bearing date the 30th June following: the half-yearly interest payable on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each year, in cash only, if the proprietors of notes be resident in India, at the time such interest is payable—and if the proprietors be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable at their option, in cash, or bills, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the rate of 2 shillings and one penny the Calcutta Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option, in either case, to the holders at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a draft at sight, on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William. The principal of this loan is payable in Europe at 2·6 per Sicca Rupee. Order in the Financial Department, dated 9th May 1834, No. 1 to 887 inclusive of the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 1822 will be discharged on the 10th August, 1835, after which date Interest on these Notes will cease. Payment to be made either in Cash, or by Bills of Exchange on East India House, London, at the Exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee at 12 months date, with liberty to Court of Directors to postpone payment of these Bills for 1, 2 or 3 years paying Interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement. Order in the Financial Department, dated 13th October 1834 directs payment of all Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 30th June 1822 from No. 888 to the last No. on the Register on 15th January 1836, after which date no Interest will be demandable.

NEW 5 PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN NOT PAYABLE BEFORE 22^d APRIL 1854, OPENED 13th OCTOBER 1834, NOTES TO BE DATED 31st DECEMBER 1834.

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1834, any six per cent. Promissory Notes of 30th June 1822 that may be tendered for a transfer into this Loan. A Bonus or Premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say, for every note surrendered for transfer a new Note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the Note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 Sicca Rupees, and the Note so issued in exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 31st December 1834, which will be its date. Interest will be paid half-yearly, viz. on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this Loan receivable up to the 15th February 1835 and not after. Proprietors of Notes transferred shall receive Interest thereon up to the 31st December 1834 at six per cent. the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive said Interest in cash or by Bill at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee. After 31st December 1834 Interest will be paid at 5 per cent., and all demands on account of the Notes surrendered shall cease. The Notes Nos. 1 to 887 of the 6 per cent Loan of 30th June 1822 advertised for payment on the 9th May 1834, also receivable on same conditions. Promissory Notes of this New Five per cent. transfer Loan will be registered and numbered in the order of applications made for Promissory Notes in exchange, i. e. to say in the order in which notice of transfer shall be received in the Office of Accountant General at Calcutta:—The accounts of this Loan to be closed on 15th February 1834, and when payment is to be made, in case all the Numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest Numbers will come first in course of payment, Proprietors in Europe of 5 per cent. Transfer Loans will have their Notes registered in the Auditors Office at the East India House in London, so as to admit of sales in England without previous reference and the employment of Agents to effect the transfer in India. Notes registered in England, Interest payable in England only, at periods when the Bill for the same would become due, supposing Interest payable

in India by the terms of the Notes to have been taken in Bills. This transfer 5 per cent. Loan not to be paid off before 22d April 1854, and not until 15 months previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of Proprietors either in cash at the General Treasury at Calcutta: or in Bill on London at 12 months date at 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee, the Court of Directors having option to postpone payment of such Bills 1, 2 or 3 years paying Interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement.—Notice of payment to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which notice to be considered equivalent to tender of payment, Interest on this Loan to be paid, in cash to residents in India, Proprietors in Europe to have Bills at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee, Proprietors at Madras and Bombay may receive Interest on application at those Presidencies at 106 8 As. per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.—Accountant General may make Interest payable on provincial Treasuries at his option, Notes of this Loan may be consolidated or divided, but if consolidated the highest Number of Notes consolidated will be the registry No.

BENGAL BOOK DEBT

OF 31ST DECEMBER, 1834,

Consists of tenders of Five per Cent. Transfer Loan of the 31st December, 1834, and

BOOK DEBT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1835,

Consists of transfers from Nos. 1 to 887, of the Six per Cent. Remittable Loan of 1822-23, and

BOOK DEBT OF THE 15TH JANUARY, 1836,

Consists of transfers from Nos. 888 to 3478, of the Six per Cent. Remittable Loan of 1822-23, under the provisions of the orders of Government in the Financial Department of the 17th June, 1835, inserted below.

Interest on the above three Book Debts is payable half-yearly, at Five per Cent. per Annum.

Holders of Promissory Notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, dated 31st December, 1834, and of the Bengal Remittable Six per Cent. Loan of 1822-23, as may have transferred to the Book Debts; receive in lieu of the Promissory Note surrendered Stock Receipt of the following form:

F O R T W I L L I A M.

STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No. _____ of 31st December, 1834-35.

" " " or of 10th August, 1835-36.

" " " or of 15th January, 1835-36.

Accountant General's Office.

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from _____ the Sum of Sicca Rupees _____ as a Loan to the East India Company, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. per Annum, payable half-yearly (from 31st December, 1834, or 10th August, 1835, or 15th January, 1836, as the case may be.)

Examined.

Signed by Order of the Governor General in Council,

Acct. Genl.

Secretary.

F O R T W I L L I A M, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH JUNE, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors having, in an Advertisement, dated East India House, the 17th of September, 1834, notified to Proprietors of Bengal Six per Cent. Remittable Paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's Office in the India House, their wish to transfer their Notes of that Loan into the New Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, under the conditions specified in the Court's advertisement of the 14th May, 1834, that the Property in the New Loan would be held in the Form of Stock instead of Promissory Notes; that Stock Receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective Proprietors or their

Agents, in exchange for the Promissory Notes transferred; and that the New Stock would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India:—in pursuance of that Notification and the Orders of the Honorable Court, the Sub-Treasurer-at Fort William is authorized to receive any of the Six per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for Transfer into the New Five per Cent. Loan, in fulfilment of the intention of the Proprietors signified at the India House under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and to grant Stock Receipts to the respective Proprietors, or their Agents, in exchange for the Promissory Notes transferred.

2. A Bonus or Premium of 5 per Cent. will be granted on all Transfers made under this Advertisement; that is to say, for every Note surrendered for transfer, a Stock Receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the Notes surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 Sicca Rupees; and the Stock Receipt will bear Interest at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum, payable, if the Proprietors are resident in India, in Cash at the Place of Registry, and, if resident in Europe, at their option, either in Cash in India, or by Bills on the Court at twelve months' date at 2s. 1d. the Sicca Rupees.

3. The Transfers under this Advertisement will take effect only at the period when the Notes to be transferred shall fail to be discharged, according to the Notices, published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 9th May and 13th October, 1834.

4. The Property of the New Loan here advertized is to be transferable only in Books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by Endorsement of Stock Receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of Stock Receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the Books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay, or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the Interest payable on the Stock so transferred will be issued in England at the same periods as when the Bills would have become due, had the remittance of Interest been previously received by Bills under the option allowed in the Second Article of the present Notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the Transfer Five per Cent. Loan opened by this Advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and whenever it shall be re-deemed, a previous Notice of fifteen months shall be given by public Advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January 1853. Payment shall then be made at the option of the Creditors, either in Cash in India, or by Bills upon the Court at twelve months' date, and at 2s. 1d. the Sicca Rupee; with power to the Court to postpone payment of those Bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing Interest at Five per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of Payment duly advertized as above, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a Tender of Payment on the date advertized for discharge, and all Interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the Books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive Interest at the exchange of One Hundred and Six and a Half Madras and Bombay Rupees, for One Hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees, from the General Treasuries of those Presidencies respectively.

8. The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of Proprietors of Stock registered in the Books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the Interest of such Stock payable at any other Treasuries of Issue under the Bengal or Agra Presidencies; but Proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant General should think proper to refuse it.

9. Stock of the Five per cent. Transfer Loan opened by this Advertisement, may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the Proprietors in the Books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper who may transfer into the Five per Cent. Loan now advertized, shall not be subjected on this operation to the Fees prescribed in the Regulations for the Government Agency.

11. Proprietors of the Five per Cent. Transfer Notes issued under the Advertisement of this Department, bearing date the 13th of October last, or their authorized Agents, will be permitted to transfer their Property into the Book Debt Loan. For this purpose a period of Four Months will be allowed to the Holders of Five per Cent. Promissory Notes or their Agents, and it is hereby Notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the Book Debt by Holders of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper.

12. Forms of Stock Receipts will be published in a future Notice.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,
G. A. BISHBY, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH JUNE, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that Proprietors, resident in Europe, of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper, or of Five per Cent. Transfer Notes, authorized in the Advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the Book Debt Loan, whose instructions to their Agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a Conditional Transfer into the Book Debt Loan. In respect to Six per Cent. Notes, it will be optional with the Proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the Notices published from this Department, bearing date respectively the 9th of May and the 13th of October, 1834; provided, however, that no Notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after Fifteen Months from this date. The same period is granted to Absentee Proprietors of Five per Cent. Transfer Notes for disallowing the act of their Agents in transferring such Notes to the Book Debt Loan.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,
G. A. BISHBY, Secy. to Govt.

FIRST FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 14th February, 1823, and promissory notes issued, bearing date the 31st March, 1823. The half-yearly interest is payable on the 30th September, and 31st March, in each year, and the principal after sixty days' notice. Payment of the 6th class of this took place on the 13th June, 1831, and of the fifth class, on the 13th June, 1832. Proprietors resident in Europe, entitled to Bills for Interest on the H. C. of Directors, at 1-11, payable 12 months after date, vide Orders of Government in the Financial Department, dated 9th November, 1832. This indulgence to be continued only until the pleasure of the Court, 1st class from 1 to 320, 2d ditto from 321 to 1040, 3d ditto from 1041 to 1440, 4th ditto from 1441 to 2240. 1st and 2d classes paid off, third class from No. 1041 to 1440 amounting to Sicca Rupees 150,00,000 paid off 31st July 1835. This Loan is payable annually, i. e., 12 months after date of last payment the first class will be next payable.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this Loan are nearly all transferred to the second five per cent. Loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the Government advertisement of the 19th May, 1822, subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash, and half in four per cent. Promissory notes. Treasury notes outstanding at this Presidency, are also received at par, in subscription to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, by bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or 25 pound sterling.

Agreeably to the Government advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825,

and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan: From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off 28th Nov. 1833; from 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March 1834.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January, 1830. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August, 1825; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan, will be received, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes, further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF JUNE 7, 1831.

Promissory Notes of which are dated 1st May, 1832, closed on the 31st October, 1835, and in lieu of it, a Fourth Four per Cent. Loan has been opened by advertisement dated 16th September, 1835, in Company's Rupees inserted below, under the same provisions and conditions of this Loan.

Proprietors of Papers of this Loan receive Interest half-yearly, viz. on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are *bonâ fide* residents in Europe have the option to receive through their representatives in India Interest by Bills on the H. C. of Directors at the Exchange of 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee.

FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1835.

In Company's Rupees, Promissory Notes dated 31st March, 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 16th SEPTEMBER, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the East India Company, at an Interest of 4 per Cent. per annum, subject to the Provisions hereinafter specified.

2.—Audited Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes and all authorized Public Demands will be received as Cash at par.

3.—The Pay Masters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively, to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Agra for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Pay Master General: which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above-mentioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4.—Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras, and Bombay Rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the Company's Rupees, in which last-mentioned currency all Acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta Sicca Rupees, where these Rupees are current will be received at the rate of 15 Sicca Rupees for 16 Company's Rupees. Interest when paid in these Rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5.—The several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgments in the following Form, for all sums received by them respectively :

" I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a Promissory Note, bearing Interest from the (31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the Subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d of October, 1835, and intermediate, the same Interest from the date of this Acknowledgement to the (31st March or 30th September of the year of Subscription as above.)"

6.—The Deputy Accountant-General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the following form.

Fort William, the 31st March, 1836.

" Promissory Note at 4 per cent. for Company's Rupees _____"

" The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's Rupees _____ as a Loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Company's Rupees _____ to the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of twelve months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees _____ at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators, until the expiration of Three Months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the Principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note), all further Interest shall cease.

" Signed by the Authority of the Governor-General of India in Council. "

Accountant-General's Office, }
Registered as No. _____ of _____ }

Secretary to the Government.

7. The several Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions, will, on application from the Holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expence whatever) to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes bearing Interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of Subscription. The Interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of Subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the Acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an Order for the payment of Interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them under the signature of the said Officer, or

that of the Deputy Accountant-General. And after such Order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note, the Interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said Order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the Interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The Proprietors of Acknowledgments who may desire to have the Interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant-General at Fort William, who will make the Interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant-General. But the Accountants-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

11. The said Notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register—that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of Notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

FEES.

1. A fee of a Rupee is paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes
2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one Rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.
3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes.

Public Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Government Agent, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agent for the purposes herein-after mentioned of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officer abovementioned is authorized to received charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for, any Obligation or Loan Acknowledgments of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them.—No Note is to

be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it. Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Government Agent in the Form hereunto subjoined No. 1; and the Receipt of that Officer will be given in the Form No. 1.

4th. The Officer abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper which may be deposited with him—and will according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by drafts on the Public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations subordinate to this Presidency, by drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time, or they will pay the amount at the Presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment.—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the Forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified.—The Proprietors will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the Interest falls due. Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instruction regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned officer, will according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with Interest due upon it to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or he will re-invest it in any other Loan to which it may be subscribable at the time or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgments of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the Forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officer abovementioned is authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose; although the Notes may not be in course of payment, Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the Form No. 9.

7th. The Officer abovementioned is authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the Public Securities for deposit with them (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, or Presidency Pay Office) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of Cash, or by purchase in the Market at the current price of the day; instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the Forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The Officer abovementioned is further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with him in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose; such instructions must be made out in the Form hereunto subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same Officer is further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, indorse to any one or

more Notes deposited with him, as Attorney of the owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceedings in Cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the Paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the Paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The Power of Attorney to Indorse or to Sell, must be made out according to the Form No. 13; the directions to Indorse according to the Form No. 14; and the direction to Sell, and the order to Pay, according to the Form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the Principal of any Paper deposited under the terms of this Advertisement, the Officer abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect, such instructions must be made out according to the Form No. 16.

16. The Proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officer, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the Paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper must be made out according to the Form No. 17.

12. In each of the cases on which the Officer abovementioned is authorized to invest money in the Public Securities, it is to be understood, that he will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it.—Such fractional sum as may remain in his hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the Proprietor, such order is to be made out according to the Form No. 18.

13. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officer abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from him will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All Letters addressed to him are to be superscribed in the following manner:

“ TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR THE TIME BEING,
FORT WILLIAM.”

14. The responsibility of the Honorable Company, is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed Forms. These Forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the Agency of the public Servants, and no other than the Forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by that Officer.

15. Commission shall be payable to the Government Agent on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be made chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the Principal of Notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) four Annas per mile.

DEPOSIT.

3. 1 Rupee per 1,000 to 10,000 above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000 not to exceed 20 on any sum.

TRANSFERS.

4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgment, to a new Loan, a Commission at the rate of one Rupee per mile.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING.

5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new Loan. One Rupee per mile.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERRING.

6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subscribing the amount to a Loan, One-eighth, or Two Annas per cent.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and investing the amount in the Public Securities by purchase in the Market, Four Annas Per cent.

BUYING AND SELLING COMPANY'S PAPER.

Brokerage 2 Annas per cent.

SALE.

8. For receiving Principal of Notes paid off and paying the same to the Proprietor's order $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On indorsing Notes by directions of the Proprietor, when the Sale is not effected by 1 per 1,000 to 10,000, above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000, not to exceed 20 on any sum, and in returning Notes from deposit to the Proprietors a fee of 4 annas per cent.

16. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the above-mentioned transactions from any person depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Government Agent from the first Interest received by him, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if that Officer shall in any instance omit to deduct his Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to his hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Government Agent upon giving two years notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette: and at the expiration of such notice that Officer will cease to act in the concerns of Individuals; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with him, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Secretary to the Government.*

No. 1.

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit Public Securities, with the Gov. Agent.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

SIR,—Please to receive the Public Securities here-under mentioned, ino your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. B.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2.

Form of the Government Agents receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY.

of 18

Received of the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under my charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

C. D. Government Agent.

No. 3.

*Form of the Instruction for Receipt of Interest.**Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.*

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir,—Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honourable Court of Directors, according to the Conditions of the Loans, to which these Securities belong.

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D.

		at E.			
Insert the name of the	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
person and place to	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
which the Bills are to					
be directed.					

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you by draft on

The Collector of

The Resident of

Payable to A. B., and to inclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
person and place to	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
which the Bills are to					
be directed.					

I am Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. or C., or his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No 6.

Forms of Instructions for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited, when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment of such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other Public Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the Owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 9.

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you to the Loan now open on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 10.

*Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.**Where to be Subscribed to a Loan.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such Subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.
One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain

the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.
One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am, S.r, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c &c &c

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 13.

Form of Power of Attorney to the Government Agent to sell or indorse Paper deposited

KNOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, that I do make, constitute, and appoint the Person at present exercising the Office of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal to be my joint Attorney (and from time to time, as any other Person shall be appointed to exercise the said Office, I do substitute the Person so appointed, so that this Power shall always be executed by the Person exercising the said Office) in my Name and on my Behalf to indorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the East India Company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Government Agent under the terms of the Advertisements published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Government Agent for the Time being, shall do therein, by virtue hereof. And in case of my death, this Letter of Attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said Attorney, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to the said Government Agent by my Executors or Administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the Property to which this Letter of Attorney refers. And unless such notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors, and Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they, my said Executors or Administrators shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid and effectual, against them and against my Estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said Attornies after my decease, so far as the said Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
by
in the Presence of us, }

No. 14.

Form of the Instruction to Endorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated
please to endorse the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. and to
deliver the same to the endorse or his Order.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.

Form of Direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated
please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you
on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account,
upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 16.

Form of Instructions to remit the Principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities
deposited with you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honourable
the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been,
on the receipt of these instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from
me,) be granted by the Beagal Government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM,

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A.
B. on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 18.

Form of Draft for Cash Balance,

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit with you to A. B. or order.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 19.

Fort William, Territorial Department, February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been ex-
perienced by Subscribers to the 4 per Cent. Loan, residing in the interior of the
country, in consequence of their not being permitted to draw the Interest due to

them from Treasuries in the vicinity of their places of residence—Notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this Presidency may, on application to the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Treasury nearest to their place of residence, have the interest of such Notes remitted to them free of postage or other charge, by bills drawn by the Accountant General; and that when such drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad Rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 104½ Furruckabad Rupees for every 100 Sicca Rupees.

Persons residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation on application to the resident at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their notes to the Collector or other Officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said Officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICE, 1ST JULY, 1833.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the adoption of the following revised scale of rates of Commission chargeable on all future transactions conducted by the Government Agency.

On cash receipts.....	As 4 per cent.
On buying and selling Company's Paper brokerage,....	do 2 ditto
On effecting remittances in private bills of Exchange...	do 4 ditto
On deposit a fee one per thousand up to ten thousand	
Rupees—above ten thousand an additional one Rupee per	
every ten thousand and not to exceed 20 Rupees on any sum... 20	
On returning Company's Paper on the principal,.....	do 4 ditto
On transfer from one Loan to another per mile,.....	do 1 per mile
On remitting the principal of Notes,.....	do 4 ditto

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is also pleased to authorize the substitution of the words "Government Agent for the time being for persons "at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," in the Power of Attorney hitherto in use in the Government Agency.

The rules of December, 1810, for the duties of the Agency are hereby rescinded in so far as regards the prohibitions continued in the 7th and 10th clause.—First against receiving sums of money remitted by private Bills of Exchange and as relates to the amount of the said sums; and, Secondly, against the transfer by sale and purchase from One Loan into another, and the Government Agent is hereby fully authorized and empowered to receive remittances in such shape and of such amount as may be most convenient to individuals remitting and to observe all orders in regard to the transfers that may be desired by constituents.

By Authority,

F. MACNAGHTEN, *Government Agent.*

* Rules of the Government Agency.

Interest.

1—On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest in Paper deposited, 1 annas per Cent. on the whole transaction.

Deposit.

2—On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgment, into Deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 5 Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 10 Rupees.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the Public, from the delays arising from deficient Powers of Attorney to receive the Interest of, or to Sell, Exchange, or take up Government Securities, deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are re-published for general information :—

R. HUNTER, *Actg. Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 10th November, 1824.

*See Calcutta Gazette,
of 30th July, 1795.*

Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made, in future, from the General Treasury to the Agents of Individuals unless the Powers of Attorney, under which those Agents act, are previously deposited at the Office of the sub-Treasurer.

For the great convenience of the Public, such Powers of Attorney will be open to inspection when required, during the usual hours of official business.

(signed)

C. BENEZLI, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

*See Calcutta Gazette
of 21st March, 1805.*

Notice is hereby given, that all Powers of Attorney to receive Interest on Government Securities, to sell Government Securities, or to take up Securities, deposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information :—

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that

do make, constitute and appoint

lawful Attorney, for

and in

true and

on

behalf, to demand and receive all such

Interest or Dividends as may have become due or may hereafter become due to

from the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, on Securities of the said Company for any share in their Public Loans, or any of them, the Interest whereof, is, or shall be payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In Witness hereunto set Hand and Seal, this day of

in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and delivered by

in the presence of us

}

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the Witnesses, written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

Know all Men by these Presents, that

and appoint

true and lawful Attorney, in

do make, constitute

name and on

behalf to Sell, Endorse, and assign all, or any Securities of the United

Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, for share in their Public Loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal.

*When it is intended to Emit the Sum,
the description of the notes, by their
numbers & amounts, must be marked
in this Blank.*

to which

now

or may be

lawfully

entitled; and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts

THE APPENDIX.

PART VIII.

Precis of Calcutta Bye Laws.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BYE LAW, 11th NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets, &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shewn upon oath to have been so frequenting streets, &c., with intent to commit a felony, may be adjudged, by two Justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or to be sent to the House of Correction for three Months.

When goods, &c. bonds, bills, &c. shall have been stolen, and found upon a person, who cannot account for how he got them, then, if the party robbed, shall swear that he believes the property to be his, two Justices may sentence to a fine of one hundred Rupees: if this is not paid, they may sentence to Public whipping, as above or to commitment to the House of Correction for 6 Calendar Months, with hard labour.

BYE LAW, 21st APRIL, 1817.—Persons found in possession of Lead, Iron, and other metal, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two Justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for the first Offence—200 Rs for the second Offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent Offence, or if the fine is not paid, to 2 Months, 4 Months, and 6 Months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on a husband and father to maintain his wife, and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to common Jail for non-compliance for two Months.

Workmen, Servants, Labourers employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, shops, found in possession of goods, &c., and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be committed, by two Justices, to the House of Correction for 6 Months. (N. B. no fine in this case.)

BYE LAW, 12th NOVEMBER, 1816.—Journeyman artificers, or workmen, purloining, &c. Materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced by two Justices, to a fine of Rs. 100, or if the fine is not paid, to two Months imprisonment in the House of Correction, or to the like imprisonment without fine.

BYE LAW, 22d OCTOBER, 1819.—Offences similar to the last mentioned occurring at the Mint liable to 4 Months imprisonment in the House of Correction, or to whipping, or fine, by authority of two Justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or to public whipping, by two Justices.

Also principal melters at the Mint, debasing metal, liable to public whipping, also to fine, by two Justices of Rs. 50 and Commitment to Common Jail, and House of Correction for a period not exceeding 4 Months.

BYE LAW, 13th NOVEMBER, 1821.—Persons purchasing, &c. Regimental accoutrements from Soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of Rupees 50,

and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to Common Jail, or House of Correction, for a period not exceeding 3 Calendar Months, or may be whipped. N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment, apparently.

BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.—Mariners arrived in ships that may be burnt, or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two Months, beyond the period they received advance by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

BYE LAW, 20TH JULY, 1814, AMENDED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.—Power to two Justices to try charges of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied by force, not being Felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and if the fine is not paid, to commit to the Common Jail for 3 months. The whole of the fine may be awarded by way of satisfaction to the party injured.

BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Power to two Justices to try charges of Abduction, viz. enticing and decoying away from Parents or Guardians, for immoral purposes, married women, or female children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 Rupees fine. If the fine is not paid, then to commit to the House of Correction to hard labour for 6 months.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and Foreign Mariners deserting from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 30 days in the Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.—Domestic servants are liable to two months imprisonment, in the House of Correction for mis-carrage, or insolence, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816.—Journeyman and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wages, or decoy, or intimidate others, are liable to a fine of 100 Rupees, or imprisonment for 60 days to Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Seamen deserting ships liable to a fine of 60 Rupees, in default of payment, or simpliciter, to not more than 30 days imprisonment in the House of Correction, and not less than 14 days sentence by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and Foreign seamen leaving their vessels against the will of the master, or overstaying their leave may be sent to the House of Correction for 30 days by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

BYE LAW, 8TH JULY, 1816.—Persons taking wine or liquor into the Garrison of Fort William, without authority, and for persons below the rank of Officers, are liable to imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction.

BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons throwing dirt, &c. on roads, or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 Rupees.

Persons not removing projections, or encroachments on roads, on notice, are liable to fine 100 Rupees, and expences of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations, liable to a fine of one thousand Rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two Justices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found, then offenders may be committed for six months to the Common Jail.

N. B. This Bye Law gives the power to Justices to summon Juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

By the same Bye Law, Persons of low condition walking with arms in the streets, without authority of Government, or of a Justice of the Peace, liable to forfeiture of arms and a fine of 20 Rupees, to be adjudged by one Justice.

BYE LAW, 23^d JUNI, 1802.—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta without licence, under penalty of seizure of the powder, and fine 500 Rupees if made, and 4 Rupees per seer if sold. One Justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one hundred Rupees. License to be granted by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 7th FEBRUARY, 1818.—Hotels, Taverns, Punch House, &c. to be licensed by two Justices. If opened without license, a fine of Rupees 100 may be levied by two Justices; by this law a particular Ghaut is appointed for seamen to land at. (N. B. A dead letter.)

BYE LAW, 17th APRIL, 1820.—Common or promiscuous gaming for money, liable to a fine of 100 Rupees; if not paid 3 months in House of Correction, by two Justices.

BAL LAW, 8th MARCH, 1827.—Teeka Bearers plying without Badges liable to a fine of 20 Rupees, and in default of payment, imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction, not exceeding one month, by two Justices.

Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice-President in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Eighth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and Registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

WHEREAS it is considered just and expedient to Regulate the Number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, and to place them, in such manner under Control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the Public.

I. Be it, therefore, ordained by the Vice-President in Council, of and for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the Powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Thirteenth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III. entitled "An act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the Fortieth Year of His said Majesty King George III. entitled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same"—

that Thirty days after the due Publication and Registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the Consent and Approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the Publication and Registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a License for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, to License such number of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, as they the said Justices shall deem sufficient for the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licences shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices, at any time within the said year, for any great misconduct, or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any persons within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeens, or serve as Teeka Bearer without having obtained such license as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such persons shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding Thirty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding Two Months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every Palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every Teeka Bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall wear engraven or written thereon in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, and that if any person, having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a Teeka Palankeen, or to serve as Teeka Bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license on his Palankeen or Badge, as herein before ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding One Month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit to fix and settle the rates, and hire of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengallee languages, twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any Teeka Palankeen, shall refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such Palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any Teeka Bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in this section enacted, un-

less the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him, or to some one acting on his behalf

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any Teeka Palankeen, or to any Teeka Bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such Teeka Palankeen, or to such Teeka Bearer, according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully break, cut, deface, or injure any Teeka Palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award and give to the party complaining the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any Teeka Palankeen or any Teeka Bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language, to, or towards any persons hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such Palankeen or Bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such persons shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as stands for Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengallee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any Teeka Palankeens or any Teeka Bearer so licensed as aforesaid within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had, or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant, for bringing the party or parties complained of before them; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation is ordained and directed; and that all such fines and forfeitures when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI. shall be, from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their General, Quarter, or other Sessions.

IX. Provided always, that nothing in this Regulation contained, shall in any way extend to prevent any person, without license, from hiring or letting to hire any Palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from hiring any Bearer or set of Bearers for a month, or any longer period, or

to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a Bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 12TH MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta; notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearer, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the City of Calcutta.

Licences will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates and hire of Teeka Palanquins and Teeka Bearers which have been fixed by the Magistrates.

PALANQUINS.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>P.</i>
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours,	0	4	0
For half a day,	0	2	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour and not exceeding five.			

BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.	{	0	4	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour, and not ex- ceeding five.		0	2	0

Palanquin or Bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for, at the rate of one Anna per Bearer, and one Anna per Palanquin.

Any breach of the above Rules will be on conviction, punished as the law directs.

THE APPENDIX.

PART IX.

Regulations of Societies and Public Funds.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Regulations as sanctioned at a General Meeting, March 11, 1835.

ARTICLE 1. The promotion and improvement of the Agriculture and Horticulture of India constitute the objects of the Society.

2. Gentlemen of every nation shall be eligible as Members of the Society.

3. Candidates for admission as Ordinary Members shall be proposed by two Members, at a General Meeting, and ballotted for at the succeeding, when a majority of votes will determine the election.

4. Honorary Members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of, or encouragement given to Agriculture or Horticulture; or for services rendered to the Society. They are to be proposed and ballotted for as Ordinary Members; but two-thirds of the votes are to determine their election.

5. Ordinary Members are to pay an admission fee of Eight Rupees, and the same sum quarterly, in advance, so long as they continue resident within the Presidencies of Bengal or Agra. It shall be optional for any Member to compound for the quarterly contributions by the payment of 150 Rupees to the funds of the Society.

6. Resident Members failing to pay their contributions for one year, the same having been duly demanded, shall cease to be Members of the Society, and their names shall be erased from its list.

7. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually, consisting of

1 President;

4 Vice-Presidents, two of whom shall always be Natives;

2 Secretaries, one European and the other Native;

1 Collector.

8. A General Committee shall also be elected annually, consisting of the Office-bearers and six Members.

9. General Meetings shall be held at the Society's Apartments at the Town Hall, on the second Wednesday of every month, throughout the year.

10. The election of Office-bearers shall take place at the Anniversary Meeting in January.

11. Special Meetings may be convened at any time, on a requisition to that effect, signed by at least six Members.

12. The Bank of Bengal shall be the Treasurers of the Society; and any surplus in their hand of 500 Rupees, (over and above what may be required for current expences,) shall be invested in Company's securities, on behalf of the Society, in the joint names of the Secretaries and Collector for the time being.

13. Such communications made to the Society, as may be deemed of public utility by the Committee, shall be published, whenever a sufficient number have been collected to form part at least of a volume.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31ST MARCH, 1834.

1st.—That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, and that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the subscriptions and fees, and signature of the Rules and Regulations, be admissible as Members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd.—That the Society shall be styled the “BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.”

3rd.—That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be, generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future guidance. To form, by that and other means, a *Code of Practice*, whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated. And finally, (should it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to, and to abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

4th.—That candidates for admission, proposed by one Member and seconded by another, shall be balloted for at the monthly General Meeting, (as heretofore provided,) seven days notice being given by entry in a ballot book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th.—That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by Members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6th.—That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting of the Members by ballot (as heretofore provided.)

7th.—That all resident partners of any house of business joining the Chamber, be required to subscribe as individuals.

8th.—That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz:—

I.—By an entrance fee payable by each Member on admission of Rs. 100.

II.—By a monthly subscription of 12 Rupees from each resident Member (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction as by a General Meeting may be deemed necessary.)

III.—By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the General Committee (hereafter provided) for the time being shall settle.

9th.—That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time, shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and an *absence* for 2 months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th.—That the business of the Chamber shall be conducted by a Committee, and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said Committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 Members.

11.—That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two Members of the Committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business.—And it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under penalty, in case of refusal, of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non-service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the General Committee for the time being.

12th.—That the Committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) Members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second

year seven more (of the original Members, of one year's standing,) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual Meetings, (hereafter mentioned,) the seven Committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled by election (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration.—Other intermediate vacancies in the Committee shall be filled up at Monthly General Meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th.—That a *President* and *Vice-President* be chosen by ballot from the General Committee annually at the General Meetings, (See Art. 27,) re-eligible after one year's expiration.

14th.—That the *General Committee* be authorized to sub-divide itself as follows, viz.:

I.—Into a "*Committee of Management*" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II.—Into a "*Committee of Correspondence*" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III.—Into a "*Committee of Arbitration*" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

15th.—That the *President* of the Chamber be *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Management*," and that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber,—the control of the establishment and expenditure,—the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 29,) and the arrangement of Meetings, elections and so forth.

16th.—That the *Vice-President* be *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Correspondence*," and that the said Committee do receive and dispose of all communications and claims to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a private nature brought before it, and settle, as far as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th.—That the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall appoint its own Chairman, and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconciliation; it being understood that parties so applying shall be permitted to challenge the eligibility of any members of the Committee, the temporary vacancies so caused being to be filled up by and from the General Committee.

18th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Management*" with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to General half yearly Meetings (see Art. 27); but not to be subject to the General Committee's confirmation.

19th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" shall be submitted to the General Committee for approval and confirmation.

20th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall be referred to the *General Committee* only, in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st.—That the Chairman of the respective Committees shall have casting votes.

22nd.—That the Records of the Chamber, and the books of account, be at all times open to the inspection of Members, and regulations and conditions to be arranged by the General Committee.

23rd.—That the General Committee duly elected be empowered to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot, the Chamber to have the right of displacing the same at the next following Monthly General Meeting, or at a special Meeting (as provided for by Art. 24.)

24th.—That Monthly General Meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after which that day falls on a Holiday.

I.—That an election of candidates take place at every such Meeting.

II.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" be laid on the table for the inspection of Members.

III.—That vacancies on the General Committee be filled up (as prescribed by Art. 12.)

25th.—That on the sixth monthly or half yearly Meeting, and on every succeeding half yearly Meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer, countersigned by the "*Committee of Management*," be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the Committee itself.

26th.—That such half yearly Meetings (one month's previous notice being given) Rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the Meeting (and

which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the Members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th.—That at the 12th Monthly, or first *annual* General Meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the Members of the Chamber shall elect by ballot (see art. 12.) Committee men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation; also a President and Vice-President.

28th.—That *Special* General Meetings, when called by ten resident Members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition, shall be held, at which Rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which *one month's* notice is necessary as by article 26), Members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the Members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, Office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given,) as it may be competent for a General Meeting to do by the Rules of the Chamber.

29th.—That the *Funds* of the Chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank," available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice-President for the time being, and on the Balance amounting to *One Thousand* Rupees, the same shall be invested in Government Securities in the name of the President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th.—That funds arising from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set apart as *reserved fund* for permanent objects, such as the formation of a Library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet the current expenses of the Establishment.

31st.—That a *Secretary* be appointed (see article 23) on a monthly salary of 300 Rupees in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the Chairmen of the respective Committees, and take charge of the Correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references: officiating as *Treasurer* in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. required to be of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd.—That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing Rules, the General Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next Monthly General Meeting for approval.

33rd.—That the foregoing Rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each Member on admission, to be kept with the records of the Chamber; and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, and to such other authorities abroad as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the Chamber.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

1st.—That on cases submitted by parties to its decision, the Committee of Arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees as it shall judge to be proper.—Members of the Chamber paying only half fees.

2nd.—That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the Committee of Arbitration to the General Committee, the fee which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the appellant, in all cases where the award of the Committee of arbitration is not reversed.

3rd.—That, on other references to the Chamber, a fee of 5 Rupees shall be charged.

4th. Where parties resorting to the Chamber for the settlement of questions in dispute, are not satisfied with the provisions of Rule 17, they are free to nominate any member of the Chamber without limitation of number, either by a concurrent nomination, or by each party's making an equal selection, and, where the whole number so named is even, these have the power, at any time, of choosing one other from the members of the Chamber, or, if they cannot agree upon that one, and such addition is requisite to prevent the indecision of a balanced division, the General Committee appoints him, to be associated with them in effecting

an award. The members thus appointed to officiate, elect their own Chairman, who has the casting voice in the event of a numerical equality of votes. A majority determines the submission.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. That this Association be denominated "THE CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION."

II. That it do consist of an unlimited number of Merchants, Tradesmen, Artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of this Association.

III. That the objects of this Association be ;

1. To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables Tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the Tradesman and the manifest disadvantage of the Public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests ; an object which appears to have been, hitherto, neglected.

IV. The officers of the Trade Association are the Master, Past Masters, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditors, Counsel and Solicitor.

V. The Master to be elected from the Past Masters and those Members who have served, or may be serving, the offices of Warden. All other office bearers to be elected from the Members generally.

VI. The election of Master, Wardens and Treasurer to take place by ballot annually at a Special Meeting to be convened for the purpose on the second Saturday in December. All other officers, when once elected or appointed to hold their offices, until removed by death, resignation or vote of the Association.

VII. No Member shall continue in the office of Master or Warden for more than two years in succession, but he may be again elected after he has been out of office one year.

VIII. The Committee of Management, to consist of twelve Members in addition to the office bearers, five to be considered a quorum.

IX. Four Members of the Committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the Master shall nominate four, which with any candidate proposed by a member shall be balloted for in their stead.

X. Any Member of the Committee being obliged to leave Calcutta from sickness or otherwise, on intimating the same to the Master in writing, the Master shall, if required, nominate another Member from the body of the Association to take his place during his absence.

XI. The Committee of Management shall meet every Saturday morning for the despatch of business, their decisions being subject to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The General Quarterly Meetings of the Association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

XIII. The Master shall preside at all meetings, or in his absence the immediate Past Master. In the absence of the immediate Past Master, the oldest Past Master present shall take the chair.

XIV. The Master, or in his absence the Senior Warden, has the right and authority of assembling a Special General Meeting ; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons and no other business to be entered upon.

XV. Special General Meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five Members and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVI. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote of the Chair to decide.

XVII. The Master, Past Masters and Wardens in office are the representatives of the Association, and being supposed to speak the sentiments of the Members, or a majority of them, are bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in Committee or at General Meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as members of the Association to be proposed and seconded at one Committee Meeting and ballotted for at the next, two black balls to exclude.

XIX. Notice of the ballot to be particularly circulated to the Committee.

XX. The Member who proposes a candidate for admission shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

XXI. Each newly-elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50) rupees, towards the Permanent Fund of the Association and he shall be furnished with a copy of the General Regulations and Bye Laws of the Trade Association, gratis.

XXII. Each member shall pay a subscription of six rupees monthly in advance to the Current Fund of the Association.

XXIII. Any Member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months, shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of Members of the Association.

XXIV. Any Member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of Subscription shall not be again eligible for election except as a new Member, and that not until he pay up the said arrears—when he may make application as a new Member in form and manner above prescribed.

XXV. Any Member desirous of withdrawing from the Association, can have his wish complied with from the end of the current month upon sending written notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any Member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to return within two years, shall not be subject to Monthly Subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes, be re-admitted to the Association without paying the usual donation, provided that, previous to going away, he has duly intimated his intention to the Secretary *in writing*.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing partner of any Firm, another Member of that Firm, or other person employed by it shall be allowed, on continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the Association, provided he duly intimates his intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

XXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

XXIX. The permanent fund of the Association shall be lodged in the Union Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The accounts of the Association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be laid upon the table at each Quarterly General Meeting.

XXXI. A weekly list of Arrivals and Departures in and from Calcutta shall be furnished to each Member of the Association.

XXXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the Association, shall be made to the Master through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for any Member of the Association to apply *personally*, to the Secretary or to the Committee, for any information obtainable on subjects embraced by the declared objects of the Association; and the Committee, and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired information.

XXXIV. Such part of the Proceedings or Regulations of the Association, as to the Committee may seem proper, shall, from time to time, be published for general

information in such newspapers as may be disposed to give gratuitous insertion to the same.

XXXV. These Regulations and the Bye Laws to be binding on all Members ; but to be subject to addition, alteration, or abrogation, by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present, in form and manner specified in the Bye Laws, sec. 18.

Bengal Civil Fund.*

INSTITUTED 1ST OCTOBER, 1804.

Plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to at a Meeting of the Civil Servants of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Establishment of Bengal, held at the College of Fort William, on the 1st October, 1804.

Art. I.—The Civil Fund, instituted on the 1st of October, 1804, shall be considered to have effect from the 1st day of January, 1804 ; and the immediate objects of this Fund shall be, to provide for the maintenance of the Widows and Children of such of the Subscribers to it as may not, at their demise, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families. Also to assist in maintaining any of the Subscribers themselves, who may be compelled by sickness or infirmity to return to Europe for the recovery of their health, without an adequate provision for their support.

Art. II.—The Honorable Court of Directors, in their Letter to the Government of Fort St. George under date the 16th June, 1802, relative to the Civil Fund established at that Presidency, having been pleased to declare, that the case of such of their Servants as may become disqualified, either by mental or bodily infirmities, for active Services, and who may be desirous of retiring to their native Country, will always be considered by the Honorable Court with humane attention to their situation and circumstances ; it cannot be doubted that such of the Civil Servants of this Establishment as may, after a lengthened residence in India, be compelled by infirmity to relinquish their prospects in the Company's Service, and to retire to their native Country, without a provision for themselves and Families will experience the just and liberal consideration of the Honorable Court. The Fund now established, therefore, shall not, at present, be considered to include such cases ; to which moreover it could not be extended in the first instance.

Art. III.—It shall further be respectfully submitted to the Honorable Court of Directors, through His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that the purposes of this Institution would be essentially promoted, by the Honorable Court's permission to such of their Civil Servants, as may be under the necessity of returning temporarily to Europe for the re-establishment of impaired health or constitution, to proceed thither on leave of absence, for a period not exceeding three years, unless prolonged by renewed permission from the Honorable Court, with the allowance now granted to Servants in India who are out of employ, viz., to a Senior Merchant, Rupees 325 9 2 per mensem, or nearly 4000 Sicca Rupees per annum ; to a Junior Merchant, Rupees 244 2 8 per mensem, or nearly 3000 Sicca Rupees per annum ; to a Factor or Writer, Rupees 162 12 7 per mensem, or nearly 2000 Rupees per annum. It is confidently hoped, from the known justice and liberality of the Honorable Court of Directors, as well as from the furlough allowed to their Military Servants, that they will be pleased to extend this indulgence to their Civil Servants ; who are often reduced in the necessity of a temporary return to Europe by ill health, originating in, or increased by, a zealous discharge of their official duties, in an ungenial climate ; and in such cases are deprived of the income arising from their actual situations, as well as of the benefit they might have expected from regular promotion in the Service.

Art. IV.—In the event of the Honorable Court of Directors being pleased to exonerate the Civil Fund from the charge of providing for their Servants, in the

* For List of Managers, vide Directory, part IX.

cases of infirmity, sickness, and misfortune, stated in the two preceding Articles, it is expected that the contributions of the subscribers to the Fund will be sufficient to provide for the remaining objects of it, without a solicitation of pecuniary aid from the Company. But should any unforeseen circumstances prevent the acquiescence of the Honorable Court in what has been above submitted to their consideration, it shall be solicited of them, through His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to extend to this Fund the support which they have been pleased to afford to the Madras Civil Fund, by such annual donation on the part of the Company, as may appear to them proper, on Consideration of the Number of the Servants of this Establishment, and the objects to be provided for by the present Institution.

Art. V.—The Honorable Court of Directors, and His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council shall also be solicited to accept the patronage of this Institution; to encourage it by their protection; and to allow any requisite aid from the Officers of Government in receiving the contributions for it, or otherwise in facilitating the means of carrying it into effect.

Art. VI.—The Fund shall be raised, in the first instance, by the contributions of such of the Company's covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, as may voluntarily become subscribers to it; and it shall, at all times, be at the option of the Civil Servants already appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed, to this Establishment, either to subscribe thereto, or otherwise.

Art. VII.—The contributions for the Fund shall be proportioned to the monthly Salary, or other public allowance of whatever description, receivable by the subscribers respectively; and are now fixed from the first day of January, 1801, at the following rates; viz.

If the salary, or other public allowance of the Subscribers, be not more 1000 Sicca Rupees per annum, his monthly Subscription to be.....	Sa. Rs. 10
If more than 1000 and not above 2000,.....	20
If more than 2000 and not above 3000,.....	30
If more than 3000 and not above 4000,.....	40
If more than 4000,.....	50

Art. VIII.—If a question shall arise in any case, respecting what is to be considered a public allowance on which the contribution is chargeable: or if any question whatever shall occur respecting the contribution demandable from a Subscriber; it shall at his desire, be submitted to a general Meeting of the Subscribers, and the determination of such Meeting, regularly passed, shall be final.

Art. IX.—The rate of contribution payable by each Subscriber shall, with the permission of Government, be deducted from his monthly allowances by the Sub-Treasurer, Collector or other Officer paying the same; and be transferred or remitted to the Treasurer of the Fund, in such manner as may be found most convenient, and least expensive to the Fund. The Committee of Managers to be appointed as hereafter provided, shall take the necessary measures for the execution of this Article, after obtaining the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council thereto; and may in particular cases, admit a deviation from it, if a different mode of payment shall be desired by any subscriber, and be equally advantageous to the Fund.

Art. X.—The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Fund; and all money, and securities for money, belonging to the Fund, in India, shall be kept in the Public Treasury, subject to the Direction and Control of the Trustees and Managers of the Fund.

Art. XI.—The unappropriated receipts of the Fund, exceeding the sum of 2,000 Sicca Rupees, (to be reserved for current expences,) shall be vested in the Securities of Government, made payable to the Trustees of the Civil Fund on account of the Fund; and the signatures of three of the Trustees of the Fund shall be requisite for the transfer of such Securities, or to grant discharges for the principal amount

thereof, but the Treasurer of the Fund shall be competent to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

Art. XII.—The Managers and Trustees of the Fund in India shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper to act as Agents for the Fund in England; and any money, that may be required for the disbursements of the Fund in Europe, shall be remitted to the Agents in England, to be disposed of according to the instructions they may, from time to time, receive from the Managers and Trustees of the Fund in India. A duplicate copy of all Rules and Regulations of a general nature, which may be passed relative to this Fund, shall also be transmitted to the Agents in England, for their information, and that of all persons who may apply to them upon this subject.

Art. XIII.—A quarterly general Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund shall be held at the Presidency of Fort William, on the last Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year; or if any circumstance should occur to prevent the quarterly general Meetings being held on the days stated, the day of Meeting, in such cases shall be fixed by the Committee of Managers, and notified in the Calcutta Gazette. The Committee of Managers or any nine members of the Institution, may also convene a special general Meeting at the Presidency by public Notice in the Calcutta Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it; provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the objects of them, be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the Subscribers.

Art. XIV.—All questions proposed at a general Meeting, whether quarterly, or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes. But the concurrent voices of at least nine Members shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions, involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the original Rules and Principles of the Institution which are now established, all Subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the Meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the Chairman of the Meeting.

Art. XV.—The annual accounts of the Fund shall be made up to the end of April, and submitted by the Trustees and Managers at the quarterly general Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held in the month of July of each year. After being approved by the Meeting, a general statement of the Fund shall be published, for the Information of the Subscribers at large, in the Calcutta Gazette. A Committee of Managers and Trustees for the Fund shall, at the same Meeting, be appointed for the ensuing year; and shall consist of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor, for the time being, with five other Members to be elected at the general Meeting.

Art. XVI.—The Committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a Meeting of five or more, or, if less than five be present, any three Members of the Committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Fund; as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the Fund, and the due execution of rules established for it, which, by such Rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general Meetings of the Subscribers to the Fund. But the decisions of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and controul, by the resolutions of the Subscribers duly passed at a regular general Meeting.

Art. XVII.—The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorised to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and to fix such allowance for him payable from the Fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The Officer so appointed shall act under the directions of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general Meetings of the Subscribers; the proceedings of which, and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India, or to the Agents in England, shall be kept

under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the Fund; and shall on application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the Subscribers to the Fund.

Art. XVIII.—All future appointments to the Office of Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, as well as the appointment of any other persons whom the Managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall in like manner be made, and their allowances fixed, by the Committee of Managers; subject, as in all other cases, to the controul of the general Meetings of the Subscribers.

Art. XIX.—In the event of any of the five Managers, who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without an intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the Subscribers at the next general Meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of Manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

Art. XX.—All application for admission to the benefits of the Fund shall be made to committee of Managers; and be accompanied with the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the Committee to ascertain the circumstances, and situation of the party in whose behalf the application is made. The Managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them for the determination of the Subscribers, at the next general Meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, however, when the Managers may consider the party for whom the application is made entitled to the benefit of the Fund, they are authorized, to act upon the report of the medical authorities, and to specify, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a determination can be passed by the Subscribers.

Art. XXI.—Until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known upon the Point submitted to them relative to such of the Civil Servants as may be under the necessity of temporarily returning to Europe for the recovery of their health; and subsequently, if the Honorable Court shall not be pleased to exonerate the Civil Fund from this part of the charge upon it; any Subscriber to the Fund, who may be compelled by sickness or infirmity to quit his station in India, and to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and shall not be possessed of sufficient means to pay for his passage to Europe, and support himself and family during his necessary absence from India, on his making a declaration upon oath to this effect, or otherwise establishing the fact, to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, and producing a certificate of the necessity of his return to Europe, solemnly attested by the Surgeon who has attended him, and countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, with the consequent permission of Government for his proceeding to Europe, shall receive from the Fund a donation, equivalent to the Company's allowance for a twelve month to a Servant of his rank when out of employ, viz. if he be a Senior Merchant, 4000 Sicca Rupees; if a Junior Merchant, 3000 Sicca Rupees; if a Factor or Writer, 2000 Sicca Rupees. This donation shall be considered to include all claims upon the Fund for the period of one year after the Subscriber's embarkation from India; at the expiration of which period, if he be in Europe, a further donation shall be made to him, on his application to the Agents for the Fund in England, equal to that advanced to him, upon his embarkation from India, at the exchange rate of two shillings and six pence for the Sicca Rupee; viz. £. 500 £. 375 or £. 250 according to his rank in the Service at the time of his leaving India. This donation shall be considered to include all claims for the second year after his embarkation from India, with the expense of his Voyage back to India in the event of his returning at any time in the course of that year, or of his prolonged Stay in Europe not being necessarily occasioned by the state of his health. But should the imperfect recovery of his health, render it necessary to protract his stay in Europe, beyond the second year; and, besides his own declaration upon oath to this effect, he shall produce

to the Agents for the Fund in England, a certificate solemnly attested by a respectable Physician, or other professional gentleman of established practice, that the state of his health has not averted his previous return to India; he shall, at the commencement of the third year after his embarkation from India, receive from the Agents in England a donation equal to a moiety of the amount paid to him in the preceding year; and another moiety, on a similar declaration and certificate, at the end of six months, *v. z.* two years and a half after his embarkation from India, if he be still in Europe; which shall include all claims whatever upon the Fund to the period of his return to India. Passage Money may be granted, in cases appearing to require it, in addition to the sums above specified; and in such cases the amount shall be determined by a general Meeting of the Subscribers.

Art. XXII.—The donations from the Fund in the cases stated in the preceding Article, being meant to be restricted to persons who may not have the means of supporting themselves and families during their necessary absence from India, for the recovery of their health; it is expected that if any person, who may be admitted to the benefit of the Fund, and consequently received from it the first donation on his leaving India, shall afterwards succeed by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, to the possession of property or income, such as may enable him to maintain himself and family without assistance from the Fund, he will not apply for, or receive any subsequent donation from the Fund in Europe. The honor of the parties will be a sufficient security for the fulfilment of this expectation; which is founded on the principle of rendering the Fund more capable of promoting the purposes of its Institution, by restricting it to those purposes; and no security of property shall be required from him in Europe, to enable any Subscriber, after his admission to the benefit of the Fund in India, to receive the whole of the donations provided for. But the acknowledgment of the party, receiving any donation in Europe, shall declare his receipt of it to be *bonafide* in conformity with the rule and principles of this Institution.

Art. XXIII.—On the death of any Subscriber to the Civil Fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may consequently leave a wife, cohabiting with him, or maintained by him, and living under his protection to the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified; if on the information, documents, and evidence which may be submitted by her, or in her behalf, to the Managers of the Fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, that she is a proper object of the Fund, a pension shall be assigned to her from the Fund, under the provisions and limitations stated in the following Article. Provided that nothing contained therein, or in any other part of the rules for this Institution, shall be considered as title to the benefits of it, any widow, who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery; or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

Art. XXIV.—*First.* If the widow, at the time of her husband's death be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred Rupees per mensem, a pension shall be assigned to her from the Fund, of three hundred Rupees per mensem, during her residence in India. If the Widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death or shall afterwards quit India; and her income, from her husband's estate or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the Fund shall be three hundred pounds per annum.

Secondly. If the income of the widow, resident in India, at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred Sicca Rupees per mensem, but shall not exceed four hundred Rupees per mensem, during her residence in India; or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's demise, or shall afterwards quit India; and her income be more than one hundred pounds per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the Fund, shall be such as will make up her income to four

hundred Rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Thirdly. In the event of a widow, to whom a pension may have been assigned from the Fund, acquiring subsequently by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, any property or income which, with the property left to her at her husband's decease, and the pension received by her from the Fund may render her total income, including her pension from the Fund, more than five hundred Rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or more than five hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere, her pension from the Fund shall be liable to abatement, in proportion to the excess of her entire income, including the pension above the sum specified; or be altogether discontinued, in the event of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the Fund, being equal to the full sum of five hundred Rupees per mensem in India, or five hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourthly. All pensions to widows shall also be liable to discontinuance on their re-marriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of the Fund, they may be again admitted to the Benefits of it, under the same provision and limitation as on their original admission.

Fifthly. The pensions to widows, who may be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to themselves or to their authorized Agents. But the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid in her behalf; and shall contain a solemn declaration that her entire income, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees per mensem, if she be resident in India, or five hundred pounds per annum, if she reside in Europe, or elsewhere.

Art. XXV.—Widows who have been born in India when admitted to the benefit of the Fund, and any subscribers who are in Europe, and who have no means of paying for their passage to Europe, or to any place established to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, be supplied from the Fund with such sum as may appear requisite as passage money, in addition to the half year's advance of their pension.

Art. XXVI.—If any Subscriber to the Fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a widow or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance and education, and on the information, document, or evidence which may be submitted in their behalf to the Managers of the Fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, that they are proper objects of the Fund, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the Fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following Article.

Art. XXVII.—*First.* If the Child or children of the deceased Subscriber shall be left without any provision, from his estate or otherwise; the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child, to be granted from the Fund, in India or in Europe, shall be, according to the age of the child, as follows, viz.

Till five years of age, thirty Rupees per mensem in India; or thirty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the sixth year, to the end of the eighth year, forty Rupees per mensem in India; or sixty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the ninth year, to the end of the eleventh year, fifty Rupees per mensem in India; or eighty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty Rupees per mensem in India, or one hundred pounds per annum in Europe.

Secondly. If any provision be left by a Subscriber for his child or children; or if, after his death, they shall at any time become possessed of property or income, by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise; but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance; the allowances to be granted from the Fund shall be such as, in addition to the property or income possessed by

them, will make up the several sums above specified, according to their respective ages; and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Thirdly. In the event of the property or income left to the child or children of a Subscriber, at his demise, or which may subsequently devolve to, or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the full amount specified, for their education and maintenance, they will not be entitled to any allowance from the Fund, and any allowances, which may have been granted before such accession of property or income, shall be discontinued.

Fourthly. The allowances granted from the Fund, for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to their guardians or relatives, having the care of them; or to such persons as may be intrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the Managers of the Fund in India, or by the Agents to the Fund in England, who shall from time to time, adopt such measures as may appear necessary for the purpose of ascertaining any accession of property which would render the allowances from the Fund liable to abatement or discontinuance.

Fifthly. The provision so made from the Fund, for the maintenance and education of female children, shall cease on their marriage, or on their being settled in any profession or employment; and the provision for male children shall cease on their being settled in any profession or employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one years. But *any residue sum, not exceeding five hundred pounds*, may be appropriated to the benefit of male or female children by the Managers of the Fund in India; or under their direction, by the Agents of the Fund in England, at the time of their marriage, or of their being settled in any profession.

Art. XXXIII.—For children who may be in India when admitted to the Fund, and who may be sent to England for their education, with the concurrence of the Managers, passage money, if requisite, shall be supplied from the Fund, not exceeding one thousand Sicca Rupees for each child. An allowance for passage money, not exceeding one hundred pounds, shall also be granted, if it appear necessary, for the return to India of any children admitted to the Fund, who, after completing their education in Europe, may return to India with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Art. XXXIV.—It is the true intent and object of this institution to provide for the widows and children of such only of the Subscribers to it, as may not at their demise have property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families; and it being the obvious duty of all persons who have families, and possess property sufficient to provide for them, to make a proper testamentary provision for them; it shall be requisite, in all cases of application being made to the Fund for assistance to the family of a deceased Subscriber, that an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that a full and authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heirs thereto, be submitted for the information of the Managers and Subscribers. And it is hereby declared, that a general meeting of the latter, duly held according to the Rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund, in any instance wherein it may appear, that a Subscriber, leaving property at his death, has made an improper devise of it, with a view to throw his family upon the Fund; or has purposely neglected to make a disposition of his property for the benefit of his family, whereby they have been left without a provision, which it was in his power to have made for them.

Art. XXX.—It is further hereby declared, that the Resolution of a second general Meeting of the Subscribers to this Fund, regularly held under the Rules now established, or which may be hereafter established for it, and confirming the Resolution of a former general Meeting, shall be final and conclusive in all cases whatever.

Art. XXXI.—A subscription book shall be immediately opened for the signature of Subscribers to this Fund, and shall be deposited at the General Treasury. The whole of the Bengal convenanted Civil Servants now in India, as well as all

covenanted Civil Servants of the Company on this establishment, who may hereafter arrive in India, are invited to become Members of the Institution; and, in token thereof, to sign the subscription book; or to cause their names to be signed for them. Those who are now in India, and may subscribe to the Fund, shall be considered Subscribers to it from the 1st day of January, 1804. Those who may hereafter arrive in India, and subscribe to the Fund, shall be considered Subscribers from the time of their arrival at Fort William; or from the commencement of any allowances receivable by them as Civil Servants of the Bengal Establishment.

Art. XXXII.—Any Civil Servants now in India, who may not accept the invitation thus given to them to become Members of this Institution, during the remaining period of the current year 1804, and any Civil Servants hereafter arriving in India, who may not accept the invitation given to them, within six months after their arrival in India, shall not be afterwards admitted as Subscribers to the Fund, without sufficient reason stated to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers. Nor shall they, if then admitted to become Subscribers, be entitled to the benefits of the Fund, without payment of the arrear of contribution which would have been payable by them if they had accepted the previous invitation to become Subscribers, together with interest thereupon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Art. XXXIII.—All persons now in the Company's Civil Service on this Establishment, as well as all persons hereafter appointed to this Establishment, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names as Subscribers to the Fund, and to discontinue their contributions; relinquishing at the same time all future title, on the part of themselves and their families, to the benefits of the Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all sums that may have been subscribed by them. But persons withdrawing their names and contributions, during their residence in India, shall not be re-admitted as Subscribers without sufficient reason, stated to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers; nor be entitled to the benefits of the Institution without payment of the arrear of contribution, which would have been payable by them if they had not discontinued their original Subscription, and interest thereupon at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

Art. XXXIV.—The contribution of every Subscriber to the Fund shall cease upon his leaving India, to return to Europe, and the consequent discontinuance of his allowances from the Company. But in the event of his returning to India, and again receiving allowances from the Company, he shall be required to renew his contribution from the commencement of such allowances.

Art. XXXV.—If a Subscriber to the Fund, at the time of his retiring from the service to return to Europe, shall have contributed, by his previous monthly payments to the Fund, the principal sum of five thousand Sicca Rupees; or if, on his quitting the Service, he shall pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution that amount; such contribution shall entitle the family of the Subscriber, on his demise, to the benefits of the Institution, under the several provisions herein stated, or such as may be hereafter established, in like manner as if his death had taken place during his residence and actual Subscription to the Fund in India. The family of any Subscriber to the Fund, who may die during his temporary absence from India for the recovery of his health, shall also be considered entitled to the benefits of the Fund, under the existing Rules of it, whether such Subscriber may have contributed more or less than five thousand Sicca Rupees. In all other cases, if the deceased Member of the Institution shall not have been an actual Subscriber to the Fund at the time of his death, and shall not have contributed five thousand Sicca Rupees to the Fund, it shall be at the option of the Subscriber to admit his family to the benefits of the Fund or otherwise.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the College of Fort William, on Monday, the 28th April, 1806, the following Modifications and Alterations of the 32d and 33d Articles of the Original Plan, were unanimously agreed to.

Art. XXXII.—*Any Civil Servant now in India who may not yet have Subscribed to the Civil Fund, may become a Member of that Fund, at any time previously to the 1st of January, 1807, on intimating his wish to Subscribe, and paying up the Arrears*

of his Subscription, with a premium of ten per cent. on the amount to cover the interest, which would have accrued on it, had his Subscription been paid monthly. But no Civil Servant of this Presidency now in India, who shall not avail himself of the option hereby given of becoming a Member of this Fund, before the 1st of January, 1807, nor any Civil Servant hereafter arriving in India, who may not accept the invitation given to him by the preceding Article (31) within six months after his arrival in India, shall after these respective periods, be admitted on any plea or excuse whatever, to become a Subscriber to the Civil Fund.

Art. XXXIII.—Resolved, that the following part be expunged. “ But persons withdrawing their names and contributions, during their residence in India, shall not be re-admitted as Subscribers, without sufficient reason stated to the satisfaction of a General Meeting of the Subscribers; nor be entitled to the benefits of the Institution, without payment of the arrear of contribution, which would have been payable by them, if they had not discontinued their original Subscription, and interest thereupon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.”

Additional Articles to the Plan of the Civil Fund, agreed to by a majority of the Subscribers and confirmed by the General Quarterly Meeting of Subscribers held at the Accountant General's Office on the 31st July, 1820.

Art. XI.—Art. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXVIII. and XXXIX. of Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, are rescinded.

Art. XII.—If a Subscriber to the Fund shall be dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company, he shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of the Institution, and, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall in like manner have no claim to the benefits of the Institution. But on his dismissal, the amount of his actual contribution to the Fund, without interest, shall be returned to him; unless his circumstances should be such, as would have wholly precluded him and his family from any benefit derivable from the Institution, if he had remained a Member, in which case, he shall not be entitled to receive back any part of the amount contributed by him.

Art. XIII.—If a Subscriber to the Fund shall be suspended from the service of the Honorable Company, he shall, during the period of his suspension, cease to be entitled in his own person to the benefits of the Institution; but in the event of his restoration to the service, he shall be restored to his former right, to the benefits of the Institution; and if such subscriber shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the Institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended.

By Order of the Managers,

J. DOWLING, *Secretary Civil Fund.*

Art. XLIII. —If a married Subscriber to the Fund shall, after the 1st day of January, 1823, proceed to Europe, otherwise than under medical certificate, and as an incumbent upon the Fund of the Institution, it shall be optional with such Subscriber, in order to secure to his family the benefits of the Institution, in the event of his death while absent from India, either to make up his subscription to the sum of Sixty Rupees 50/0 agreeably to Article 35, or to secure a continuance of the payment here during his life, of a monthly subscription to the Fund at the average rate paid by the Subscribers of the same year's standing upon the Civil List; provided, however, that no Subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for a period exceeding five years, from the date of his departure; nor will any subscription at the average rate be received after the expiration of that period; provided, further, that in case the average payments above described shall be discontinued for a period of one year consecutively, the same shall be held and deemed to be resignation and abandonment of the institution, and the family of the Subscriber shall not have any claim upon the Fund, upon payment of the arrears due, except upon good and sufficient causes for the omission being shown to the satisfaction of a General Quarterly Meeting of Subscribers.

Art. XLIV.—“ That from this date, 5th November, 1823, the allowance drawn from the Fund by Civil Servants proceeding to Europe on sick certificate be recover-

able, from them on their return to the service without interest by monthly instalments, not less than three times the amount of their monthly subscription while out of employ, or receiving less than 1,000 Rupees per mensem and not less than ten per cent on their salary and other allowance when drawing 1,000 Rupees per mensem or upwards."

Additional Articles to the Plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th April, 1832.

Art. XLV.—In addition to the information required by the 29th Article of the rules of the Bengal Civil Fund to be furnished to the Managers before any allowance shall be granted from that Fund to a widow; an oath shall be taken and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

1st. If the widow shall not have any off-springs by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income such as may be derivable from personal property, except the oath to be taken shall be according to the Form A as follows.

FORM OF DECLARATION A.

I, A. B. (of the age of years,) now residing at , the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath declare, that I am not at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

The above affidavit is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c.; but without any more detailed statement, and shewing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

2d. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor they shall be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the form B as follows.

FORM OF DECLARATION B.

I, A. B. (of the age of years,) now residing at , the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, do hereby upon oath declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child* named now alive and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated,) and that I am not, nor is the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence and that of the said child (or children) for support is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here a schedule of property to be annexed, as in form A.

3dly. If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, then shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form of oath C. as follows.

* If the child shall have been born after the death of its father, the following words to be inserted after the word child.

* Born on (dated) and named.*

FORM OF DECLARATION C.

I, *A. B.* of the age of _____ years, (describing her residence and naming her husband as before) do hereby upon oath declare that the said *C. D.* left surviving him one child named _____ now alive and of the age of _____ years (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages;) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named are at this time possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than _____ pounds sterling; and I do further upon oath declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me,)

&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

Art. XLVI.—Whatever legally disposable property, whether consisting of valuables, plate, household furniture, equippage, or other description capable of being made to yield an income, and whether real or personal, of which a widow may be possessed at the time of her application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, whether such property shall have been left to her by her husband or shall have been otherwise acquired, being in excess of the estimated value or amount of £2,000 (two thousand pounds) sterling, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such shall be taken into account at just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, in fixing the allowance to be granted to such widow from the Civil Fund, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Art. XLVII.—The declaration which by the 5th clause of the 24th Article is required to be made half yearly by widows who may be admitted to the Fund, shall be according to the subjoined form D; and in case a widow shall have acquired subsequently, to the date of her admission to the benefits of the Fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that affidavit.

FORM OF DECLARATION D.

I, *A. B.* now residing at _____, widow of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal, in the East Indies, do hereby upon oath declare that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity, was granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, except such as is below specified; and that my entire income, including the pension received from that Fund, does not at this time exceed Sa. Rs. or pounds sterling £.

Sworn before me,)

&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding an income since acquired: or if none acquired, to be so specified.

Art. XLVIII.—The mother, guardian, or other person who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to an annuity under the several Articles of the 27th Rule, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, before he, she, or they shall be enabled to receive the annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe an oath according to the subjoined form E; or if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided in that form.

FORM OF DECLARATION E.

I, *A. B.* (mother, guardian, or relative) of the child (or children) of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby make oath and declare that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said *C. D.* is (or are) at this time alive, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he (or she) has (or they have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or

them) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, excepting such as is below specified.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So held me God.

Here to be specified as in form D.

Art. XLIX.—The several oaths above required to be taken, shall be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other person competent to administer the same, and such affidavit shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable; and shall, in the event of such widow, guardian, or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the Agents in London for the said Fund, or if such widow shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers and Trustees of the Fund for the time being.

By order of the Managers,

R. BARRY FITZGERALD, Sec. Civil Fund.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.*

REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purpose of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2nd. Should any Subscriber be engaged in Indian private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions to the fund shall cease; and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant: And this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3rd. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 Rupees each, payable in England at 2 shillings the Rupee, being £1,000 Sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be tendered to Subscribers having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year, 1826; that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year; and in like manner, the succeeding annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year, respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the Managers of the Fund shall require, according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness, or otherwise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the Fund; and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the Managers the names of such agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated, for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity; viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day of the year, with which the annuities intended to be granted may commence; and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete nine per annum from the 1st of May, 1826.

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and accepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the Institution, under the head of appropriated funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber, having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been a member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule:—

11th. Any subscriber, who may accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any member so choosing, may decline paying the difference defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honourable Company's Service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interset of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honourable Company's Service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at the time of his restoration,) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the Fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service; but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which, in that case, is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honourable Company's Service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; and annuitants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the Service: it is, therefore, provided, that should any member fail, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with the said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member, accepting an annuity, shall resign the Service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the Institution.

16th. The Fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal Establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the Service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India shall be especially invited to join the Institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the Service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify, in writing, their consent to join the Institution on or before the 1st day May, 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively: provided, however, that no person not in India, nor on his passage thither upon the 1st of May, 1825, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to

the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this Institution, except after residence in the country for the period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the Institution shall be managed by a Committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting. The members of the Committee shall be also the trustees for the Funds of the Institution.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Institution, and the Funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the Public Treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees and Managers of the Fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and Trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the Service.

20th. The Committee of Managers, or the majority of the present at the meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the Fund, and the due execution of the rules established for it, which, by such rules may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the Fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22d. The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the Fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officers so appointed shall act under the direction of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this Institution, which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India, or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and shall, by application to him, or the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the Fund.

23rd. All future appointments to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the Managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner, be made, and their allowance fixed by the Committee of Managers, subject as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five Managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers, at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of Manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection,) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers or any nine members of the Institution may also convene a special general meeting at the Presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at the general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine members at least shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the Institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided, always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.

27th. In discharge of annuity of 10,000 Rs. granted by the fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the Company's Treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence; the Managers of the Fund undertaking, at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rs. for each annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of annuitants to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by the table annexed hereto.—The rates exhibited by this table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement; provided always, that any alteration therein shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the Managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the Institution; should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the Society and be available for the purposes of the Institution: on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. An annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the Managers of the Fund. A duplicate of the certificate must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

Calcutta, 1st October, 1825.

At a Meeting of Civil Servants, Subscribers to the Annuity Fund, held pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 7th March, 1834.

Mr. James Pattle was called to the Chair and read a Letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushby, dated 30th December last, with enclosures.—On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parker the proceedings of the special general meetings held on the 26th August, 1833, and 28th October last, were laid down on the Table.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following resolutions:

That it appears to this meeting that the value of each annuity will be increased, under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal to the present value of a payment of £500 (half a year's annuity) to be

made at the end of the period assumed, in the table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the annuitant's life.

That upon this calculation the total value to be added to the valuations of the table for the annuities granted under the rule proposed will be the sums entered in the annexed statement, and the proportion of fine to be contributed on retirement will consequently be the half of each as stated in the adjoining column of the same statement.

That in the event of the adoption of the rule suggested, by which the annuities will be made payable to the date of the annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to transfer to the appropriated Fund of the Institution a sum in each instance equal to the value of a future payment of £500 or Sicea Rupees 5,000, computed for the age of the annuitant according to the above scale.

That in like manner if the annuities of £1000 be paid quarterly instead of as at present at the close of the year, the difference of value to the Fund will be nine months interest on the first quarterly payment of £250 plus 6 months' interest, on the second plus 2 months' interest, on the third making on the assumption of 6 per cent for the rate of interest £22 10 or 225 Sa. Rs. per annum.

That the value of an additional annuity of this amount according to the tables of the Institution will be as entered in the subjoined table.

That if this advantage likewise be conceded to the service by the Hon'ble Court of Directors as may confidently be anticipated, there will be similar need to be transferred to the appropriated Funds of the Institution an additional sum computed for the life of each annuitant at the rates of the subjoined table.

That it appears to this meeting to be very desirable that retiring servants should be enabled to take annuities payable quarterly and continued to the date of decease; and if, contrary to expectation, the representation of the Civil Servants soliciting these amongst other advantages without any additional payment be not acceded to by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the members of the service will still consider it an advantage, if they be permitted hereforward to take annuities on the terms offered, namely, on paying the required proportion of the additional value to be transferred to the appropriated Fund in order to cover the charges incurred.

But that the occasion should be taken to solicit the attention of the Hon'ble Court to the inutility of calling for any additional contribution, either by increase of fine, or in any other form, when there is in the present condition and resources of the Institution at this presidency a Fund amply sufficient to provide for both objects without trenching on its stability or means.

That according to the accounts of the Fund, made up to the 30th April last, the surplus in hand on that date in excess of the balance reckoned upon in the prospective calculations of the Fund was Sicea Rupees 27,12,289. The interest of which sum alone is more than sufficient to provide for both objects.

That it will require to be considered in case the rule proposed be adopted whether or not to extend the benefit of the payment of the annuity to the date of decease, and the further advantage of payments quarterly to existing annuitants, or to make either or both rules prospective only and give the benefit of them exclusively to future annuitants.

That upon the existing annuities thirty-four in number, the total sum to be added to the appropriated balance of the Fund, in order to cover a conversion of them into pensions payable to the date of decease will be Sicea Rupees 71,830.

That the further sum to be transferred in order to convert the same annuities into pensions payable by the quarter will be Rupees 68,514.

That it be submitted to the Hon'ble Court to provide for these further appropriations accordingly as they may determine in respect to the admission or otherwise of the annuitants to the benefit of the rules, and whether gratuitously or on contributing the proportionate value of the advantages given.

That the Committee of Management of the Institution be requested to prepare rules framed on the principles above explained, in order that the same may be submitted for the adoption of the service at large, and eventually forwarded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors with a suitable representation.

The above resolutions having been read and submitted from the Chair, Mr. Mangles proposed the following amendment to be substituted for them.

That since the Hon'ble Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their dispatch to the Government of Bombay dated the 10th June last of the prayer of the memorial submitted to them under date the 25th September last, or of the tenor of the propositions laid before them on the 26th August last, this meeting, anticipating a favorable result to those applications, does not consider the service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the annuities to the date of death as proposed for their consideration in the present dispatch of the Honorable Court.

The amendment being seconded by Mr. Colvin, was put from the Chair, when the votes being equal in number for and against it, the amendment was not carried.

The original resolutions being then put to the vote, were carried by a majority consisting of nine members present at the meeting.

The votes by proxy addressed to the Chairman of the meeting (7 in number) being opened, were in favor of the question, none were in favor of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Rules prepared by the Committee of Management in conformity with the above proceedings.

Rule 33.—In modification of the 28th Rule of the Institution, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April next ensuing, annuities will be granted to retiring members of the service, entitled to and claiming the same, payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement, binding themselves to pay if so required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed Table, unless otherwise ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to whose correction the calculations are subject.

§ 7. N. B. This rule, if a similar one be adopted at the other Presidencies, may be at once carried into effect, the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, dated 10th June, 1833, towards the end.

For every annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above rule a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered in the table annexed, or in any corrected table that may be substituted for the same, if the Court of Directors shall direct such substitution, shall be transferred in the accounts of the Institution to the head of appropriated assets in order to cover the additional charge to the Fund arising from such payment.

Rule 34.—In further modification of the 28th Rule above referred to, it is hereby provided that from and after the 30th April, 1835, annuities will, at the option of retiring servants, be given payable either as at present at the close of the year or quarterly after each three months of the year. Provided, however, that for every annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum equivalent to this advantage computed according to the table annexed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated Funds in the accounts of the Institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note.—This rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors before it can be carried into effect. If the Hon'ble Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it they will add a clause to that effect.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund,

ESTABLISHED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1824,

REVISED 21ST DEC. 1835.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:

- 1st. Officers or Cadets in the Military Service of the Honorable Company under the Presidency of Fort William.
- 2d. Chaplains of the Bengal Establishment.
- 3d. Officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment.
- 4th. Officers of the Bengal Establishment on the Retired List.

ART. 2. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st Article, who hitherto have not become Subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following conditions:

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the Certificate of two Surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This Certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married Officers being also accompanied by a Certificate of their marriage.

2d. That Donation and Arrears of Subscription, according to the Rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound Interest on these sums accumulated half yearly, at the rate of Eight per cent per annum. The Arrears to commence from the date of the Institution of the Fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if subsequent to the Institution of the same.

ART. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the Fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the Amount of his Donation and Subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a Subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new Subscriber, as described in the 2d Article. Note.—This Article is applicable to voluntary Subscribers only.

ART. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the Service on the prescribed Pension of their Ranks, or in ill health before entitled thereto, or who may return, permanently, or upon furlough, to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the Fund, provided they continue the regular payments of the Monthly Subscription of their Ranks, agreeably to the rates laid down for each Rank in Table No. 2.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the Service before they are entitled to the full Pension of their Rank, shall not forfeit all claims on the Institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of Subscription of their respective Ranks.

ART. 6. Officers are permitted to Subscribe according to Army Rank, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate of Health, Subscription and Donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such Rank.—Under this rule, Medical Officers may subscribe as Captains after 15 years' service.

SECTION II.

Donations and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 7. All Subscribers to pay a Donation or Premium on entering the Fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying Table No. 1, and shall also allot for the support of the Fund, as long as they shall continue Subscribers, the monthly sums specified in Table No. 1, agreeably to their Rank, whether in India or Europe. The Subscriptions of Cadets to be calculated at the rank of Ensign.

TABLE I.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	MARRIED.		UNMARRIED.		
	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On Marriage.
	Sonat Rs.	Sonat Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.
Colonel and 18 Surgeons 1st Class.	3180 0 0	570 0 0	700 0 0	110 0 0	313 0 0
Lieut. Colonel and 18 ditto 2d ditto.	200 0 0	511 0 0	166 0 0	110 0 0	172 0 0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto 3d ditto.	1162 0 0	411 0 0	420 0 0	120 0 0	952 0 0
Captains and Surgeons.	540 0 0	304 0 0	306 0 0	120 0 0	406 0 0
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons.	360 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	60 0 0	180 0 0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns.	210 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0

In all cases when the difference of age between husband and wife exceeds 15 years, the donation to be increased 10 per cent.; when 20 years 15 per cent.; when 25 years 20 per cent.; when 30 years 25 per cent.; when 35 years 30 per cent.; when 40 years 35 per cent.; and thereafter in a similar proportion.

Note.—Subscribers paying regular donations by 12 monthly instalments, pay interest at the rate of 4 cent. per annum.

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

	IF IN INDIA.			IF IN EUROPE.		
	Unmarried.			Unmarried.		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Colonels and 18 Surgeons 1st Class.	25	0	0	50	0	0
Lieut. Colonels and 18 ditto 2d ditto.	18	0	0	36	0	0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto 3d ditto.	14	0	0	28	0	0
Captains and Surgeons.	8	0	0	16	0	0
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons.	5	0	0	10	0	0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns.	*1	0	0	8	0	0

ART. 8. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under Article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

The amount of Yearly Subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an annuity of one on the Subscriber's life according to his age, that value to be taken from a Table, of which the following is a specimen. On promotion the Subscriber will be liable to pay difference of Donation and to pay or redeem difference of Subscription.

Age.	Value of Annuity.
25	9 12 5
30	9 9 4
35	9 4 8
40	8 15 0
45	8 8 6
50	8 0 8
55	7 8 0
60	6 3 9

ART. 9. Subscribers on promotion shall be required to pay the difference of Donation between their former and Increased Rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in Table No. 1. whether in India or Europe.

* Increased to this scale 1st October, 1835.

ART. 10. The Donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the Subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the Fund, either for himself or Widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day of admission.

ART. 11. Monthly Subscriptions of Subscribers shall be paid within four months, after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the Society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of Subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their Paymasters to deduct their Subscriptions from their monthly pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty; but shall nevertheless be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off, if the party entered the service before Subscription was made compulsory. Arrears which may be due to the Fund by a Subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the Paymaster of the Corps to which the deceased was attached, or by his Executors or Agents, be deducted from the Pension of his Widow.

ART. 12. All Subscribers marrying after their admission into the Fund, and who may be desirous that their Widows should possess claims to the eventual benefit of the Fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their Marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional Donation made within six months after such Marriage, the Subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with Interest.

ART. 13. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing Pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on Medical Certificate, shall, during such period, be exempted from the payment of Monthly Subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the Subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of Pay, the arrears is to be made good within six months. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependant upon the choice or conduct of the Individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from Rank and Pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 14. The Benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold:

1st. Such as are granted by the Regulations to Subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers.

ART. 15. The Benefit granted to Subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the Regulations of the Fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 16. A Subscriber of whatever rank who may proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, and who may not be allowed Passage Money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum *Rs.* 1,500 to defray that expence, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of Rupees 5,000, or property of any description to that amount; and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the Agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage* on the production of a similar declaration.

* Colonel.....	£ 200
Lieut Colonel and Major.....	150
Captain.....	125
Subalterns.....	110

ART. 17. A Subscriber so proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of Rupees Three Hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of Rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount—but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a Subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding Articles should be applied for, when claimable; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of furlough.

ART. 18. Subaltern Officers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually, during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

ART. 19. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous Passage Money, Equipment Allowance, and Income to Subscribers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, no Subscriber shall consequently be entitled to this indulgence more than once in eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

ART. 20. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the Presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local Regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 21. The second Class of Benefits, namely, those granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers, are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the Regulations of the Institution.

ART. 22. The Widows of deceased Subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Annuities specified in the annexed Table.

TABLE

Shewing the Amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each Rank.

	In India per Month.			In England per Annum.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Widow of a Colonel and 18 Surgeons, 1st Class	288	2	0	72	3	9
Lieut. Colonel and 18 ditto, 2d ditto	282	8	0	73	15	0
Major, Chaplains, and 18 ditto, 3d ditto	196	11	0	105	6	3
Captains and Surgeons	91	4	0	126	17	6
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons	68	2	0	112	3	9
Private, 21 Lieut. and 20 Cornets	51	2	8	81	6	0

Provided that nothing contained here, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband, for adultery, or who at the period of her Husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 23. If a Widow Pensioner on the Fund marries, her Pension is to cease during her coverture; but in event of her again becoming a Widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the Fund during her first Widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the Regulations in the first instances. If the second husband shall also have been a Subscriber to the Fund, the Widow will receive however only one Annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that

is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 24. Every Widow benefiting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of Sicca Rupees 1,500, provided the Directors shall be satisfied, after due enquiry, that from the indigence of her circumstances, she has a reasonable claim to such assistance from the Fund.

ART. 25. Should the Fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the Annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the Directors, after submission to the Army, to make a proportionate deduction from the Annuity of each Annuitant, excepting always the present Annuitants of the Bengal Widow's Fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the Rank of Subaltern, until the state of the Fund shall afford the means of complete Payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 26. The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and Twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a General Meeting of all Subscribers who may be present at the Presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the Presidency may vote for Directors by Proxy, on addressing to the Secretary Letters containing the Names of the Persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their Signature to the General Meeting by the hand of any other Subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their President from among themselves.—The precise day and place of Meeting shall be notified by the President, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 27. At the Annual Meetings the Accounts of the Fund and Proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the Meeting, for inspection and approval by the Subscribers present, who were not of the direction: after which the Meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 28. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 29. All Subscribers, who may have contributed to the Fund by paying Donations and Subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any Meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the Accounts and Proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 30. In the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Director occurring, in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, the Directors may choose a Successor from amongst the Subscribers at the Presidency, who may be eligible to the Office.

ART. 31. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the Society at large, Special Meetings will be called of the Subscribers at the Presidency (others voting by Proxy) as provided for in Article 26. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the Notice of the Society at large, a special Meeting shall be summoned by the president on the written requisition of such twelve Subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 32. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be an Accountant, with an Establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 33. The Secretary will be expected to have an Office at his own Residence for the accommodation of the Meetings of the Directors, for the preservation of the Records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the Army at large to the Books of the Institution.

ART. 34. The Directors of the Fund will hold regular Monthly Meetings; but no Meeting of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be com-

petent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a Special Meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special Meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering Resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former Meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such Meeting.

ART. 35. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the Regular or Special Meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last Meeting. Minutes of the proceedings of all Meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the Signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attend, drafts of all the letters which in those Meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the Directors: but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 36. The Secretary will keep the set of Books in use in the Military Widows' Fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 37. The Books and correspondence of the Fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of Subscribers.

ART. 38. When any new Regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such Regulation shall be circulated to Corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 39. If any Subscriber or claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the Subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the Regulation, such appeal, provided it to be approved by three Directors, shall be referred by the directors and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding Article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

ART. 40. When a reference shall be made to the Subscribers at large respecting either proposed Regulation, or an Appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to Corps for the information of Subscribers.

ART. 41. Generally all payments due from the Fund are to be made half yearly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when Pensioners or Claimants on the Fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

ART. 42. Any arrear which may be due to the Fund by a Subscriber or by an Annuitant who may have received an overpayment, loan or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the Fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 43. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the Fund.

ART. 44. If a Subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the Fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

ART. 45. All Property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the Honourable Company's Securities, with exception of a small balance to meet current expenses, and monthly Pensions.

ART. 46. The business of the Fund in Europe shall be conducted through the,

Agency of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co., who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the Fund in India.

A P P E N D I X.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Applications of an Officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1st. ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned Medical Officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's Service (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

* C. D. } Rank, Corps,
E. F. } and Service.

I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that I do believe myself to be perfectly good life.

Signed and declared in my presence, this
Station or Camp.

A. B. (Rank, Corps and date.)
day of 18 at

G. H. (Rank)
Commanding at Camp or Station.

No. II.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D. ARTICLE 16TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 5000, or convertible property† of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees 1,500, under Article 16 of the Regulations.

(Station and date.)

J. K.
Captain

Regt. N. I.

No. III.

Form of Declaration to accompany an Application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3D. ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property† of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees Four Hundred, under Article 17th of the Regulations.

(Station and date.)

J. K.
Captain

Regt. N. I.

* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical Officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the Certificate by the medical Officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

No. IV.

Form a Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3D. ARTICLE 18TH.

I, J. K., Regt. N. 1., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, and that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the Regulations of that Institution (Article 18th,) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough, as published in G. O. of the

(Station and date.)

J. K.
Captain Regt. N. 1.

No. V.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of a Widow for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D. ARTICLE 24TH.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, with the exception of the Pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived exceeding the value of Sicca Rupees , and exclusive of the above-mentioned pensions, my entire income will not exceed Sicca Rupees or £ per annum.

King's Military Fund.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Children of Deceased Officers in his Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in His Majesty's Regiments, serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since being found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the Institution.

1st. That the Committee of general management formed at Calcutta shall consist of the following persons for the time being subscribers; viz.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division.

The Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The Inspector of Hospitals.

The Commandant of Fort William.

The Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.

The Senior Subalterns of ditto.

Commandant of the Depôt at Chinsurah.

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's Forces.

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops; and,

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.

21. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such Officers being Subscribers :

The Senior Officers of His Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General Staff.

The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two Senior Subalterns of ditto.

And that the Major of Brigade of King's Troops may be good enough to act as Honorary Secretary.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin*

* STAFF.

Commander-in-Chief, 30
General Officers, 20
Adjutant-General, Quarter Master-General, Inspector Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, 12
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary, Madras and Bombay 10
Assistant Adjutant General, & Assistant Quarter Master General, 8
Majors of Brigade and other staff, 6

REGIMENTAL.

Lieutenant Colonel, (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 extra,) 8
Majors, (ditto ditto,) 6
Captains, 4
Paymasters, Surgeons, & Adjutants, 2
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and Quarter Masters, 2
Cornets, Ensigns, and Veterinary Surgeons, 2

4th. That the Pay-masters of Corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the Agents of the King's Military Fund, Messrs. Furgonson and Co., Calcutta.

5th. All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within three months after joining their Regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage; any Officers neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in India at the time, from the date of the revision of these Regulations, 1st August, 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of His Majesty's Corps, serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, was pleased to order and direct when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the Pay-master of His Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal, at the exchange 108 Calcutta, Sicca Rupees for every 116 Madras Rupees, and 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 350 Bombay Rupees, payable at sight to the General Agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding Commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialise or represent, the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty occurred, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge, will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—A Field Officer, (if practicable,) 1 Captain, Surgeon, or Paymaster; 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter Master or Assistant Surgeon.

9th. That whenever there may be mixed corps of His Majesty's service, or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee, composed, as equally as possible of Officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widow and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be com

petent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond Sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the parties seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded the agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary Secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief; if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th. The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the agents at Calcutta, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment, of the accounts of such sub-committee, the general committee will consider themselves bound to subject to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13th. The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th. The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending home, distressed families of deceased Officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the King's service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of staff and regimental officers will support it.

15th. But to prevent doubts and misconceptions, which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the fund, further than is stated in the 8th clause of the schedule of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn; and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund: and further that no widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th. Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th. That the general agents in Calcutta shall furnish an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces; and that that Officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers and the several officers of government at the three Presidencies.

18th. That commanding officers of His Majesty's regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprise commanding officers whenever any corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th. That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, except recommended by the general committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiment and staff officers of His Majesty's forces in India a very general wish has been expressed, that all widows should

have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The Funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the Fund amount to forty thousand Rupees (40,000), the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand Rupees (30,000); and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund. Their subscriptions should then be augmented. A an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period; but an officer going to sea for benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORM OF DRAITS TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To _____
General Agents to the Military Fund for His Majesty's Service.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of _____ Rupees _____ being amount of maintenance allowance, granted to Mrs _____ by us, as per our report, and proceedings of this date.

_____ } Sub-Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of _____ Rupees _____ being amount of Passage Money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

_____ Sub-Committee.

Note.—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES for Awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for His Majesty's Service.

1st. The Amount of Passage Money to the Widow of a Field Officer shall be limited to Rupees of the country,..... 2000
Captain and Subaltern..... 1500
For each Child, not exceeding three in number,..... 500
For each exceeding three,..... 300

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England: the amount to be paid to them in Bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For every widow per mile.....	0	1	0
For one child ditto,.....	0	0	6
If more than one child, each per mile,.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3rd.—If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days march of these Presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either Presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

Passage Money and Maintenance.
Travelling Allowance.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year and the months noted in the annexed scale, No.1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones; any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank are deemed sufficient to enable her to proceed to the Presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled, to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the Presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months, march required to proceed to the place of independent residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months, full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

APPENDIX.

FORMS.

THE KING'S MILITARY FUND.

REPORT and AWARD of _____ Committee

[As the case may be]

PRESIDENT;

Lieutenant-Colonel or Major _____

{
Members
}

Heard the case of Mrs. _____ being the Widow of
_____ of _____ Regiment, died at _____ have
also _____ Children.

Mrs. _____ and
Children _____
Amount of Grant, Rupees _____

The Committee deem the Family or Widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from _____ to _____ under Regulation 4th.

Being _____ months, at _____ per month.

Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d.

_____ months, at _____ per ditto

Maintenance under Regulation 6th, _____

_____ months, at ditto,

Passage Money to the Widow

" " Children,

Traveling expenses from London to,

Total Sa. Rs. _____

[Signed by] _____ President

Members.

No. 1.
SCALE REFERRED TO, IN REGULATION Nos. 4 AND 5.

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Periods at which Journeys can be undertaken.</i>	<i>Computed length of Journey.</i>
Meerut,	From the 10th June to the 10th April,	2½ Months.
Cawnpore,	Ditto,	2 "
Ghazeepore,	At all periods,	1½ "
Dinapore,	"	1½ "
Boglipore,	"	
Berhampore,	Within 14 days march.	
	MADRAS.	
Cannanore,		
Trichinopoly,		
Secunderabad,		
Bellary,		
Bangalore,		
Arcot,		
	BOMBAY.	
Poonah,		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 18—.....
 Amount of Subscriptions as per List No. 1,.....
 Per Government Donation,.....
 Interest on Government Promissory Note.....

Disbursements as per List No. 2, for Widows.....
 Expenses for Collecting, &c. at Rupees 200 per month,....

Balance in hand

LIST No. 1

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commander-in Chiefs, for one year.....
 By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year.....
 By one ditto, from 1st March, 1826, to 1st Jan. 1827, ten months.
 By four Staff Officers, at 25 Rupees.....
 By ————— at 10 Rupees.....
 By ————— at 8 Rupees.....

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in Command.....Rs.
 1 Major.....
 3 Captains, Pay-Master, &c.....
 12 Lieutenants, &c.....
 3 Cornets.....

Total

LIST No. 2.

AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the Widow of a Subaltern, 38th Regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....	
To Subsistence from 1st May to the 1st June.....	
To 3 months' Subsistence for Journey.....	
To 1 month's additional, by Regulation 9th.....	
To 2 months' ditto, on Medical Certificate.....	
To Passage Money for herself.....	
Ditto ditto for 3 Children.....	
To Travelling expenses from London to Edinburgh, 300 miles, (8 days,) for self, at and 3 Children, each £ exchange at 2 Shillings per Rupee.....	

Total 3,000 0 0

NOTE.—Awarded by the Regimental Committee.....Sa. Rs. 3,000 0 0

Lord Clive's Fund.

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1770.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers, superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks, from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, and they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:—

Colonel.....	£ 1,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance..	£ 1,000
Lieutenant Colonels,...	3,000	Assistant Surgeon,.....	1,000
Major,.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, } deputy ditto, conductor and all } other inferior warrant Officers. }	750
Commissary of Ordnance, 2,000			
Surgeon.....	2,000		
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers to have half the ordinary pay, they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum.	per day.
Colonel,.....	£ 228 2 6	or 12s. 6d.
Lieutenant-Colonel,.....	182 10 0	„ 10 0
Major,.....	136 17 6	„ 7 6
Captain, surgeon and commissary,....	91 5 0	„ 5 0
Lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy commissary,	45 12 6	„ 2 6
Ensign,.....	36 10 0	„ 2 6
Conductor of Ordnance,.....	36 10 0	„ 2 0

Their widows, one-half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:—

Sergeant of artillery, 9d. per day, 1s. to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, 6d. ditto and 9d. to ditto ditto.

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them; a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due ; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:—

Colonel of Cavalry.. St. Rs.	96	6	9	Lieutenant of cavalry,....	27	6	0
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers,.....	75	0	0	Ditto of artillery, and deputy commissary of ordnance,.....	17	8	0
Lieutenant colonel of cavalry, Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers,.....	69	9	0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and assistant surgeon,.....	15	0	0
Major of cavalry,.....	58	3	4	Colonel of cavalry,....	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers,.....	45	0	0	2d Lieutenant of artillery, Ensign of infantry and engineers,.....	15	0	0
Captain of cavalry,.....	44	13	7	Conductor of ordnance and riding master of cavalry,	12	13	0
Ditto of artillery and commissary of ordnance,....	35	0	0		12	8	0
Ditto of infantry and engineers, & surgeons, St. Rs.	20	0	0				

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the Governor General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed, or the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly, in England, or monthly, in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

FORM.

I Widow of late a in the
service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of Property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ Sterling.
nor any person or persons in trust for him.

A. B.

Sworn before me, }
at this day of }
One Thousand }
Eight hundred and }

C. D. Magistrate.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Form of Affidavit shall be adopted hereafter by all Widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98, B. dated the 25th March, 1825.

"To Wit

}

hereby maketh Oath, that the _____ is the Widow of
late a _____ in the Hon'ble East India Company's Service,
and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her
aforesaid husband; and this deponent further swears, that her said husband did not
die possessed of, or entitled to real and personal Estate to the amount in value
together, of _____

nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me
this _____
day of _____

Bengal Military Bank.*

FORT WILLIAM, 23D DECEMBER, 1820.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings' Banks as have been established in Bengal, as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with security; the following Regulations are, with the sanction of Government, promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January, 1821, from which date the Bengal Military Bank will be open to receive deposits.

2. After the 1st of January, 1821, all European Commissioned or Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officers, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their pay and allowances, shall be considered authorized, to have any sum of Sicca Rupees, not less than ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their monthly allowances, by Pay-masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their pay bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form:—

"Deduct from the pay bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows:—

"For Captain A. B. One hundred Sicca Rupees.....Sicca Rupees 100

"Lieutenant C. D. Thirty six Sicca Rupees 36

"Sergeant E. F. Twelve Sicca Rupees 12

"Total Sicca Rupees 148

Remittances on account of Staff Sergeants, will be made by Officers drawing their pay.

3. On the receipt of the pay bills and abstracts of their respective divisions of payment, pay-masters will monthly remit the aggregate sums thus deducted to the Secretary of the Bank, in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favour of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting, at the same

* For List of Directors, vide Directory Part IX.

time, a detailed statement, agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the amount remitted on account of each individual.

"Memorandum of the amount of deductions from the pay abstracts of the—Battalion—Regiment, for the month of—18—to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank.

Rank and Names.	Companies.	Total of each.	
		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Captain G. H.	1st Gr.	50	
„ E. F.	2d Gr.	100	
Lieutenant P. R.	Ditto.	36	
Lieutenant J. R.	1st B. C.	22	
Lieutenant L. M.	4th „	30	
Lieutenant N. O.	7th „	10	
Lieutenant and Adjutant S. T. }	Adj't.'s Estbt. }	40	
Serjeant Major C. D. . . . }		10	
Lieutenant and Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. Mrs. Estbt.	50	
Assistant Surgeon P. Y. . . .	Medical Estbt.	100	
Total Sicca Rupees Four Hundred and Forty Eight.		448	
Sonat Rupees.			

(Signed) A. B.

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all pay abstract books, of Corps, Companies, and Departments;—the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the pay. A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Pay-master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is, however, to be understood, that the Bank will receive any sums individuals may prefer remitting, or paying in, direct.

5. In European Regiments, or detached portions of European Corps, and in all situations where independent Saving Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay-masters, or any sums which Officers may immediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their abstracts on account of such Banks, in like manner, as in the case of individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with these Institutions; the interior details of which will be conducted under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year; that of each individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the general accounts of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors, before a meeting of all constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the month of January, due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The money received monthly in the Bank, will, at the direction of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank shares or other good securities, so as to realize the highest rate of interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to 12 Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government and the remaining 9 elected by the constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual Meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors, in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Command-in-Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the Institutions are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers, to be Directors *ex-officio*; viz., The Adjutant General of the Army; The Military Auditor General; The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government to interfere in the management, or exercise any supervision of the accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Command-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first annual regular election in January, 1822; and they are authorized to choose a President from among their number, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. PATON, Quarter-Master General of the Army.

Major L. WIGGANS, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Captain R. H. SLAY, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. BRAYSON, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain W. CUNNINGHAM, 27th N. I.

Major GEORGE POLLOCK, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery.

Dr. J. ADAM.

E. T. HALL, Esq.

Captain G. YOUNG.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous service of Mr. Billard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institutions.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BANK OFFICE BUSINESS.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time, if required, by a quorum of them. Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of books and number of writers required, with their salaries, which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanctions.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every month, an abstract statement of the receipts and disbursements of the month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance. He will, at the same time, circulate the joint stock accounts, which are to be kept in a separate ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the abstract statement may be compared with it.

3. All bonds, deeds, mortgages, or other papers and documents, having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors, but mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st December, annually, and the accounts current of depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of accounts and such other business as may be brought before them; special meetings, when required for any urgent business, may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measures, and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual, and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation. The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three seats in the direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of depositor, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sica Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the Pay-masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittances will be received under Ten Calcutta Sica Rupees; or containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn, not being in excess to the actual Credit balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate stock to be advantageously employed, such Bill will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz., 5th January and 1st July - Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will, however, be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits, by bills, at ten day's sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of deposits shall be employed as a joint stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as far as it be accumulated in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the Bank, after deducting the office expenses, being divided among the shareholders, according to their respective proportions, and carried to the credit of their Accounts.

11. The half yearly drafts of any share-holder, being under Sica Rupees One Thousand (1,000) will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in cash; but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable stock; and in all such cases, as in closing accounts exceeding the above sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate which the said stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The drafts of individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor in favor of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account: such transaction being a mere transfer in account, will be negotiable at any period.

13. An account current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be opened at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office Statement, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such inquiries, can, therefore, be attended to, but references on points requiring explanations will be received, and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form and postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such ex-officio, shall go out annually; the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January; after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes, those absent from the Presidency voting either by letter to the Secretary or by proxy.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS CALCUTTA, 15th MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 10th MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by General Orders of the 2nd December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the Institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th Clause of the Regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European Regiments; and that in any case where the Native Officers and men of a Regiment or Battalion, may form a Regimental Savings' bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the Division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European Regiment.

Subalterns and Juniors are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than Ten Sica Rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer Commanding their Company.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the Accounts of the Bank are to be made up half-yearly, but that the Accounts Current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year, except under peculiar circumstances.

BENGAL

Military Orphan Society,*

FORM OF ADMISSION.

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to, in all cases of application for admission to the Upper Orphan School, and transmitted to the Secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to show fully the condition of the father's estate:

"A. B. maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C. D. late a Major or Captain, &c. in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, deceased, father of

_____, born

_____, born

infant, orphan, or orphans, for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased: and this deponent further saith, that to the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information, and belief, the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise possessed of any sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of 10,000 Sica Rupees each, save

* List of Managers, vide Directory, Part IX.

this "Sworn before me }
 day of } (Signed) "A. B."
 18 " }
 (Signed) "E. F."
 Magistrate."

Lieutenant Colonel,.....	Monthly Salary, Rupees	12	0	0
Colonel,.....		15	0	0
General Officer, not on the Staff,.....		15	0	0
General Officer, on the Staff,.....		13	0	0
Major,.....		9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance, and Chaplain,.....		6	0	0
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance,.....		3	0	0

"No child of a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease; or in other words, any member of the Society, who after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the Institution."

For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Court, and ordered to have effect from the 1st February, 1819, at a Meeting held the 24th December, 1818.

11. That no child possessed of any property less than the above sum shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's funds.

IV. In any case when an Officer may die, leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not, by will make such reasonable provision for these children, as his circumstances may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favouring the mother preferably to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part of a subscriber's family unnecessarily on the fund, shall, in like manner, as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VII. That any provision, by will, for the widow of a subscribers, greater than 3-5ths (three fifths) of the property to be devised when there shall be only one child; $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) where there shall be two, and 1-3d (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of children than two; the remainder being, in all cases, con-

sidered the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered unequal, agreeably to the two foregoing Articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, of amount to the 12,000 Sicca Rupees (Sicca Rupees twelve thousand), shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding sicca rupees 30 (sicca rupees thirty), if a native; if European, sicca rupees 50 (sicca rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light as in the above, and invalidate all claims upon the institution.

IX. The subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the Society, and in that view, are to be considered of, and judged by, the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property; *with this only exception*, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, (estimated as above, be paid as capital sums into the Society's fund; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them, be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the Society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the Institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to, upon a reference of the question to the army at large, that when the property of a widow, by *bequest or settlement of other than her husband* (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c.) or from the *subscription* of her own or her husband's friends, together with the sum left by her husband (which by rule VII may amount to 12,000 Sa. Rs.) shall not exceed Twenty-four Thousand Sa. Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children; but that a proportionate deduction, for the relief of the Fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 21,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in Rules 182 183 of the Orphan Regulations;—and that all excess to 12,000 Rs. which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance, the Society regularly paying or receiving the balance; but should they be placed at Kilderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above), must be paid into the funds of the Society, on failure of which payment, during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the Institutions.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points affecting the interests of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, the general management will, and do expect, (besides the customary affidavit,) the fullest information from executors and others, as unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed to them by their original constitution of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents; or if, on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the Fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans shall in no case exceed Sicca Rupees 2,000, and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to an amount exceeding sicca rupees 3,000, the Society will advance a sum that shall increase the amount to Sicca Rupees 5,000.

XIII. The children of officers retired from the Service are not admissible, unless the father have continued his *Subscriptions after the period of his removal from the Army*.

THE BENGAL.

Mariners' and General Widows' Fund*.

DEED OF REGULATIONS,

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting, held on the 21st July, 1823.

Articles of Agreement intended, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands, and seals are hereunto subscribed, and set, being Members of a Society or Institution, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, to commence from the First day of July now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient Fund, to be laid out and invested on Securities as Interest as hereinafter mentioned: and by and out of the Interest and Proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the Widows and lawful Children of Subscribers to the said Fund or their Nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Whereas it is considered that a Society or Institution, at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent Fund, in order to make a provision and secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the Widows and lawful Child or Children of Subscribers thereto, or their Nominees as hereinafter mentioned, as well by the donation of charitable and well disposed persons as by the contributions and annual payments, hereinafter particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisions, conditions and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the Widows and Children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a Society or Institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective Executors and Administrators, to keep, preserve, abide, and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisions, and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed, and declared of and concerning the same.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath, and reposeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase, and preservation of the said Fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby for himself respectively, and for his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his and their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say:—

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents, shall be, remain, and continue a Society or Institution for raising a Fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of

“THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND,” and that the interest, dividends, and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied in making such provision for the Widows and lawful Child and Children of the Subscribers hereto, or their Nominees, as hereinafter mentioned by certain monthly payments or allowances of the Widows and Children of the Subscribers to the said Fund, or their Nominees hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 2.—That each and every person and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the Fund of the said Institution, to the amount of Sicca Rupees Five

Hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered as patrons and Friends of the said Institution, and be, and be deemed to be, honorary Members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said Institution at General Meetings, to be held as is hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 3.—That the said Society or Institution be divided into three classes, and do consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers who may take share either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own Widow and Child or Children, or for the benefit of the Widow, Child or Children, and of any other person or persons dependant on the lapse of any given life or lives, and that the *First* of the said classes be called The Permanent Class, and do consist of such person or persons as shall on being admitted a Member or Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Twenty Gold Mohurs, or Sica Rupees three hundred and twenty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.	1200
From 25 to 30 years.....	1320
30 to 35 „	1450
35 to 40 „	1670
40 to 45 „	1920
45 to 50 „	2210
50 to 55 „	2650
55 to 60 „	3175

for each and every share and shares, which such Member or Members shall respectively, hold in the said Permanent Class, which said two several sums of money, shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for, or on account, or in aid of the said Institution, and such Subscriber shall respectively be, and deemed and considered to be permanent Members for life, and exempted from all other payment on account of the said Institution in respect to such shares; and the names of such Subscribers respectively, shall be entered in the books of the said Institution as Member, of the First or Permanent Class:

And that the *Second* of the said Classes do consist of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Ten Gold Mohurs, or Sica Rupees one hundred and sixty; and also

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.....	120
From 25 to 30 years.....	150
30 to 35 years, the sum of Sica Rupees.....	175
35 to 40 „	210
40 to 45 „	250
45 to 50 „	300
50 to 55 „	360
55 to 60 „	420

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the Person or Persons respectively on whose life the share and shares of such Member and Members in the said Institution may be respectively held.

And that the *Third* of the said classes do consist of such Person and Persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted Members of the said Institution, a donation or entrance of five Gold Mohurs, or Sica Rupees Eighty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.....	60 0
From 25 to 30 years.....	75 0
30 to 35 „	87 8
35 to 40 „	105 0
40 to 45 „	125 0
45 to 50 „	150 0
50 to 55 „	180 0
55 to 60 „	210 0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above

scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said last mentioned class, during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on which the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all classes every new Member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription for every child born before or after becoming a Member (beyond the number of two children) whether male or female, a premium of Sica Rupees forty in the first and second classes, and of Sica Rupees Twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future Member shall be entitled to admission upon this Fund, who shall not have been duly registered, and the above Premium paid within three months after the parents entering the Society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his and their own life and lives, and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said Society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or children of the person and persons, on whose life and lives such share and shares may be respectively held: and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered to be, a member of the said institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concern:—But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of share shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the management of the concerns of the said institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said institution, as a member of the first or Permanent Class, a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall, in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a certificate of health, signed by a Medical Gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual member or members entitled to any share or shares, in either the second or third class of the said Institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the first or Permanent Class, shall, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 Gold Mohurs, and such further sum according to his age, as per Article Third, so stipulated to be made Members of the Permanent Class, for each and every share to be held therein, as hereinbefore mentioned, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent, from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes, respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health, and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person, or persons intended to be benefitted by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives, on which the said shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this Institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are hereinbefore mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held; and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said Institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances, as are hereinafter provided for lawful children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a child or children and no widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third classes, or either of them, within space of one year from the time of such share or shares, having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child and children, respectively intended to be benefitted thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives, on which share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurers of the said Institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at 6 per cent.—It is however, expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the first or Permanent Class.

ART. 11.—That no subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the Funds of this Institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the Permanent Class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share-holder in either of the second and third classes of the Institution; the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as hereinbefore mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid in advance on or before the first day of July in each and every year; and that if the same shall not be paid, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, within two months of the date on which such payments shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore, or within six months of such day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calcutta: then, and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefitted by such subscription shall forfeit all claims whatever on the Funds of the said Society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of, the said Institution.

ART. 13.—That until the Fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said Fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances hereinafter mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to benefit of the said Fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the Funds of the first class of the Institution shall amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives, on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said Institution, shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as

may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz., A monthly allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefitted by the said Fund, in the first and Second Classes of the said Institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen to each and every lawful child and children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held; and to the widow of a subscriber in the Third Class of the said Society the monthly sum of sicca rupees Forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children, of such subscriber, or of the party on whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have, respectively, attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their marriage, if leading a reputable and moral life, and in the event of the lapse of the life on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of property administering the said Fund, for the benefit of such children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardian and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, in the first and second classes, and Sicca Rupees Twelve and Eight Annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the Funds of the said Society, for the maintenance of each and every such child and children in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained their age of sixteen years, or being daughters, shall have been married, as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the Funds of the said Institution being insufficient, from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons, respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances hereinbefore mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances hereinbefore stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said Institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not, on any consideration, be infringed or broken in upon, but that when, and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments rateably and proportionably to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong; *provided also*—that in the case the interest, dividends, or proceeds of the said Fund shall, at any time hereafter, admit of an increase of the allowances hereinbefore provided for the person respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund,—that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall be expedient.

ART. 16.—Provided always,—and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between all the parties hereto,—that nothing herein contained, as in any of the Rules of the said Institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the general meeting of the Society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And, that should hereafter any widower on this Fund again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this Fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

ART. 17.—That the pensions or allowances to widows entitled to the benefit of said Fund shall cease on their marriage.

ART. 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson, and Company be appointed Agents for the Fund in London, and that the Secretary of this Institution do remit to such Agents, from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same; and that he do also transmit to them copies of all General Rules and Regulations which may be passed relative to the fund, for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this Institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Dare may be appointed the Agents of this Society at the Presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay, Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this Institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid; and that he do transmit to them copies of the Rules and Regulations of this Institution, with such instructions as to the obtaining certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this Institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21.—That in the event of any widow or children entitled to the benefit of the Fund of this Institution, being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this Institution for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so entitled to the benefit of the said Institution, to enable them so to do, to an amount not exceeding the sum of Sicca Rupees One Thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Hundred for each and every child and children so entitled, as aforesaid, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such proportions, as the said Directors may deem expedient.—And such widows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances, to which they may be entitled, from the Agents of the said Society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the 1st day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of this Society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India, and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England to be presented to the said Agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity.—But that such pensions and allowances instead of being payable, as in Calcutta monthly, shall be payable in London half-yearly, and not oftener; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agent, or agents, shall be paid by the person or persons receiving the pensions or allowances, and not by this Institution.

ART. 22.—That in case any widow entitled to the benefit of the Fund of this Institution shall reside in any part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the character of Parochial Clergymen, or of Magistrates where she resides, to the following purport:—

Certificate.—“This is to certify, that Mrs. A. B. Widow of C. D. late of
“in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of in the County of
“in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief is
“in a state of widowhood, and that she hath children by her
“deceased husband now living with her, to wit: of the age of and

ART. 23.—That all the subscribers to this Institution, as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim to the benefit of this Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them, as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their drawing.

ART. 24.—That Henry Mathew of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant and Agent, be, and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said Institution, and that he be allowed for office rent, the monthly sum of Sicca

Rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may be actually incurred for sircars, peons, and the necessary establishment of the said Institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expenses.

ART. 25.—That all the business of this Institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof, and subject to the control of the Directors, for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account shall be kept by the said Secretary at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of, or relative to, the said Institution shall be truly and fairly entered in the said books; and that all books, accounts, and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relative to, or which shall belong or relate to the said Institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on such business, shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on; which books, accounts, and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall freely, and at all convenient times have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse, when, and as often as occasion may require, or they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART. 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him, and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said Institution.

ART. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the Directors of the said Institution whenever the monies received from subscribers to the said Institution amount to Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, the sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's Paper, or in such other public Securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the Stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient Securities, as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for advantage of the said Institution.

ART. 28.—That all Company's Paper or other public Securities, purchased on account of the said Society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorise and empower the said Secretary, from time to time, to receive the interest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit, hereafter to be commenced, or prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said Institution, shall be commenced, and prosecuted, and defended by the Secretary, for the time being, of the said Institution, with the approbation of the Directors, for the time being, at the expense of the said Society or Institution.

ART. 30.—That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams, and Henry Matthew, being five of the members of the said Institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, until the first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-One, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election hereinafter mentioned shall take place on the Monday following, during the existence of the said Institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Mathew, who is also Secretary to the said Institution, and therefore deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction,) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place, and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of votes, to be taken and reckoned as hereinafter mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a General Meeting thereof to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said Institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year, and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and

may audit and settle the accounts of the said Institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said Institution, and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles hereinbefore and hereinafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at such meeting, or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered, and signed shall be binding on all the said subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns. —But if any error in such accounts be discovered, after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the Stock or Funds of the said Institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said Institution, for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts, after the settlement thereof, shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three, shall have but one vote on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion; and that all questions which shall come before such, or any other meetings, shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such meeting; but that no member shall, at any meeting, be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or thing, in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the Fund of the said Institution.

ART. 33.—That whenever, during the continuance of the said Institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers, for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a General Meeting of the members of subscribers: and that no matter or thing herein contained shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever, except with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the votes to be so taken, as aforesaid, of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such General Meeting.

LASTLY. —That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions Passed at General and Special Meetings, since the 21st July, 1823.

General Meeting, 13th July, 1824.—Resolved, that in future, when mortgages are required they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eighths of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expenses of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities,) with which an open account shall be kept.

Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825.—That the Secretary's Office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the Society to any additional expense.

That the Secretary, on his appointment, be required to execute a bond of security, binding himself in the penal sum of Sa. Rs. 5,000 to the faithful administration of the trust reposed in him.

That the 30th Article of the printed rules be modified inasmuch, that in future the Secretary of the Institution shall not be a member of the direction.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1827.—That all subsequent applications for admission into the 2d and 3d classes shall be limited to the age of 35 years, and

that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life.

Eighth Annual General Meeting, 24th July, 1828.—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes shall pay an admission fee of 40 Rupees each, and the subscribers to the third class, the sum of 20 Rupees, to the Secretary for the time being.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1828.—That in future the books and accounts of the Fund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year; and that the General Annual Meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February immediately thereafter.

General Meeting, 22d January, 1829.—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertain and report whether the disposable income of the Society is equal to the annual claims on it.

That from the 1st of January, 1829, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several monthly pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same manner as receipts are carried to separate heads.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1830.—“That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the Institution to the House of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not included in the stated accounts of the Society's Funds;” and when the accounts are received, to be included as other pensions.

That of greater safety, two lacs and fifty thousand Rupees, vested in Government securities shall be deposited with the Government Agents.

Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1830.—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the Meeting, it appears absolutely necessary for the stability of the Fund to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pensions, suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the Society be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one year; at the expiration of which, should further sacrifice appear absolutely necessary, it must be submitted to.

That the Secretary do write a circular letter to all the pensioners on the Fund, fully explaining the urgent necessity of the present reduction, and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favorable circumstances relinquishing their claim on the Society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the Society may be better able to provide for its less fortunate claimant.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831.—That the Resolution, dated the 19th April, 1825, and referred to in the Meeting of the 22d May, 1830, namely “that none but a subscriber to the Institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary,” shall be rescinded.

That Mrs. Angus and family in England be paid their pensions in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, viz., at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at 2s. 6d. per Rupee.

That in future there be quarterly Meetings of the members of the institution, in January, April, July, and October; the day of Meeting to be fixed by the Directors, and the usual notice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacs of Rupees, part of the balance now exhibited in the account current of December last, shall be held and constituted as the fixed and permanent Fund of the Society, instead of one lac of Sicca Rupees, as expressed in 13th and 15th Articles of the revised regulations of the 21st July, 1823; and that this sum of two lacs of Sicca Rupees, being now fixed as the *bond fide* Fund of the Society, shall not, on any account, or under any circumstances, be encroached on or diminished; the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

Second Quarter General Meeting, 11th July, 1831.—That a Sub-committee should be formed for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the Society, and of suggesting such measures as may

appear to them necessary for the improvement and the general advantage of the Institution.

General Special Meeting by requisition under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July, 1831.—That the report of the Committee (appointed on the 11th July, to investigate into the state of the Fund), be adopted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Widows, 1st and 2d Class, at Sa.	Rs. 20 0	each, per month.
Children, ditto,.....	„ 6 0	„
Orphans, ditto,.....	„ 12 8	„
Widows, 3d Class,	„ 10 0	„
Children, ditto,.....	„ 4 0	„
Orphans, ditto,.....	„ 6 4	„

That should the funds hereafter admit of the measure, that the pensions to incumbents be increased *pro rata*, according to the actual amount of the annual income.

That the Secretary be authorized to reprint 500 copies of the revised Regulations, and to add, by way of Appendix, the Bye laws, which, from time to time, have been passed and recognised by the General Meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants to one Rupee each.

THE FIRST

New Calcutta Laudable Society.

For Mutual Life Insurance, and for embodying and continuing The Seventh Laudable Society and the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society of Calcutta, as they shall respectively expire. The former on the 31st Dec. 1834, and the latter on the 30th June, 1835. In virtue of the Proceedings of the Meeting of those Societies held at Calcutta, on the 15th of April, 1834.

RULES:

ART. I.—The object of the Association is to provide a fund for the Insurance of Lives, whereby Individuals may secure a provision for their Families after their death, or Creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.

2.—In its constitution this Association differs from an office for the Insurance of Lives, (as such offices have been generally constituted in Europe,) in that the whole Fund of the Society accumulates for the benefit of the Insured, and of them alone; that no Insurer reaps a profit from the Institution; and that the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the Establishment.

3.—The New Laudable Society shall be considered as having commenced on the 1st of January, 1835, and shall close its first term of 5 years on the 31st of December, 1839, at mid-night; but the Society shall nevertheless be considered perpetual, or subsisting, and renewable from time to time, in periods of five, or such number of years as shall be agreed on hereafter, until a majority of the Subscribers or Shareholders, at any General Meeting, called by public advertisement for the purpose, shall decide on its being brought to a final close.

4.—The business of the Society shall be conducted by Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, with a controlling voice and power in the Shareholders or Members, as hereinafter provided for: and the following parties have been appointed to act accordingly:—T. E. M. Turton, R. H. Cockerell, William Bruce, Benjamin Harding, Esqrs., Captain J. W. J. Ouseley and Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, as Directors (until a General Meeting of the Society can be held to complete the prescribed number);—Mr. James Cullen, Secretary, and the Union Bank as Treasurers.

5.—The Fund, or Proprietary interest, is to be portioned into Shares; and an individual or individuals may subscribe for a certain number of Shares either on his or her own life or on any other life. In the former case the Estate of the deceased,

or such person or persons as he or she may, by Will or Assignment, have appointed, shall benefit to the extent of the Shares subscribed for; unless in that or either case the shares or interest be specially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently assigned and made over, according to the rule hereinafter set forth, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case, such person or persons, shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse and no other.

6.—The number of Shares that can be subscribed for on any one life shall not exceed ten whole Shares, save and excepting in cases of transfer from the Seventh Laudable Society and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where more than ten Shares already exist, in the aggregate, in both Schemes.

7.—Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for half or quarter Shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others; and in case of lapse, the Estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by Will or Assignment as above, shall benefit by the Fund in a like fractional proportion.

8.—Shareholders in the Seventh Laudable Society, and in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, on the terms and for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, to have the privilege of transferring Interests or Policies in those Societies, as they shall respectively expire, on the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1835, without the production of fresh Certificates of Health.

9.—In consideration of the provision made by the Regulation of the Seventh Laudable Society for a bonus for the continuance or renewal of its Policies, and which it is agreed shall be paid over to the new Society, all proposed transfers of Policies belonging to it to the new Society shall be admitted on payment of premium, as hereinafter provided for; but in the case of Policies in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where no such provision is made, an additional premium, or bonus, of Fifty Sicca Rupees per share for all ages, over and above the regulated payments as above, shall be required before any transfer of Policies from that Society are made.

10.—All applications for admission into the Society from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's settlements, shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by the Certificates of Health signed by a medical gentleman in the King's or Company's Service, (those from other places to the satisfaction of the Directors,) and by an Affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Shares are applied for, such letter of application, Certificates and Affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary,) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

(Place and date.)

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq.

Secretary New Calcutta Laudable Society.

Sir,—I request to be admitted to hold ——— Share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by Will or Assignment, for which purpose the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

From persons subscribing on the lives of others.

(Place and date.)

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq.

Secretary New Calcutta Laudable Society.

Sir,—I request to be admitted to hold ——— Share in the New Calcutta

Laudable Society on the life of _____ for the benefit of _____
 _____ for which purpose the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of Health are
 herewith transmitted.

_____, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief _____
 * is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the
 result of the enquiries which I have made of † _____ in person, I
 consider him to be a good life.

I further declare that I have no interest in the Insurance proposed to be effected
 on the life of the said _____

Dated at _____ }
 this _____ day of _____ 18 } ‡

AFFIDAVIT.

I § _____ do hereby
 make oath and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of
 the accompanying Certificates, as they relate to my present state of health are
 true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstance rela-
 tive to my health or constitution; that I have had the small or cow-pox; and that
 my age at this time does not exceed _____ years and _____ months.

Sworn to and signed at
 18 _____ before me.

|| _____
 this _____ day of _____,
 ¶ _____

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents of facts connected
 with the age, health, or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the
 Policy.

The Certificates are to be filled up, dated and granted by a Surgeon in the King's
 or Company's Service, and the Affidavit sworn to and signed before the Magistrate,
 or in his absence, before the Principal Civil or Military authority present. The
 dates of the Certificates and Affidavit to correspond if possible.

PHYSICIAN'S OR SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, NO. 2, TO BE SENT IN SEALED.

To enable the New Calcutta Laudable Society to judge of the expediency of
 accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that, to the subjoined queries
 replies should be furnished by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's
 Service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements: It is also request-
 ed that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant to
 be forwarded to the Secretary.

QUERIES.

REPLIES.

1. Name of applicant.
2. How long have you known him?
3. Have you attended him professionally?
4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is pre-disposed to any hereditary disorder?
6. Are his habits sober?

* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

† The party himself, or any Medical Attendant.

‡ Insert name and official designation.

§ Insert name, profession and place of abode at full length.

|| Signature.

¶ Magistrate's Signature.

7. Is there any circumstance within your knowledge connected with his health with which the Directors ought to be acquainted ?
8. On the whole, do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of long life.

REPLIES.

**

Dated at _____
 this _____ day of _____ 18 }

11.—No subsequent increase of Shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh Certificates and Affidavit as above. The subscription on the additional Shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

12.—The following are the rates of Subscription, over and above the bonus stipulated for above in the case of transfers from the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, to be paid half yearly on each Share, half Share, and quarter Share, according to the ages at the time of admission into the Society of the parties on whose lives Policies shall be transferred or subscribed :—the rates chargeable at each renewed period or term of the Society will be according to the age of the same parties at the period of such renewal.

Ages.	Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.	Ages.	Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.
3 to 20	100	50	25	51	217	109	55
21	103	52	26	52	223	112	56
22	105	53	27	53	231	116	58
23	108	54	27	54	239	120	60
24	110	55	28	55	247	124	62
25	113	57	29	56	255	128	64
26	115	58	29	57	265	133	67
27	118	59	30	58	275	138	69
28	121	61	31	59	285	143	72
29	124	62	31	60	300	150	75
30	127	64	32	61	315	158	79
31	130	65	33	62	330	165	83
32	133	67	34	63	350	175	88
33	136	68	34	64	370	185	93
34	139	70	35	65	390	195	98
35	142	71	36	66	415	208	104
36	146	73	37	67	440	220	110
37	150	75	38	68	470	235	118
38	154	77	39	69	500	250	125
39	158	79	40	70	535	268	135
40	162	81	41	71	575	288	144
41	166	83	42	72	620	310	155
42	170	85	43	73	670	335	168
43	174	87	44	74	725	363	182
44	179	90	45	75	785	393	197
45	184	92	46	76	850	425	213
46	189	95	48	77	920	460	230
47	194	97	49	78	995	498	249
48	199	100	50	79	1075	538	269
49	205	103	52	80	1110	555	278
50	211	106	53				

** Signature of Surgeon, and official designation.

13.—The foregoing scale may however be altered at any General Meeting of the Society called for that purpose; and the increase of premium with advancing age on lives insured, shall be annual, and not unaltered or unincreased during any current term of the Society, as in the preceding Laudable Societies.

14.—In cases, however, of applications for Shares or Policies on the lives of parties under Certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, and supposed to involve only a trifling increase of risk, the Directors shall be at liberty to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, and the opinion and recommendation of their medical adviser.

15.—No application for admission into the Society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Directors, but the Directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

16.—No application for insurance on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties applying for, or connected with the Insurance, to benefit by the Society, until the life to be insured on, shall have been approved of by the Directors, a Certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary agreeably to the following form, and the amount of the regulated premium paid.

(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.)

No. _____

I do hereby certify, that _____ been duly admitted to hold _____ Shares in the First New Calcutta Laudable Society, on the life of _____ for the benefit of _____ who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive such proportion of the funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st Dec. 1834, may become due by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct; subject, moreover, to all the several provisions and exceptions by the said Regulations prescribed, and notes hereunto subjoined.

I do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid _____ the sum of *Sicca Rupees* _____ being the amount of subscription in advance, required by the Regulations of the said Society,—In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in Calcutta, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty _____

By authority of the Directors,

Secretary.

N. B. It is to be understood, that whatever claim shall arise under this Certificate or Policy of Insurance, shall in the first place be liable for the payment of any sum of sums with interest thereon, which the parties concerned therein may owe to the Society, and no payment can be made, in the event of a lapse, to the person entitled to benefit thereby under this Certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretary within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 31st December, 1839, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years in case of the lapse taking place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Nor shall any such Certificate or Policy be considered in force, or forming a claim on this Society, where it shall be made to appear that any important circumstance connected with the age, constitution, or general health of the party subscribed on, has been concealed, or misrepresented to the Directors.

Secretary.

17.—All persons entering the Society on the 1st of January 1835, or at the commencement of any future continuing term, shall pay a half year's Subscription in advance, but subsequent Subscribers shall be required to pay for a like term in

advance, over and above the premium due for the unexpired portion of the current half year in which they may be admitted into the Society.

18.—All Subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid within fifteen days of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the due date of payment shall be added, and any Member who shall not have paid his Subscription, together with the said interest, within one month of the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.

19.—It shall however rest on the discretion of the Directors to permit renewal after a longer lapse of payment, on receiving such explanations and proofs as may satisfy them, that the parties failing to pay at due date were prevented by circumstances beyond their controul, together with proportionate interest, as aforesaid, for any additional delay that may have occurred.

20.—In all cases it shall rest with the Directors to judge, whether, with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentment, be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the Funds of the Society in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a Member as above, unless where the Directors may, at the instance of such applicant have originally permitted the Subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of Subscription being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of his Certificate and Affidavit of Health and his admission, and the insurance on his life not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of premium paid for such insurance shall be refunded.

21.—Any Member or Shareholder shall be at liberty, at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the current term of the Society, or for any part thereof; and in the event of the lapse of the life Subscribed on, such Member or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back any part of the Subscription money so paid up which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place; forfeiting, however, to the Society, all interest which may have intermediately accrued thereon.

22.—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest in any Share or Shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original Certificate, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid until the Certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretary and the transfer duly registered by him in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

23.—As often as a sum exceeding Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be collected in the hands of the Treasurers, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or in Loans secured by a deposit of Government Paper, to be granted under the controul and authority of the Directors; it being clearly understood that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All Public Securities purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

24.—The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in this Society shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thousand Sicca Rupees on each Whole Share, Two Thousand Rupees on each Half Share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter Share, which he or they may have held, or be entitled to, on the lapsed life, provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the Funds will not allow of an immediate payment of this amount, then such

sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the Funds safely admit of it.

25.—Arrears of subscription, or any other sums due to the Society by the holders of, or parties beneficially interested in any Policy, Share or Shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance;—and any Certificate, Policy, or Share or Shares shall in like manner be always considered responsible for any debt, the said parties concerned, may owe to the Society.

26.—After the expiration of the first quinquennial term of the Society, the Funds formed from the Subscriptions received during the next or second term, shall in the like manner accumulate and be invested for the purpose of division under the same rule of management as are applicable to the first quinquennial period, and so on, in perpetuity, or till the Society shall be dissolved.

27.—Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st December 1839, the accounts of the New Laudable Society shall be made up, and the existing Funds divided by the number of Shares held on lives subscribed upon in this Society which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, or may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1840, provided, however, that the dividend receivable by the parties entitled to benefit by such lapses, shall not, when added to the advance already paid them, make a total exceeding the proportion of Sa. Rs. 6,000 for each whole Share, Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each Half Share, or Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each Quarter Share, unless it shall appear to the Directors, after the lapse of one year's experience of the Society, and be confirmed at the half yearly Meeting of the Shareholders to be held in January, 1836, that the sum may be extended, with perfect safety, to Sa. Rs. 7,000 on each lapsed Share, besides leaving a surplus for survivors, in which case the final payments shall be extended to Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each whole Share, Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each Half Share, and Sa. Rs. 750 for each Quarter Share.

28.—After completing the above sum of Sa. Rs. 6,000, or Sa. Rs. 7,000, as shall be hereafter decided on, any surplus which may exist, shall be set apart, and made over, or paid rateably to the holders of Policies or parties beneficially interested in Policies on the lives of survivors on 31st December, 1839, at midnight, according to each party's interests therein, and on application to the Secretary.

29.—The Directors to be at liberty, on the application of the party or parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives in this Society, to discount, if they shall see fit at any time, the ultimate dividend on Shares; and in cases where fractional Shares are held in the same ratio, at such rate of interest per annum as they may think fit for the general interests of the Society to charge.

30.—With respect to any lapses of lives occurring before the 31st December, 1839, at midnight but not ascertained at the period of making up the final accounts of the first term of the Society, they shall be taken as falling upon the general funds of the next term, and so on, for each subsequent period of expiry and extension of the association; the same principle ruling against the first term of the New Society in the case of unascertained lapses on a division of the funds of the Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies.

31.—A Meeting of the Members of the New Laudable Society shall be called half yearly, by public advertisement, and with at least a week's previous notice, as soon after the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year as practicable, and not later than the 26th of January or 26th of July respectively, when a statement of the funds of the Society, Books, Accounts, Securities, &c. shall be laid before them by the Secretary and Directors; and no accounts which shall once have been approved by the Directors, and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of 500 Rupees or upwards.

32.—At such half yearly and all other Meetings of the Society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the Meeting, voting accordingly; and votes to be taken personally or by proxy,

or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the Society as a Policy or Shareholder.

33.—In conducting these stated Meetings, or any other Meetings connected with the business of the Society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the Society which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding ten or more Shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes, one holding from five to nine Shares to two votes, and one holding any number of Shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding Shares on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of Shares which they hold on each life; *but any member holding only a fraction of a share shall not be entitled to vote.*

34.—A majority of votes at any Meeting at which two thirds of the Society shall be represented, shall be conclusive upon all subjects, even to the removal of any of the Directors, Secretary or Treasurers. In ordinary matters, and in conducting the general business of the Society at such Meetings save where especial provisions are set forth in these Regulations, the voice of the majority present shall be conclusive and binding on all.

35.—In the case of a person transferring his Policy or Policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy, on all matters thereto relating.

36.—Any three of the Directors, or any ten Members having individually an interest to the extent of one share or more each in the Society, to be at liberty to convene a Meeting by public advertisement with seven days' notice; but no Regulation passed at such extraordinary Meeting shall be conclusive, unless the purport of it has been specified in the advertisement convening such meeting.

37.—Nine persons residing in Calcutta, Members or Shareholders in the Society, or as many whose services can be secured, provided there be not at any time fewer than six, shall be nominated Directors of the New Laudable Society by the majority of Members at each meeting in January, chosen, if it can be conveniently done, as follows:—

- One from the Civil Service.
- One from the Military Service.
- One from the Merchants.
- One from the Legal Profession.
- One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta.
- One from the Natives, and
- Three from any class of Society.

38.—The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Secretary's Accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the Society, but not at variance with the fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the Members at a General Meeting convened for that specific purpose.

39.—No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction, who does not hold at least one share in the Society, unless a majority of the whole of the Shareholders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than one Share.

40.—All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for immediate re-election.

41.—In case of the office of a Director becoming vacant, a General Meeting of Members, or Shareholders, shall be forthwith called by the other Directors for the purpose of electing a successor, and the appointment to be filled up in conformity

with the choice of a majority of votes at such meeting; but in case of two fifths of the Shareholders not being there represented, another Meeting shall be called by the Directors, with 14 days' notice, to confirm or set aside the election, and the resolution of such second Meeting shall be conclusive, if confirmatory of the proceedings or decision of the first.

42.—The Directors shall have the privilege of choosing their own Medical Adviser, and remunerating him out of the Funds of the Society for his services, on the scale paid formerly by the Lovable Societies.

43.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the Society shall be carried on at Calcutta, and at all the Meetings of the Society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all Policies, provide and keep proper Books and Accounts, manage, transact and carry on the whole of the business of the Society, under and subject to the direction of the Committee or Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof, from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said Committee, and for the General Meetings of the Members or Shareholders, and an office for himself and Assistants; and shall further find and provide the Clerks, Scribes and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Society, and bear and pay the wages of such Clerks, Scribes, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made him for that purpose.

44.—In case of the office of Secretary becoming vacant, it shall be filled up by the Directors, and their appointment is to be submitted to the body of Shareholders for their confirmation at the next half-yearly General Meeting.

45.—Until the Directors shall so nominate a successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as Provisional Secretary, with all the powers of that functionary.

46.—The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the allowances now made him by the existing Lovable Societies, viz. a commission of one per cent. on all receipts in account or reimbursements, with a fixed allowance of Sixty Rupees Three Hundred per month for establishment, and a fee of One Rupee on each Certificate of Admission and on the Registry of each Assignment of Shares, out of which he shall defray the expenses of Office Rent, Clerks, Peons, Cash-keeper, Collectors and Stationary: all others, to wit, Advertisements, Printing and Law expenses, and extra contingencies, to be borne by the Society.

47.—The Secretary and Treasurers shall act, in all cases, according to the orders of the Directors, or a majority of them.

December 29, 1834.

J. CULLEN, Secretary.

New Oriental Life Insurance Company.*

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted term of payment, inseparable from the nature of the existing Institutions for that purpose; it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a *Joint Stock Company*, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and in cases of lapse, to pay the sum assured within a short period, after proof; and which Company continued to carry on business until March, 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the **NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, which whilst it offers the utmost security to the public and superior advantages to the Insured, at the same time affords favourable opportunity for the investment of capital.

Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their Lives in the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, will attend to the following rules.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected must wait,

* For List of Directors, vide Directory Part IX.—For Blank Forms of applications, &c apply to the Secretaries, Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and Co.

on his usual medical attendant, in the King's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated that may guide the Medical Examiner of the Insurance Company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the Committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent surgeon or physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the medical officer and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no omission is made, or negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, by the Commanding Officer of the Station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be increased according to the opinion formed relative to the Life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the Committee and Medical Examiner, as well as the Agents, are prohibited from offering any explanations, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit,—must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speedily as possible, to the Secretaries, at Calcutta.

The following are the General Terms on which Insurances are effected by the Company.

The Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to Fifty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees: the sum insured to be payable three months after proof of lapse.

Insurance in the case of absentees, will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies.

An Insurance can be renewed without a fresh Certificate of Health for a farther term of 3, 5, or 7 years, provided application is made, and the Policy forwarded to the Agents for the Society, twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

The New Oriental Life Insurance Company consists of one thousand shares of one thousand Rupees each, of which the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees per share must be paid up at the time of taking the share, for investment in Government Securities and for the remaining seven hundred and fifty Rupees, Notes are granted by the Shareholders, payable on demand.

Before any dividend can be made a capital must have accumulated and be invested equal to the average amount of one and a half year's losses.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divided among the Shareholders according to their respective shares, and one fourth among such Policy holders as are likewise Members of the Office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

Copies of the Deed, Blank Forms, &c. may be had on application to the Agents, R. C. Jenkins and Co. where a List of the Proprietors may be inspected.

TABLE OF POLICY FEES.

On Policies for.....	1 Year.	3 Years.	5 Years.	7 Years.
Under 5,000 Rs.	2 Sa. Rs.	3 Sa. Rs.	4 Sa. Rs.	5 Sa. Rs.
5 & under 15,000 Rs.	3	4	5	6
15 " " 40,000 Rs.	4	5	6	7
40,000 Rs. & upwards.	5	6	7	8

The subjoined Table exhibits the Ordinary rates of Annual Premium, according to the Age of the party.

Age not exceed- ed at time of in- surance for one year.	Annual premi- um for an Insur- ance for one year.	Annual premi- um for an Insur- ance for three years.	Annual premi- um for an Insur- ance for five years.	Annual premi- um for an Insur- ance for seven years.	Age not exceed- ed at time of in- surance for making Insur- ance.
	For Six Rs.1000.	For Six Rs.1000	For Six Rs.1000	For Six Rs.1000.	
16	30	32	32	32	16
17	30	32	32	32	17
18	30	32	32	32	18
19	30	33	33	33	19
20	31	33	33	34	20
21	31	33	34	35	21
22	31	34	35	36	22
23	32	34	35	36	23
24	32	35	36	37	24
25	33	35	36	37	25
26	34	36	37	38	26
27	35	37	38	39	27
28	36	38	39	40	28
29	37	39	40	41	29
30	38	40	41	42	30
31	39	41	42	43	31
32	40	42	43	44	32
33	41	43	44	45	33
34	42	44	45	46	34
35	43	45	46	47	35
36	44	46	47	48	36
37	45	47	48	49	37
38	46	48	49	50	38
39	47	49	50	51	39
40	48	50	51	52	40
41	49	51	52	53	41
42	50	52	53	54	42
43	51	54	55	56	43
44	52	56	57	58	44
45	54	58	59	60	45
46	56	60	61	62	46
47	58	62	63	64	47
48	60	64	65	66	48
49	62	66	67	68	49
50	64	68	69	70	50
51	66	70	71	72	51
52	68	72	73	75	52
53	70	74	75	78	53
54	72	76	78	82	54
55	75	80	82	86	55
56	78	84	86	90	56
57	82	88	90	95	57
58	86	92	95	100	58
59	90	96	100	105	59
60	95	100	105	110	60
61	100	105	110	115	61
62	105	110	115	120	62
63	110	115	120	125	63
64	115	120	125	130	64
65	120	125	130	136	65
66	125	130	136	142	66
67	130	135	142	148	67
68	135	142	148	156	68
69	140	150	156	164	69
70	150	158	164	170	70

A whole year's premium must be paid when the policy is granted; and afterwards, half yearly in advance.

Universal Assurance Society for Lives,*

&c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

CAPITAL £500,000, in 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

The Agents and Secretaries in submitting the annexed short Sketch of the Society with the accompanying Blank Forms revised according to the recent resolutions of the Directors, invite the active co-operation of the Proprietors and Policy Holders, in promoting to the utmost the business of the Society by extending a knowledge of its beneficial nature and its advantages, aiding as it will so materially the interests of all concerned.

For the convenience of Parties *who have no Agents* in Calcutta, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. will be happy to undertake the whole of the details connected with an Assurance in this Society, free of all charge, provided they are punctually kept in funds to meet Subscriptions and contingent expenses as they fall due.

The Directors of the Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plan of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expense of the Institution, and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled to *three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual Payments: in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered, after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies, or to advance, if required on any Policy, by way of loan, two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory Part IX.—For Blank Forms of applications, &c. apply to the agents, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance* ; but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years ; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of the profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors ; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies Premiums, as well as Claims, are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies, Assurers, on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the India Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assured's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a civil nature : but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissible to Assurance, or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors, on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Military scale for the period of **WHOLE LIFE** having been found by the Directors to have been calculated on too high a ratio, are now under reference to the Directors in England, and the proposed reduction when assented to, will have retrospective operation.

All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,

BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

TABLE 1.—CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Sa. Rs. for periods of One, Three, Five and Seven Years, and for the whole of Life, on the lives of persons in the H. C. Civil Service and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations.

Age.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Whole of Life.
20	27	27	28	29	42
21	27	28	29	30	43
22	28	29	30	30	43
23	28	29	30	31	44
24	29	30	31	32	44
25	29	30	31	32	45
26	30	31	32	33	46
27	31	32	33	34	46
28	32	33	34	34	47
29	33	34	34	35	48
30	33	34	35	36	48
31	34	35	36	36	49
32	35	36	36	37	50
33	35	36	37	37	51
34	35	36	37	38	52
35	37	37	38	38	53
36	37	37	38	39	54
37	38	38	39	39	55
38	38	39	39	39	56
39	38	39	40	40	58
40	39	40	40	41	59
41	39	40	41	42	60
42	39	40	42	43	62
43	41	42	43	44	63
44	42	43	43	44	65
45	42	43	45	47	66
46	43	45	46	48	68
47	44	47	49	52	70
48	45	49	52	56	73
49	47	51	54	58	75
50	50	53	57	61	78
51	60	61	63	64	79
52	61	63	64	66	81
53	63	65	66	68	84
54	64	67	69	71	87
55	67	69	70	74	90
56	72	72	72	77	94
57	74	75	77	81	97
58	77	79	81	85	101
59	80	82	84	90	106
60	82	85	89	92	110
61	86	89	92	97	114
62	90	92	96	101	119
63	93	94	100	105	125
64	96	99	104	108	133
65	100	102	108	113	140

N. B.—The Premiums of Assurance on the Lives of Commercial Men, and others in the Civil, Military, or Naval employ will be regulated according to the situations and circumstances of the parties by one or the other of the above Tables, at the discretion of the Directors of the Society.

Premiums are ordinarily payable half yearly in advance.

TABLE II.—MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Sa. Rs. for periods of One, Three, Five and Seven Years and for the whole term of Life, on the lives of persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations.

Age.	One Year.	Three years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Whole of Life.
20	33	33	34	35	51
21	33	34	34	35	51
22	34	34	35	36	52
23	34	35	36	37	52
24	35	35	36	37	53
25	35	36	37	38	53
26	36	37	38	39	54
27	36	37	38	39	54
28	37	38	39	40	55
29	38	39	40	41	56
30	39	39	41	42	56
31	39	41	42	43	57
32	40	42	42	44	57
33	41	43	44	45	59
34	42	44	45	46	59
35	43	45	46	47	60
36	44	46	47	48	61
37	45	47	48	48	62
38	46	48	49	49	63
39	47	49	50	49	64
40	48	49	50	50	65
41	49	50	51	51	66
42	49	50	51	52	67
43	50	52	52	53	68
44	51	53	54	54	70
45	52	54	55	55	71
46	52	54	56	57	73
47	54	56	58	59	74
48	55	58	60	61	76
49	56	59	62	64	78
50	59	62	64	66	80
51	62	64	67	69	83
52	65	67	69	71	86
53	68	70	72	74	89
54	69	71	73	76	92
55	71	74	77	78	95
56	74	76	78	80	99
57	76	78	81	83	103
58	79	81	84	86	107
59	81	84	86	89	112
60	83	86	89	92	116
61	87	95	96	100	120
62	94	103	103	108	126
63	98	103	107	113	132
64	102	105	112	117	140
65	105	110	116	121	148

N. B.—The Premiums of Assurance on the Lives of *Commercial Men, and others in the Civil, Military, or Naval employ will be regulated* according to the situations and circumstances of the parties by one or the other of the above Tables, at the discretion of the Directors of the Society.

— Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance.*

Instructions to Persons desirous of effecting an Assurance on their Lives in the Universal Assurance Society.

1.—The Person on whose Life the Assurance is to be effected must wait on his usual Medical Attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the Society agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual Medical Attendant, and the Certifying Surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other Certificate or Certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The Report of the Surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential. The Official Medical Advertiser of the Society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a MAGISTRATE, or, where there is no magistrate, before the PRINCIPAL CIVIL or MILITARY OFFICER OF THE STATION, or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the DIRECTORS or the AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY in CALCUTTA, MADRAS, or BOMBAY, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the Declaration and Affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may consider whether an additional Premium will cover the additional risk.

6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the Officers of the Society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any unnecessary delay, to the Directors of the Society.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

N. B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta are also required to appear before the Medical Officer of the Society, Dr. Alexander Gauden.

CONDITIONS.

1.—The Payment of Premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the Policy will be void; but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee or Directors, that the party whose Life has been assured continues in good health, the Policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage, in any Military, Maritime or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services, but no additional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, this Policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the Assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therein, by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No Assurance to be binding on the Society until and unless the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

5.—In case of lapse of Life within the first six months of the time covered by the Policy, the Premium for the following six months if not already paid will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that Premium for the whole of the first year shall in all cases be paid.

6.—Claimants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the Policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same, (particularly as to the disease or other occasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

7.—No receipts are to be taken for any Premium of Assurance or Deposit but such as are printed and issued from the Office, and signed by the Agents of the Society.

8.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Soonderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the Plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional Premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

Bengal Saving's Bank.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH OCT. 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, directs that the following Rules of a Saving's Bank, established in Calcutta under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information:

- 1.—The Bank to be denominated "The Government Saving's Bank."
- 2.—All classes, British and Native, may invest their Savings in the Government Saving's Bank.
- 3.—The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the Depositor under guarantee of the Supreme Government,
- 4.—The general direction and control of the Bank shall be vested in a Committee of Management, consisting of Covenanted Civil and Military Officers of the Government, and other persons, to be nominated by the Governor General in Council. The Committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the Proceedings of the Bank.
- 5.—The Government Agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will also be Ex-Officio Members of the Committee of Management. The third Government Agent will be Ex-Officio Secretary to the Bank.

6.—A Register of Deposits will be kept, and generally such other Accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.

7.—Any sum not less than One Rupee will be received in Deposit.

8.—Whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 Rupees, the same will be transferred from the Bank and subscribed on account of the Depositor to the Four per Cent. Government Loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it be given by the Depositor within one month after it has reached that amount.

9.—Interest at 4 per cent per annum will be allowed on Deposits until further notice.

10.—Interest will be calculated on a Deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that, in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month preceding that, in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a Rupee.

11.—The Government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of Interest, such alteration not to effect Deposits above 500 Rupees previously invested in Public Securities, and due notice to be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the intention of Government six month before the alteration shall take effect.

12.—All Deposits will be regularly entered in a Book at the time they are made and the Depositor of the Deposit made at the Presidency, will be furnished with a small Book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the Depositor, or carried to account, thence forward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 Rupees, when the same will be transferred from the accounts of the Bank, and subscribed on account of the Depositor to the Government 4 per Cent. Loan as per Rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of Interest be altered as provided for in Rule 11.

13.—No person or persons to deposit money, in Trust, for any other person or persons; provided, however, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Calcutta, who cannot attend personally, from making their Deposits by any other responsible person; or presents from making Deposits on behalf and on account of their children, or females, who according to the manners and customs of the Country do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such Deposits by the hands of other persons.

14.—No sum deposited to be transferrable excepting on the personal application of the Depositor, supported by written sanction.—When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Management for their sanction.

15.—No person will be allowed to Deposit any money without making known his or her name together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each Depositor's Book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16.—Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17.—As a general rule, Deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the Depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of Deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18.—Military Officers and Soldiers, Europeans and Native, will be allowed to invest their Savings in the Government Savings Bank, through the Pay-masters of Corps or Divisions; and Pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions

to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their Abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than One Rupee, nor more than Five Hundred Rupees.

19.—The Deposits referred to, in the preceding Rule, are to be brought to the credit of Subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and Rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of Deposits, by parties subscribing through Paymasters, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the Paymasters by the Accountant to the Military Department.

20.—In case of the death of a Depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her Executor, or Assigns, or in case of no Will, according to the law on this head, or the Regulations of the Service, if the deceased be Military.

21.—In case of any difference between the Secretary of the Bank and any Depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the Committee of Management.

22.—A General Statement of the Funds of the Bank shall be annually made out to the 30th April, after the 1st May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

23.—The Bank to be open daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, and all balance above Five Hundred Rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's Proceedings by the Secretary into the General Treasury, where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management.

CHARLES MORLEY, ESQ. } Government Agents.
J. A. DORRIS, ESQ. }

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE KING'S TROOPS IN FORT WILLIAM.

TOWN MAJOR.

THEODORE DICKENS, ESQ.

C. E. TREVELYAN, ESQ.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON.

JAMES KYD, ESQ.

Dwarkanath Tagore.

AUSOOTOSH DAI.

RADHAMADHUR BANERJEE.

RAM COMUL SING.

RUSSOMOY DUTT.

COSSY PLESAUD GHOSH.

The Government Savings Bank will commence business on the 1st Proximo.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

THE
Bengal HURKARU press
 WITH WHICH ARE UNITED
THE INDIA GAZETTE
 ALSO
THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE
 AND
THE REFORMER
 Newspapers.

Terms of Subscription.

Names of Papers.	Month.	Quarter*.	Year*.
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INDIA GAZETTE AND CHRONICLE †....	„ 4 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0
BENGAL HERALD;.....	„ 2 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
LITERARY GAZETTE.....			
REFORMER.....			
COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT §.....	„ 2 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
BENGAL ARMY GENERAL ORDERS ¶..	„ 2 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0

* If paid in advance.

¶ Two editions are published *daily*—one *morning*, the other *evening*.

† A *ter weekly* edition, published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

‡ A Weekly Journal with which are united the *Literary Gazette* and the *Reformer*.

§ Published every Saturday Morning. || Issued as sheets are completed.

1. All Subscriptions are payable *in advance*.
2. No subscription is received for *less* than one month.
3. *Annual* Subscriptions commence on 1st January or any other date the Subscriber may desire, and *Quarterly* and *Monthly* on the *first* day of the quarter or month.
4. Subscribers who do not *pay* their Bills Yearly or Quarterly *in advance*, will be charged at the monthly rates.
5. Bills are not (on discontinuation) made for *broken periods* of a month, as they are always prepared, and the amount due, on the 1st day *in advance*.
6. Subscriptions are considered to be in force until countermanded, *in writing*; unless otherwise so specified *in writing* at the time of subscribing.
7. Every Subscriber who is two quarters in arrear, shall receive a formal notice, soliciting payment, which if not attended to, before the expiration of the ensuing (or third) quarter, will be considered sufficient authority for the discontinuation of his Subscription.
8. As it would be attended with serious inconvenience and much expense, to make frequent applications for small amounts, an Alphabetical List of Subscribers, *one clear year* in arrear, will be published periodically, for their information.

. Newspapers cannot, *under any circumstances*, be sent to the Mofussil or other distant stations, (especially if it is necessary that they should be *postage paid* in Calcutta) unless a year's or quarter's subscription be remitted, on subscribing, or a reference be given for quarterly or annual payment, in advance, including *postage* when payable in Calcutta.

*** The very great reduction which the Proprietors have allowed on Annual and Quarterly subscriptions induce them to hope that the amount may be tendered on or before the commencement of each year or quarter (viz. 1st January, April, July, and October) as, on the first day of each month, receipts are made out at the monthly rate against all Subscribers who have not paid yearly or quarterly in advance, and it occasions much inconvenience, and frequently mistakes, to withdraw from circulation and alter or cancel such receipts.

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CALCUTTA, January 1, 1836.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

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The Bengal HURKARU and Chronicle,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE INDIA GAZETTE,¹

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PRINTED ON AN IMPERIAL SHEET.

Published every Morning and Evening, Sundays Excepted.

THE BENGAL HURKARU, the senior journal of India, was established, as a *Weekly Newspaper*, in January, 1795. It was originally printed on small folio sheets, and published every Tuesday morning, with supplements, as occasion required, during the week: subsequently, the day of its publication was changed to Saturday, and eventually it became a *daily Paper*.

The first number of the daily Hurkaru (being likewise the *first DAILY Paper* ever published in India) appeared on the 29th April, 1819, printed on a single quarto sheet, which was then judged the utmost that could be got up daily at an Indian Press. Very soon, however, a second sheet was considered necessary and means were found to publish it; and on the 1st July, 1821, a third sheet was added, and the *material* upon which it was printed changed from Bengal medium to good Europe royal paper—the first ever used for an Indian Newspaper. Quarto, and even small Folio, sheets, having, however, been found, by experience, unsuited to the purposes of a *daily paper*, on the 1st February, 1824, it was printed on a royal folio sheet, and so continued until 1st January, 1831, when it assumed its present *imperial size*.

The interests and resources of several Calcutta journals have, from time to time, merged in the **BENGAL HURKARU**, and it received an important accession on the 1st October, 1834, when the oldest Newspaper in India, with all its stock, having been sold by public auction, was purchased by a public spirited Native Gentleman, DAKKANATH Tagore, and united to the Hurkaru Press, which, by this important accession, now stands univalled in every respect—its circulation being at least double that of any Indian Newspaper—the *Hurkaru* being the first *daily* journal published in India, and the first and only five column paper—and the *India Gazette*, (still continued as a ter-weekly paper) being the oldest print in India.

The **BENGAL HURKARU** is *delivered* free of expense, every morning, by the persons of the establishment, throughout Calcutta and its environs, including Russapunga, Garden Reach, Seehpore, Howrah, Sulkea, Cossipore, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah, and Hoogly. A second edition is despatched by *Dawk* every evening bearing postage, to all stations under the Bengal Presidency where there is a Post Master under the control of the Post Master General: to other stations it is forwarded *post paid*, at the expense of the subscriber.

The weight allowed for Newspapers is 3 sicca weight each cover, upon which postage is levied at two rates—four annas and a half and two annas and a half according to distance. For list of Stations vide Appendix to Bengal Directory.

Newspapers exceeding three sicca weight are charged as follows:

To two and a half anna Stations. From three to four sicca weight 3½ annas; from four to six sicca weight, 4½ annas.

To four and a half anna Stations. From three to four sicca weight 6½ annas; from four to six sicca weight, 8½ annas.

~~Subscription~~ Subscription: per month Eight Rupees, or *if paid in advance*, per quarter Twenty Rupees, or per year, Sixty-four Rupees.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1835.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

*. The *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle* cannot, under any circumstance, be sent to any station (especially if it is necessary that it should be *postage paid* in Calcutta,) unless a year's or quarter's subscription be remitted, or a reference be given for quarterly or annual payment, in advance, including *postage*, when payable in Calcutta.

THE INDIA GAZETTE AND CHRONICLE,

A Ter-Weekly Edition of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

This paper is published three times a week (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) and consists of two closely printed imperial quarto sheets.

The **INDIA GAZETTE AND CHRONICLE** embraces all the *Asiatic* and as much of the *European* intelligence contained in the *Hurkaru* as its limits (confined by the Post Office Regulations to 3 sicca weight) will permit. Sometimes, when circumstances warrant a deviation from this rule, the number of sheets is increased, but as this occasions additional postage to Subscribers, it is not resorted to except on pressing occasions.

~~Subscription~~ Terms of Subscription: Four Rupees per month, or *if paid in advance*, Ten Rupees per quarter, or Thirty-two Rupees per year.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1835.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.


THE BENGAL HERALD.
A Weekly Miscellaneous Journal,
 WITH WHICH ARE UNITED
THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE
 AND
THE REFORMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

This paper is printed on three royal quarto sheets. It is got up with great care and embodies an unusual variety of political, literary, military and commercial matter, including articles on various subjects, written expressly for its pages; an original Abstract of the News of the Week; Civil Appointments; Military Orders; Literary, Scientific, Commercial and Sporting Intelligence, &c. &c.

It is hoped that the improved arrangement and appearance of the *Bengal Herald*, will recommend it as an useful and comprehensive miscellany to those who take no other paper, and as a Sunday or Supplementary number to those Subscribers to the *Hurkaru*, or other daily journal, who may desire such a publication.


The *Bengal Herald* includes all *News of Saturday* and all official notifications contained in Saturday night's *Gazette*.

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THE BENGAL HURKARU
COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published every Saturday Morning, on a sheet of Bank paper.

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To Non-Subscribers the charge for a single copy is one rupee, or if ordered on Friday, 6 Rs. per dozen.

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
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THE BENGAL DIRECTORY


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- V.—THE ARMY LIST OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TROOPS** on the Bengal Establishment, including all the Staff Departments and Establishments; Distribution of the Army, List of Retired Officers in Europe, and Casualty List.
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* * * Subscribers to the Annual Directory and Quarterly Register published heretofore at the *India Gazette Press*, will be supplied by the assign the present proprietors of that Press.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1836.

SAMUEL JOHNSON & CO.

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